The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

S. Guinault sells real estate at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street. McCerren & Co. sell straw wrapping paper and nails, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall.

Attractive Sale of Real Estate.—Messrs. Walton & Deslonde sell at 12 o'clock, this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two splendid stores on Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Common streets, with extensive fire proof warehouses in the rear; four well built brick dwelling-houses on Baronne street, between Julia street and Triton Walk; a choice frame residence on Prytania street, between Prytania Walk and Melpomene street; a neat cottage and lots in Jefferson City, lots in the First and Fourth Districts, and in the Parish of Jefferson. For full and further particulars purchasers are referred to the advertisements of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde, and the plans of the properties exhibited at the Exchange.

Port Wardens' Sale.—Thirty-five kegs of Nails at Auction.—Messrs. McCerren & Co. will sell at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, to-day, at 11 o'clock, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for the benefit of whom it may concern, thirty-five kegs assorted Nails. We call special attention to their advertisement elsewhere.

Port Wardens' Sale.—Fifty-one Reams Straw Wrapping Paper at Auction.—Messrs. McCerren & Co. will sell at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, to-day, at 11 o'clock, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for the benefit of whom it may concern, Fifty-one Reams Straw Wrapping Paper. See advertisement elsewhere.

NEED OF RIGOROUSLY ENFORCING THE LAWS.

The issue of the investigation by the Coroner's Jury into the killing of "Bob Johnson" is not calculated to recall pleasant reminiscences or to excite gratifying anticipations. It would have been a great boon to this community at this juncture if circumstances had been so shaped as to afford them assurance of an efficient, faithful, fearless, impartial, unfailing administration of law, order and justice. It would have been largely compensatory of many unavoidable evils coming from *without*, if there had been developed *within* visible and undisputable guarantees of security to the lives and property of citizens; if our population of all classes could have had around them the evidences that in all their peaceful and legitimate avocations and enjoyments, they would be sure of the protection of laws rigorously enforced, on every hand and in every essential detail, without fear, favor, or affection. Civil Government is restored. The needful laws are present and available. Few codes can claim to be less defective in general design and in particular provisions than they. The rigorous enforcement of them would leave but small room for the practice of criminality and disorder. There are officers chosen and paid by the people to enforce them. If these officers shall prove derelict; if there is to be laxness where there should be stringency, indifference and negligence where there should be constant solicitude and vigilance, tacit sympathy and connivance where there should be the most explicit and practical reprobation, then, indeed, will our situation be utterly deplorable; then will the evil days upon which we have fallen be unmitigated in their bitterness, whether we look within or without, whether we contemplate the political, moral, or social aspect of our case.

If a man be foully dealt with abroad, if he fall among thieves and robbers, but retain life withal, it is something, it may be to him everything, if he have a home which affords the certainty of shelter, safety, peace and comfort. In our exterior relations our fate has been similar to that of the man here supposed; and, carrying out the analogy, it is not too much to say that to us the *home* question comprehends all that may avail us for refuge, for consolation, for amelioration. How far these may be realized must depend, as before intimated, on the manner in which our laws for home purposes shall be administered. If here where is garnered up what is left of life and hope, we would guard fully against the disappointment of this inestimable trust, we should emphatically condemn, and if possible at once put a stop to every practice and precedent which may tend to introduce loose and perfunctory habits regarding laws and administrative duties that look to the peace of society and the safety and happiness of individuals.

The action of the Coroner's Jury in the case adverted to, and certain circumstances connected with the origin of the case, are only too significant of a tendency of affairs to drift into the channel above indicated. It is not denied that two important police functionaries, one of them next only to the Chief Magistrate of the city, were fully cognizant of the disposition and the avowed purpose of "Bob Johnson" to commit a breach of the peace by attempting to take the life of an individual known to both by name and person. Yet Johnson, notoriously a bad and dangerous character, was not arrested, was not put under bonds; nor does it appear that measures were taken to prevent his use of deadly arms by enforcing upon him the law against carrying concealed weapons. On the other hand the threatened individual is warned by one of these officers of Johnson's intention to attack him. What is more natural than that this individual should regard this official warning as an implied license to carry concealed weapons to defend himself from his redoubtable adversary? Who, on giving such a warning, would not suppose that the person warned, if not then armed, would forthwith arm himself? It is certain, at all events, that this person did carry concealed weapons to be used against Johnson, and that up to the time of the fatal encounter in the gambling house, there was no interference by the police to prevent the carrying or the use of such weapons on the part of Johnson or of Duffy.

The testimony before the Jury was clear as to one fact, the killing of Johnson, and the participation of two men, one of whom at least was named Duffy in that killing. But it was not clear as to the presumption of self-defense on the part of the two antagonists of the deceased. Yet the Jury, with a strange alacrity, admit the plea of self-defense, as though sitting in high judicial capacity and deciding a case at the end of an exhaustive examination of witnesses and an equally exhaustive argument by counsel. The Jury seem to have acted upon the theory that the killing of any notoriously bad and dangerous character is presumptively an act of self-defense; and the example of the Jury and that of the police in this matter would seem to announce that wherever a party is in presumed need of protection from a ruffian and desperado he may take his defense in his own hands and be dispensed from the observance of the law against carrying concealed weapons. But why maintain a police at vast expense, if every man when in danger must be his own policeman? Would it not be as well to prevent the occurrence of such a need by keeping strict watch on ruffians and desperadoes, by disarming them, or otherwise disabling them from doing fatal harm? We have no doubt that the Coroner's Jury and the police officers referred to, were perfectly well meaning in the conduct on which we have animadverted. But no one who sees in the regular administration of justice, in the rigorous enforcement of *all* laws, in the prompt and efficient exercise of every kind and degree of conservative authority, the only guarantee of peace, safety and local welfare, can fail to deprecate the tendency of such examples.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Morning Star, Horatio Nelson, commanding, left New York on the afternoon of the 16th instant for this port, and will arrive on Sunday next:

W D Adams, A Johnson, J H Veers, Mr Manasse and wife, [illegible] Miss Amanda Prall, [illegible] Henry Preston, W C Armstrong, [illegible] D C Mandy.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager commanding, which left New York on the afternoon of the 16th instant, for this port, and will arrive on Sunday next:

[illegible]

Gen. Grant has been invited to visit about ... on the Fourth of July. He is expected ... [illegible]

The street railway strike at Cincinnati is about over. All the ... [illegible]

The Cincinnati Commercial ... the arrival of General Grant ... U. S. Grant, the ... President of the United States, will be in Cov... ... a visit to his father, in a few days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Message from the President Relative to the Amendment.—It is Referred to the Governors of the Various States as a Purely Ministerial Act without Committing the Executive to Approval of it.—He Thinks no Amendment Should be Proposed until Representatives from the Excluded States are Admitted.

Washington, June 22.—The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the tax bill.

The House devoted its entire session to the discussion of the Indian appropriation bill.

Washington, June 22.—The President sent into Congress to-day the following message in relation to the reconstruction amendment to the Constitution:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had on the 16th transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times, any question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the House for the approval of the President, and that of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capital by Senators, and have been refused admission to the vacant seats, nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves.

Grave doubts may naturally and justly arise whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether to such issue they should be called upon by Congress to decide. Respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment, waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order and harmony and union and a due deference for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and passed upon by the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed) Andrew Johnson.
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1866.

Accompanying the message of the President is the report of the Secretary of State, announcing that he had, in conformity with the precedent which had been adopted by him in 1865, in regard to the proposed and afterwards adopted Congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States, concerning the prohibition of slavery, transmitted certified copies of the joint resolutions to the Governors of the several States, together with a certificate and circular.

Washington, June 22.—There remains in the office of the United States Treasurer, between two and three hundred thousand dollars of Louisiana State bonds, awaiting identification by their proper owners. Between three and four hundred thousand dollars worth of these bonds have already been delivered to parties owning them.

The Government has received a letter from our Minister at Paris, dated the 4th inst., in which he gives the substance of a conversation with Drouyn de L'Huys, from which it appears that the assurances of the good faith of France, regarding the withdrawal of her troops from Mexico, were repeated. It further appears that the French Government has nothing to do with sending troops from any other country to Mexico.

New York, June 22.—Evening—Flour dull and declined 10 to 15c., Southern $10 30 to $17. Wheat declined 3 to 5c., sales unimportant. Corn declined 1 to 2c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales 1,200 bbls mess at $32 25 to $32 85. Lard and Whisky dull.

Cotton closed dull with sales of 1000 bales at 38 to 40c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull.

Gold closed at 149¾; 5:20s. at 103¼; 7.30s. at 102¾.

New York, June 22.—Hon. James G. Blaine, representing the Third Congressional District of Maine, was re-nominated to-day.

No new cases of cholera reported at Quarantine. Only one death.

New York, June 22.—The following steamers arrived this morning: Susquehanna, from Rio de Janeiro, Lafayette, from Havana, Wilmington, from Galveston. The foreign mails per China left for the South last night.

Augusta, June 22.—Lafayette McLaws, General in the Confederate States Army, recently elected clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court of Richmond county, has received order from Gen. Tillson, commandant of the State, forbidding him to hold or exercise any civil or political office. An order similar to that was served on Admiral Semmes from the Secretary of War.

Mobile, June 22.—Cotton—sales to-day: 150 bales, with Middlings at 33c.; sales of the week: 800 bales; receipts of the week: 1,490 bales against 1,505 bales last week; exports of the week: 4,121 bales; stock in port: 34,745 bales. Gold 146 to 149.

Vicksburg, June 22.—Passed down: Commonwealth, at 11 A. M., and Gen. Quitman, at 6 P. M. Passed up: Lizzie Gill, at 6 P. M. River rising.

Baltimore, June 22.—A meeting of the friends of the President's reconstruction policy, was held last night in Monumental Square. Gov. Swan presided, and delivered a speech, together with other prominent Maryland Conservatives.

Portland, Me., June 22.—Robbers went to the house of the Cashier of the National Bank of Bowdoinham last night, gagged and guarded his family, took him to the Bank, opened the vault, and robbed it of $67,000. They then tied him in the vault and decamped towards Canada.

Louisville, June 22.—The Old Louisville Presbytery adjourned after a four days' session. This body proceeded irrespectively of the General Assembly to adjudicate the Walnut street church case, ignoring the elders endorsed by the Assembly. They adopted the action of their commissioners at St. Louis as their own and proceedings throughout on the ground that from the time their delegates were excluded the Assembly had no jurisdiction over them, and its acts, so far as concerns this Presbytery, are an usurpation. A minority who desired to sustain the General Assembly withdrew and formed another Presbytery, which adjourned after denouncing the Old Presbytery as schismatics and warning the people against them.

The Railroad Committees from Charleston and Knoxville met and had a conference with the officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroads. Speeches were made by Trenholm, the ex-Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Reed and others and favorably received. The prospects of a continuous road hence to Charleston via Knoxville are flattering.

Louisville, June 22.—Tobacco sustained; sales 23 hogsheads. Flour and Grain firmer and unchanged; Mess Pork $33 50; Bacon Shoulders 16c.; Clear Sides 21½c.; Lard in tierces 22c.; Whisky $2 25.

Cincinnati, June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; Wheat dull and unchanged; Corn 63c.; Oats dull, at 48c.; Whisky $2 25; Mess Pork $32 75; Bulk Meats and Bacon very firm, at full prices; Lard 21¾; Groceries dull and unchanged.

Gold irregular, at 148.

Southwest Pass, June 22.—Arrived last night and anchored schooner Mary Lee, Baker, master, 12 days from Brazos, with no cargo, to Pressill and Dunbar. Left business in Brazos very dull. No freights to be had.

Towed in and proceeded up under canvass schooner Watchful, from Indianola, 7 days in ballast, to master. There was very little doing in Indianola. The only vessels in port were the schooner Pathway and another, both loading for New York.

The brig John Hastings is now outside. She draws 13½ feet. She is consigned to G. W. Hynson. Has a cargo of coal for A. Moulton, not ice, as previously reported.

The bark which arrived outside last night was towed on to the bar this morning, but no further. She is the Tusiap, from Matanzas, 7 days, draws 15½ feet. Has a cargo of sugar for John B. Murison. Vessel to master.

There was higher tide to-day than yesterday. Weather fine, with a fresh breeze from the southeast.

Southwest Pass, June 22.—There is nothing new since this morning. At anchor here ship Constantia and bark Columbia, outward bound, and schooner Mary Lee, bound up. On the bar bark Jupiter, outward, and bark Tussiah, inward bound. Outside at anchor, ship Louis Henry and brig Hastings, both inward bound. Weather fine—tide low. Light breeze from East.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

Quarantine, June 22.—Arrived in Quarantine last night, ... [illegible]

New York, June 22.—... P. M.—Middling uplands 38; ... Market dull. Sterling exchange 109... Gold 149½.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 120 deaths in the city for the week ending the 17th inst. The rumor of a case of yellow fever at the Charity Hospital proved upon a careful *post mortem* examination by a number of our distinguished physicians to have been without foundation.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Prior to calling the cases of Richard Murphy, Dave Hennessy, Stephen O'Donnell and Mike McLaughlin, charged with the murder of J. Fred. Graber, in "Sam's Saloon," on St. Charles street, on the night of the 9th of March last:

Henry Stein was arraigned and plead not guilty on two informations for larceny, one of stealing a hogshead of sugar from J. F. Panier, and the other stealing one from J. C. Goodrich.

Frank Netto was arraigned, having been committed by Assistant Recorder Moore of the First District, on the affidavit of one E. L. Esleys, charging him with "swindling." He was discharged, Judge Abell stating that there was no such offense as swindling known to the statutes.

The case of Murphy and others, as above, charged with the murder of Graber, was next called, and absent counsel sent for. On calling the witnesses for the State, twenty were found present and twenty-six absent; for the defense seven present and ten absent. Attorney General Herron and District-Attorney Lazenbury appeared for the prosecution, and A. P. Field, H. C. Castellanos, Humphrey Marshal, Dooley and Lambert, for the accused. The prisoners took their seats, Hennessey first, almost in front of the witness stand, O'Donnell next on his right, Murphy next, and McLaughlin last.

The case was finally continued indefinitely on account of the absence of important witnesses.

Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of London Duval. Verdict, accidentally drowned in the Carondelet Canal.

Also, an inquest on the body of a colored boy, 12 years of age, found in the Basin, near the corner of Julia and Prieur streets. Verdict, accidentally drowned.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—John C. Smith was arraigned yesterday, charged by W. C. Hurly with "swindling," was committed to the First District Court for trial. [As will be seen by our report of the First District Court, Judge Abell yesterday discharged a party that had been sent before him for "swindling" on the ground that there was no such offense recognizable under the statutes.]

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—John Connelly, for vagrancy, was yesterday sent to the workhouse for 60 days. Fifteen assorted characters were fined $2 50 each, for sleeping on the streets.

Thomas Acelas, charged with assault on Capt. Brandon, of the schooner Helena, was discharged.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Robert Laterfield and a negro, William, were yesterday workhoused for sixty days for "sleeping out"; and for six months, Michael Burthardt, for sleeping in a tobacco warehouse.

A. Cure and Mrs. Cure, charged by Mrs. Gasike with assault and battery, and W. Gasike, similarly charged by Mrs. Gasike, were held for examination.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—There was only one case yesterday. A fellow, charged with drunkenness, was dismissed.

The London Times on the Defeat of the Conference.

[From the London Times, June 8.]

It is with the deepest regret we announce that the hopes of settling by a Conference the disputes which now agitate Europe must be abandoned. The French government has telegraphed to our own that in consequence of the persistence of Austria in imposing conditions which would make the discussions nugatory, the Conference will not be held. It would, indeed, be a mockery to call together the representatives of the great Powers on terms which would necessarily involve their immediate separation. We fear, then, that matters stand as they stood three weeks since, and that it now rests with the armed Powers to compose their disputes by negotiation between themselves, or to resort to the final arbitrament of war. We can only hope that the former counsel will prevail, but everything must now be done by the Powers themselves, for the functions of the neutral States are at an end.

This decision of the Austrian Emperor will be termed by his admirers firmness, by his enemies perversity. We have no desire to judge harshly a Sovereign who has certainly received much provocation, but it is to be regretted that Austria should for the second time within seven years seem to be the cause of a European war. The error of her policy will be proved by the temper in which her foes will receive the news that she has strangled the Conference. Wherever there is one who wishes her ill, whether it be in the conclaves of Prussian politics, in the public places of the Italian cities, or in the households of her disaffected provinces, there will be joy when it is told that mediation is at an end, and that on Austria the blame is made to rest. If the Emperor had retained an agent of Count Bismark as his adviser, he could not more effectually have served the policy of his opponents. Now that the Conference is a dream of the past, there will be many ready to declare that if it had been held it would have worked wonders. It will be described as a potent instrument of reconciliation, which would certainly have settled all the differences of the Continent and placed the nations in new harmony, had it not been for the obstinacy of one incorrigible dynasty. Such will, no doubt, be the chorus of Prussian, Italian and Frenchmen, and it is impossible to deny that they will have some ground for their invectives. The very small chance which the Conference gave of maintaining peace made it all the less necessary for Austria to abstain from attending it. If she wishes for a war which shall punish her treacherous German adversary, it could not have been prevented, it could hardly have been delayed, by letting the Plenipotentiaries meet and find out for themselves the impossibility of a settlement. We have never attached much importance to the Conference, save as far as it gave the public opinion of Europe the opportunity of pronouncing officially on the matters in dispute, but to appear to reject and, as it were, to fear this harmless discussion diminishes the moral weight of any power.

* * * * *

If, then, Austria had accepted the Conference, she would have retained her position as a State standing on the defensive in the support of strict rights, and assailed for refusing to yield to what no statesman in Europe could call upon her to yield. She might have waited till her advisers refuted each other by contradictory propositions, and have retired at length to fight or make peace with her reputation for temperance and justice reassured.

It is likely now to be far otherwise. People will say that Austria cannot resist the temptation her immense levies present to her. She has three-fourths of a million of men in the field. She is, or thinks herself, a full match for all her present adversaries. Her population nearly equals theirs, and she has the Middle States of Germany, with an army of more than one hundred and fifty thousand men, favorable to her, and likely to move in her favor if the war lasts. In Italy the Austrian army, intrenched in one of the strongest positions in Europe, may allow the enemy to exhaust his strength against the Quadrilateral.

In the north Field Marshal Benedek, the ablest soldier of the empire, is at the head of an army which may strike a sudden and crushing blow. From the frontier of Bohemia he looks northward and eastward over the plains of the Prussian kingdom, and sees no invincible obstacle to the capture of Berlin or the reconquest of Silesia. Whatever may be in store for the Austrians, they are at this moment convinced that the outbreak of war will give them victory and revenge, and deliver the empire forever from the designs of its enemies. It is a thoroughly warlike spirit which has dictated their answer to the neutral Powers, and which may now at any moment cause the first blow to be struck. There is, therefore, nothing further to be done or said. Those who choose war must be left to win or lose by war. But, if there be still prudence at Vienna, the Emperor will abstain from offensive operations on both frontiers of his dominions. The anger of the Court and army burns fiercest against Prussia, or rather against the Prussian Government, for such is the hatred of the war among large numbers of the Prussian people that they may be looked upon as more on the side of Francis Joseph than of King William. It is too probable that Austria will seek to strike a heavy blow at once, conscious that no one is likely to interfere in defence of her northern adversary. But with such a blow all hopes of peace vanish, and Prussia, with all her legions, is brought into the field. There is an additional reason why the Austrians should keep on the defensive in Italy. It is not only, as far as we can judge, better strategy, but there are political reasons for it. An offensive campaign could hardly fail to invite the interference of the French. Napoleon could not see with indifference the Austrians again in possession of Milan. Although the French army has little desire for another war with Austria, and although, if it must fight, it would rather find another foe, yet the reconquest of any part of Italy would assuredly bring it again into the field.

Mysterious Enlistment of Freedmen.

The following order explains itself:

Headquarters Dep't. of Miss.,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 8, 1866.

General Orders, No. 21.

Information having been received at these Headquarters that parties are engaged in enlisting freedmen in this State, ostensibly for some military purpose, it is hereby announced that no authority exists for enlisting freedmen for any military purpose, whether it be the intention to use the organization in the United States or in a foreign country. If the latter be the object of the organization, parties engaged in the work of enlistment are hereby warned that it is made a criminal offense by the Act of Congress, passed and approved in 1819, commonly known as the "Neutrality Act."

The freedmen are especially warned against having anything to do with the persons engaged in this unlawful business. Taking advantage of the ignorance of the freedmen by making fair promises, which will never be realized, the parties engaged in this nefarious enterprise are trying to entice the freedmen from the plantations, where they have good contracts, to engage in schemes which can only end in failure and disaster, the consequences of which will be ruin to the freedmen.

By order of Maj. Gen. Thos. J. Wood.
Marcus P. Bestow,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The American Colony of Cordova.—We read in the Mexican Times of the 26th ult.:

We learn that the family of General Price and Governor Harris have arrived at Cordova and are established at the village of Carlotta. General Prices' family was ship-wrecked on the steamer Vera Cruz; reshipped to New York and came out in the Manhattan. Mrs. Harris, it is said, was informed by President Johnson, that no passports or permissions were necessary to any person emigrating from the United States. There are now at Cordova, and in the neighborhood a goodly agreeable American families. A good deal of land has been cleared and planted, as we are informed, and it is hoped that a fine crop may reward the ... and labors of the ...

Semi-Official Description of the Ironing of Jefferson Davis.

In Post Surgeon Craven's book, "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," he describes the ironing of the prisoner three days after the latter's arrival at Fortress Monroe—thus:

On the morning of the 23d of May, a yet bitterer trial was in store for the proud spirit—a trial severer, probably, than has ever in modern times been inflicted upon any one who had enjoyed such eminence. *This morning Jefferson Davis was shackled.*

It was while all the swarming camps of the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgia—over two hundred thousand bronzed and laurelled veterans—were preparing for the Grand Review of the next morning, in which, passing in endless succession before the mansion of the President, the conquering military power of the nation was to lay down its arms at the feet of Civil Authority, that the following scene was enacted at Fort Monroe:

Captain Jerome E. Titlow, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, followed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hands some heavy and harshly-rattling shackles. As they entered, Mr. Davis was reclining on his bed, feverish and weary after a sleepless night, the food placed near to him the preceding day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bedside.

"Well!" said Mr. Davis as they entered, slightly raising his head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir," said Captain Titlow; and as he spoke the senior blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant.

Davis leaped instantly from his recumbent attitude, a flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid as death.

He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered up to its full height—now appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles—he said slowly and with a laboring chest:

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me?"

"Such are my orders, sir," replied the officer, beckoning the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock and preparing the fetters to do their office. These fetters were of heavy iron, probably five eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of Major-General Miles, and will form an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrous," groaned the prisoner, glaring hurriedly round the room, as if for some weapon, or means of self-destruction. "I demand, Captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can he pretend that such shackles are required to secure the safe custody of a weak old man, so guarded and in such a fort as this?"

"It could serve no purpose," replied Captain Titlow; "his orders are from Washington, as mine are from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly; "there must be some mistake. No such outrage as you threaten me with is on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and delay until he answers."

"My orders are peremptory," said the officer, "and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute orders."

"These are not orders for a soldier," shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself. "They are orders for a jailer—for a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over; the South is conquered; I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as for my own honor and life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill me! kill me!" he cried, passionately, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death."

"Do your duty, blacksmith," said the officer, walking towards the embrasure as if not caring to witness the performance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting on the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankle so raised; but, as if with the vehemence and strength which frenzy can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr. Davis suddenly seized his assailant and hurled him half-way across the room.

On this Captain Titlow turned, and seeing that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that orders must be enforced at any cost. "Why compel me," he said, "to add the further indignity of personal violence to the necessity of your being ironed?"

"I am a prisoner of war," fiercely retorted Davis; "I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done."

Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a moment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one securing the rivet on the right ankle, while the other turned the key on the padlock on the left.

This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor. Then slowly raising himself and turning round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seems first to have recalled him to his situation, and dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at brief intervals: "Oh, the shame, the shame!"

It may here be stated, though out of its due order—that we may get rid in haste of an unpleasant subject—that Mr. Davis some two months later, when frequent visits had made him more free of converse, gave me a curious explanation of the last feature of this incident.

He had been speaking of suicide, and denouncing it as the worst form of cowardice and folly. "Life is not like a commission that we can resign when disgusted with the service. Taking it by your own hand is a confession of judgment to all that your worst enemies can allege. It has been flashed across me as a tempting remedy for neuralgic torture; but thank God! I never sought my own death but once, and then when completely frenzied and not master of my actions. When they came to iron me that day, as a last resource of desperation, I seized a soldier's musket and attempted to wrench it from his grasp, hoping that in the scuffle and surprise, some one of his comrades would shoot or bayonet me."

Louisiana Items.

Mail Line.—The coach line between Shreveport and the mouth of Red river, will start according to Government contracts, on the 1st of July next. All the stands are already stocked.

The Texas line, from Natchitoches to Nacogdoches, has been in operation for some time, and is very regular.—*Natchitoches Times, 16th.*

The Crops.—We were very agreeably astonished, notwithstanding all the drawbacks that have occurred, to notice, in going and returning from New Orleans, so many promising and, in some places, magnificent crops, particularly of corn. From Opelousas to Washington, and thence down the Courtableau to the Atchafalaya, and up that stream to the parish line, on many plantations both corn and cotton looked beautifully; many places, it is true, were overflowed, but if the parish does as well as the portion we saw, it will on the whole do much better than expected.—*Opelousas Sentinel, 16th.*

An Old Man Gathered to His Fathers.—On Monday last, the mortal remains of François Marionneaux were deposited in their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery of this town.

Mr. Marrionneaux was a native of this parish, and reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven. His physical powers he retained to within a few years—in fact up to the breaking out of the recent war it was not an unusual thing to see him, with his gun on his shoulder, set out for a hunting excursion in the rear of his plantation. About this time he was attacked with cancer, from which he suffered severely, until last Sunday, when he breathed his last.

Mr. Marrionneaux was one of the few survivors of the war of '15, having been called into the service of the State about the time of the attack on New Orleans, and was perhaps the oldest of eight or ten old veterans of that time who yet survive in our parish.—*Iberville South, Plaquemine, La., 16th inst.*

The work on the Shreveport and Marshal Railroad progresses daily. With the view of aiding the road, the Common Council of our city has tendered a loan to the company of $3000 in scrip. It becomes the duty of all citizens who feel interested to assist the company in every respect.—*Shreveport News, 19th.*

Slave Trade Revived by the Freedmen's Bureau Agents.—"P. W. A." in a letter to the New York *News*, from Thomaston, Georgia, states upon the authority of the negro president of the Council of the Equal Rights Association of Georgia for that county, that the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have carried off large numbers of negroes from that State under pretext of finding them lucrative employment in Louisiana and Arkansas, and have shipped them to the West Indies and sold them as slaves. This information was procured by the Equal Rights Association (all negroes) through their special agent sent to Louisiana and Arkansas to learn the fate of the negroes carried off. The decoyed negroes were worked for a time on plantations on the banks of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, then seized at night and hurried aboard boats and vessels prepared for their reception, and carried to the West Indies.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Friday Evening, June 22, 1866.

The commercial week closed to-day with increased dullness in nearly every branch of trade. In our leading staple, in particular, the market was nearly at a stand-still. Buyers are awaiting later news, now due from Liverpool, as well as further instructions from the North, and the limited enquiry that has occurred has been mostly at figures 1 to 2c. below the views of factors, a few of whom, however, are willing to make liberal concessions from their previous pretensions.

The Gold market opened at 146½ to 147, and after sales as low as 145¼ closed at 146. The sales at the first Board embraced $6000 at 146½, $1000 and $15,000 in three equal lots at 146¼, and $7000 (5000 and two lots of 2000) at 146½, and at the second Board $5000 at 145¾, $20,000 (10000, two lots of 900 and 7000) at 146¼, and $15,000 (5000 and 10,000 at 146½. In the open market $7000 sold at 145¾, $5000 at 146¼, $7000 and $10,000 at 146¼, $6000 at 146½, and $5000 (1000 and 5000) at 147. The market exhibits but little speculative feeling and was quiet throughout the day, operators awaiting the foreign news, now about due, which is looked for with unusual interest. The sales of Silver were on a comparatively liberal scale, including $20,000 in American half dollars, $5000 of which (2000 and 3000) sold at 135, and $17 000 at 136¼, the whole being taken for shipment to New York. 3000 Mexican dollars sold for the same destination, at 150.

Foreign Exchange continued inactive, the only sales of Sterling reported being a bill of lading bill for a small sum at 151 and £1200 A1 at 153. The banks asked 160 in currency or 100½ in gold. 20,000 bank Francs sold at 3.45 and 55,000 (25,000 and 30,000,) at 3.38. Quotations of commercial are nominal.

Domestic Exchange was quiet at about previous rates, the banks checking on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount, and the sales outdoors including $25,000 Boston sight at ¾ discount; $20,000 New York sight at 7/16 and $80,000 (30,000 and 50,000,) at ⅛; $10,000 ten days' at 1; and $25,000 thirty days' at 1½.

There was rather less dullness in the Stock market, the sales at the first Board embracing 10 shares City Railroad at $201 50, with dividend; and at the second Board 137 shares Jackson Railroad, (37 and 100) at $7 50, 50 Canal Bank at $57 50, 25 Gas Light at $165, with dividend, and 25 City Railroad at $201, with dividend. In the open market 30 shares Southern Bank sold at $100, 70 Bank of New Orleans at $36 50, and 50 Louisiana National Bank at $100. Yesterday 28 shares City Railroad sold at $202 50 and 100 at $203, in both cases with dividend.

The sales of City Bonds at the Board embraced 6 Consolidated, (1 and 5,) with the July coupon at 97¼.

We now quote Bank of Louisiana at $10 to $11; Canal Bank at $57 50 to $50 (par value $50); Citizens' Bank at $133 to —, Louisiana State Bank at $22 to $22 50, Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $59 to $60 (par value $50,) Union Bank at $49 to $51, Bank of New Orleans at $36 50 to $39, Southern Bank at — to $100, Merchants' Bank at $28 to $30, Crescent City Bank at $42 to $42 50, Bank of America at $120 to $130, First National Bank and City National Bank none offering, Louisiana National Bank at — to $100, City Railroad, with dividend, at $201 to $203, Ponchartrain Railroad ($75 paid) at $17 50 to $20, Jackson Railroad at $7 50 to $7 75, Opelousas Railroad at $5 to $5 50, Gas Light with $5 dividend, at $163 to $165, Water Works at $53 50 to $55, Union Insurance Company ($65 paid) at — to $75, Hope Insurance Company at $95 to —. City Bonds at $96 to $97¼ for the Consolidated and 84 to 86 for the Railroad Issues, according to the coupons, and Louisiana State Sixes at 77½ to 80.

The sales of Uncurrent Money included $500 Bank of Louisiana at 64c. per dollar; a further amount, at the Board, at the same; $5,000 Louisiana State Bank at 85; and $2500 State Treasury Notes, at the Board, at 94, $5,000, do, at 94½, and $3500 at 95. Dealers pay for the latter 93 and sell at 95 to 96. City Treasury rule at ¼ to ½ and ¾ per cent. discount, National Currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Friday Evening, June 22, 1866.

Cotton.—The dullness noticed in the market since Monday was still more marked to-day. In fact, the movement was almost entirely suspended, the only sales reported being 25, 35 and 50 bales, and a lot of pickings, in all not exceeding 150 bales. Under these circumstances quotations must be regarded as nominal, but while most factors are reluctant to make any concessions from their previous pretensions, others are willing to meet the demand at about the following rates, viz: Ordinary 27 to 30c. Good Ordinary 31 to 33c, Low Middling 35 to 37c, and Middling 39 to 40c. These figures show a falling off of 1c per lb from Tuesday's currency. The sales for the past three days sum up 1350 bales, making a total for the week of 4350, against 9750 last week. The receipts proper for the week (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements,) comprise 5488 bales, against 3942 last week, showing an increase of 1646 bales. The week's exports embrace 7709 bales, all coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865		bales 81,369
Received to-day	1,995	
Received previously	723,355	725,350
Total		813,349
Cleared to-day	3,152	
Cleared previously	694,336	697,488
Stock on hand		114,64?

The clearances comprise 1616 bales for Boston, 1136 for New York.

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 30 hhds Sugar and 139 bbls Molasses from the coast. There is very little Louisiana Sugar or Molasses on hand, but a very good stock of the production of Cuba. The demand continues very limited, in fact the market is at a stand-still, and there is only a retail business doing at 13 to 13¾c per lb for No. 12 Cuba Sugar, 14c for No. 14, and 14½ to 15c for No. 15. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 50c per gallon, and in some instances more was obtained. The market has been very dull throughout the week, and the previous sales were confined to 200 boxes Cuba Sugar No. 12, refining, at 13c, 150 boxes Nos. 14 and 15, old and grey, at 13c, and 10 hhds Louisiana Seconds at 14¼c per lb. 40 bbls and 30 hhds Cuba Molasses at 50c, and 50 hhds at the same price. There have been a few small retail sales of Louisiana Sugar at 13 to 14c for Common to Fair, 14½ to 15c for Fully Fair, 15¼c for Prime, 16c for Yellow Clarified, and 16¼ to 16¾c for White. Week's receipts 38 hhds Sugar, 138 bbls Molasses from the coast, 837 hhds and 86 tierces Sugar, and 195 hhds and 36 tierces Molasses from Cuba. The exports are confined to 14 hhds Sugar, 50 bbls Molasses.

Tobacco.—Receipts have been coming in quite freely, the stock is fast accumulating, the assortment is good and market inducements are offered to foreign buyers to purchase in this market. We are informed that buyers on French account are expected here in a few days. There have been some small sales at 4 to 6c per lb, currency, for Low Refused, light and heavy, 6 to 8c for Good do, 9 to 12c for Common Leaf, 12 to 17c for Fair, 15 to 18c for Good, 18 to 20c for Fine and 21 to 23c for Choice and Selections.

Western Produce and Provisions.—The general market has been very quiet to-day. The movement in a round way was on a small scale, but at retail considerable was done. Corn appeared to be less in demand and prices are a little easier, Oats are steady, Bran has advanced, Hay continues quiet. Flour is scarce and in request, Provisions are in light supply and in demand. We refer to the following remarks, given in detail, for full particulars of the market.

Flour.—Continues in request but the market is very nearly bare, and the sales are consequently confined to 1400 bbls, of which 400 Superfine on private terms, 300 do. in lots at $10 50 to $10 75 per bbl, 50 Low Extra at $13 50 and 125 Good do at $14 25, 50 do. at $11 50 per bbl, and 150 very choice at $16 per bbl. Superfine is retailing freely at $10 50 to $10 75, mostly $10 62½ per bbl.

The supplies have been insufficient for the demand, which is good, throughout the week, & prices have advanced at least 50c per bbl. The previous sales for the week comprise 9000 bbls at $8 37½ for Common, $8 75 to $9 10 for Fine, $9 50 to $9 62½ for Good Fine, $10 for Low Superfine, $10 25 to $10 75 for Superfine, a lot of very choice commanding $11, $11 87½ to $13 for Low Extra, $13 25 to $14 50 for Good Extra, $14 25 to $15 for Choice Extra and $16 to $17 per bbl for very Choice Extra. Week's receipts 7722 bbls. cleared 3951 bbls.

Corn.—There appeared to be less demand to-day, and prices are about 2 to 3c per bushel lower than they were yesterday. The sales to-day are confined to 5000 sacks, of which 400 Yellow at 85c, 1500 White and White Mixed at 90c, 1000 White at 93c, and 1500 at 94c per bushel. Previously, during the week, the supplies were fair and just about equal to the demand, and 54,500 sacks were sold at 78, 80 and 82½c per bushel for Mixed, 85c for Yellow, 90c for White Mixed, and 90 to 95c per bushel for White. Week's receipts 56,270 sacks—cleared 39,985 sacks.

Oats.—The market is steady and firm. There were sales to-day of 800 sacks at 52c per bushel. There has been a good supply and demand during the week, and 16,500 sacks have sold at 50, 51, 52 and 53c per bushel, the outside prices ruling toward the close. Week's receipts 10,878 sacks—cleared 2853 sacks.

Bran.—The stock has been very much reduced, and an advance of 5c per 100 lbs was realized to-day with sales of 1800 sacks, of which 300 sacks in poor order at $1 12½, 500 Choice at $1 15, and 975 at $1 20 per 100 lbs. Previously 3600 sacks were sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs. Week's receipts 2987 sacks.

Hay.—The demand is limited, but the stock being mostly in store is firmly held. There were sales to-day of 296 bales St. Louis at $24, 50 and 200 Prime Western at $26 per ton. Previously only 700 bales were sold at $20 for Ordinary, $25 for St. Louis, and $26 50 for Prime Western. Week's receipts 1032 bales.

Bacon.—Continues in request, but there is very little on hand, and only a retail business is doing in consequence at 16¾c per lb for Shoulders, 20¼c for Ribbed Sides, 22¼c for Clear Sides, and 25 to 26c per lb for Sugar-cured Hams. A lot of 10 tierces Sugar-cured Hams sold at 25½c per lb. Prices have advanced fully ¼c per lb during the week with sales of 150 casks at 16¾c for Shoulders, 20¼c for Ribbed Sides, and 21¾ to 22c for Clear Sides. Week's receipts 686 casks—cleared 26 casks.

Pork.—There is no demand for round lots, but the stock on hand is small, and Mess is firmly held at $36 per bbl. A fair retail business is doing at that price. About 1000 bbls Mess were sold in lots during the week at $34 75 to $36, the market closing at the outside figures and showing an advance for the week of $1 25 per bbl. Week's receipts 3382 bbls; cleared 113 bbls.

Star Candles.—There were sales of 1200 boxes Schaeffer's in lots, at 20c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 13 oz, and 25c for full weight. The demand is good, the stock is small. Previously 150 boxes, 14 oz, sold at 22c per lb.

Lard.—Is scarce and in request, and is selling in a jobbing way at 24¼c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 26c in kegs. There have not been any round sales the past week. Week's receipts 797 tierces, 914 kegs—cleared 410 kegs.

Green Meat.—There is very little on hand, it is retailing at 15c per lb for Shoulders.

Butter and Cheese.—Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c., Western 35 to 38c. and Common at 25 to 30c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 15 to 20c. for Northern.

Wool.—Is in request, but there is very little on hand. Receipts would sell readily at remunerative prices. We quote 15c per lb for burry, 24c for unwashed, and 28 to 35c for washed Texas wool. There is very little or no Louisiana on hand. Early in the week there were sales of 4000 lbs Unwashed at 24c per lb.

Sundries.—New Apples, received from Vicksburg, are selling at $7 to $10; New Onions $4 50 to $5 25. Potatoes $5 to $5 50 per bbl. Eggs at $16 to $18 per bbl. Chickens at $7 to $8 per doz, Geese at $7 and $9, and Turkeys at $20 to $23.

Whisky.—Is extremely dull, and cannot be quoted better than $2 to $2 30 per bbl for rectified, even at retail. Week's receipts 695 bbls—cleared 405 bbls.

Gunny Bags.—There are very few in market—they command 26c a piece. A few days since 150 bales sold at 26c a piece.

Bale Rope—There were no round sales to-day, but we quote 18c per lb. The demand for the country is supplied at 18¼c per lb. Previously 500 coils sold at 18c, and 150 at 18¼c per lb. Week's receipts 1509 coils.

India Bagging—The stock is small and round lots command 30c per yard. Dealers are obtaining 29c per yard in rolls and 30c in bales. The round sales for the week embrace 270 bales at 30c per yard.

Salt—Is quoted by the cargo at $1 55 to $1 60 per sack for Liverpool, Coarse and Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at $1 80 to $1 85 per sack for Coarse and $1 90 to $2 for Fine.

Naval Stores—The stock on hand is small, and there is very little doing. We quote No. 2 rosin at $3, No. 1 at $10, virgin dip at $10 to $12, pitch $6, tar $2 50 to $4 per bbl, and spirits turpentine at 92½ to $1 05 per gallon.

Coffee—The market is dull and prices have further declined ¼c per lb. Dealers are now supplying the demand for the country at 25½ to 29c per lb currency, for ordinary to prime Rio. The direct imports since the close of the war embrace 44,055 sacks. There were sales of 100 bags from first hands this week. We quote Good Fair to Prime 19c per lb, Gold duty paid, Prime 20c. Gold quotation this day 147. Stock in first hands 4587 bags.

Freights—The freight market continues very dull, both foreign and coastwise. There is a little going forward at ¼c per lb for cotton and 50c per bbl for Flour by sail for New York and Boston, 1c per lb for cotton and 80c per bbl for Flour by steam. The rates by sailing vessels for Liverpool are ⅝d per lb for cotton and 35 shillings for Tobacco—for Havre 1c per lb for cotton.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, June 23, 1866.

Arrived during the past week: 1,660 Texas Beeves, 764 Calves and Yearlings, 61 Hogs, 2,600 Sheep and 131 Milch Cows.

Sold: 34 Western and 1,437 Texas Beeves, 671 Calves and Yearlings, 61 Hogs, 1,384 Sheep and 92 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 467 Texas Beeves, 135 Calves and Yearlings, 2296 Sheep and 34 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	14	16
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	14	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per ℔ head	35	50
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	10	11
Creole Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	3 25	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 23, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, for Galveston, C C Harris.
Steamship Tappahannock, Huckins, for Apalachicola, Merritt, Dunbam, McKinnell & co.
Ship Joseph Holmes, Crocker, for Boston, G W Hynson & co.
Bark Bridgeport, Morgan, for New York, Mocker & Knox.
Brig Queen of the Usk, (British) Saunsbury, for Pensacola, G L Leighland.
Brig C Colombo, (Italian) Jaccarino, for Bordeaux, J. Kelley.
Schr United States, Herrick, for Havana, Jos Kelley.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Beaufort, Hutchings, from Apalachicola, to L M Merritt—1st district 17.
Steamer Mary, Mayers, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Olive Branch, Jones, from St Louis.
Luminary, Packard, from St Louis.
St Nicholas, Head, from Bayou Sara.
Louis D'Or, Johnson, from Shreveport.
Cinnan, Puckett, from Washington.
J M Sharp, Streck, from Thibodeaux.
Cornie, Ancoine, from Thibodeaux.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Gladiator, Shults, from the Passes. Towed down and ... [illegible] ... to the city ... [illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Lewis Henry, Meyer, from Marseilles, March ... to G W Hynson & co. ...
Brig John Hastings, Hastings, 30 days from Philadelphia, to master—Cargo, ice.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Geo Gilchrist, Gilchrist, from Havana, to Rivera & Clay.
Schr Sea Witch, Marsh, 7 days from Havana, to master.
Schr Isabella, (Mexican) Montenes, 10 days from Campeachy to Puig Bros.
Schr Joe Long, Osgood, from Havana.
Schr Union, ——, from Havana.
Schr Mischief, (British) Oliphant, from Havana ... [illegible]
Schr Leone, (British) Leppert, from Havana, ... [illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Beaufort, from Apalachicola—Mr H F Hooker and 10 on deck.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible]
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Beaufort—Sundry ... [illegible]
BOSTON—Per ship Joseph Holmes—1616 bales cotton ... [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per bark Bridgeport—1136 bales cotton ... [illegible]
PENSACOLA—Per brig Queen of the Usk—Ballast.
BORDEAUX—Per brig C Colombo—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per schr United States—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Beaufort—44 bales cotton ... [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries to order.
SAGUA LA GRANDE—Per bark Philena—[illegible]
TAMPICO—Per schr Elmo—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Luminary—[illegible]
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Louis D'Or—[illegible]
WASHINGTON—Per steamer Cinnan—[illegible]
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer J M Sharp—[illegible]
THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Cornie—[illegible]

Treasurer's Office, Charity Hospital.
New Orleans, June 22d, 1866.

TO BUTCHERS, BAKERS, DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

SEALED proposals to furnish the Charity Hospital with Bread and Meat, during the month of July, and to supply the following lists of Drugs and Groceries will be received at the Treasurer's office, at the Hospital, until THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M.

By order of the Board,
DR. THEODORE S. CLAPP,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Drugs.

[illegible]

Groceries.

[illegible]

Notice.—Succession of J. M. Caballero.

ALL parties having claims against the succession of the late Jose Maria Caballero, are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said succession are requested to come forward immediately and settle with

YGO. PIZARRO MARTINEZ,
Testamentary Executor of the late J. M. Caballero, No. 168 Gravier street.

Notice.

THE undersigned offers for sale under liberal terms, the BILLIARD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 111 Royal street. The stock on hand is large and new, and can be purchased immediately by applying at the above place, or at Victor's Restaurant, Carrollton.

MRS. LOUISE BARO.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th day of July next.

WM. S. BROWN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Property on Derbigny Street.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, June 23d, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 32 feet 2 inches front on Derbigny street, by 130 feet 10 inches in depth between Elysian Fields and Frenchmen streets. Together with a frame house having two alley ways and composed of four rooms, gallery and two closets, shed, cistern, back-oven, well, privy, etc., rented $— per month.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at one year's credit, for note bearing mortgage and 8 per cent interest per annum from date.

Act of sale before ——————, notary public.

Property on Hospital Street, No. 79.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville streets.

SATURDAY, 23d June, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring, french measure, 36 feet front on Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, by a depth towards Royal street of 120 feet, 60 feet on the opposite line, thence running at right towards Bourbon street 22 feet, on a ... depth of 60 feet, and 60 feet in width on the rear line; together with a Brick House of six rooms, closet, galleries in front and in the rear, brick kitchen, and garden in front of the property, and fruit trees, water-works, privies, &c.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at one year's credit, for a note bearing mortgage and six per cent. interest per annum from date.

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

Portwardens' Sale of Fifty-One Reams Straw Wrapping Paper at Auction.

BY McCERREN & CO.,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the port, for the benefit of whom it may concern, marked G & H:

2 reams Straw Wrapping Paper	19 x 26
4	15 x 25
20	12 x 16—heavy.
25	15 x 18

More or less damaged on board of the bark Dirago, on the voyage from New York to this port.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Portwardens' Sale of Thirty-five Kegs Nails at Auction.

BY McCERREN & CO.,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.
Office and salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the port, for the benefit of whom it may concern, Marked B. 23 kegs assorted NAILS, more or less damaged on board of the Brig Wm Creevy on the voyage from Philadelphia to this port.

Also—12 kegs assorted NAILS, broken.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph Bertoli.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,737—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 Administrator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE.

Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 21st June, 1866.

IN consequence of an arrangement made with the Bank of America for the occupation of a part of this Banking House, all persons having Bank Boxes or Special Deposits of any kind in its vaults, are requested to withdraw them immediately otherwise it will be necessary to have them removed to the vaults of the Branch of the United States mint at the risk of the owners.

JNO. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

$25 Reward.

STRAYED HORSE.—Strayed on the 4th of May last a dark red HORSE, branded U S on the shoulder, hind feet white with a star. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering said horse to the undersigned or giving such information as will lead to his recovery.

DUVIC, Blacksmith,
Royal street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, June 20, 1866.

ON account of repairs this Bank will temporarily remove on MONDAY, the 25th instant, to the building of the Bank of Louisiana, corner of Conti and Royal streets.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

The Vicat Insect Destroyer.

THE word "Humbug" is out of fashion. Those who believe it is not should give a fair trial before using the term. If the article here offered is a humbug, how comes it that the inventor has received seven Medals and especially the Imperial Order which now shines on his breast?

Death on BUGS, FLEAS, MUSQUITOES, FLIES, CATERPILLARS, ANTS, &c., &c.

Planters and gardeners whose crops are or could be threatened, are informed that an arrangement may be made with the Agent of the Inventor with regard to measures to be taken for this or the next years. The Agent can be seen until the 20th inst. from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M., corner of Canal and Liberty streets, No. 288. All those who value their quiet and their sleep, their worldly goods and their dogs and cats, should use the VICAT INSECT DESTROYER. Upwards of one thousand persons have already done so. Persons doubting the efficacy of the discovery will please call at Messrs. Boulanger, Lopez, Stevens, Prudhomme, or several good men at the Jesuits, Convent, Hotel, the Asylums, etc., and ascertain the fact for themselves.

The Vicat Destroyer can be had during the season, at the corner of Canal and Liberty streets, No. 288 and at No 169 Royal street. Success is guaranteed, and the article can be used without danger to men or beast, but imitations are not guaranteed.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company, held at their office, June 9th, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:

Hon. Wm. G. Swan,	A. Alexander,
L. B. Pothier	J. Lenes,
W. B. Koontz,	J. F. Calloway,
I. W. Patton,	H. Chalefond.
	B. Pifet.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Hon. Wm. G. Swan, President.
L. B. Pothier, Vice-President.
E. A. Fournier, Secretary and Treasurer.
Office, 118 Common street.

THE FAIR.

Office Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 4, 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS. The Fair Grounds Committee, desiring to secure proper plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the property of the Association and to erect suitable buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 20th November next, offer the following premiums:

1. For complete plans of draining, location and plans of buildings, with full and complete specifications, $300.
2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, $250.
3. For plans of all the buildings, with full and complete specifications, $250.

A commission of — per cent will be paid for the superintendence of the work, preference to be given to the successful competitor for plans.

All plans must be submitted by the first day of July, 1866, sealed, and in accordance with specifications and conditions on file in the office of the Association at the Mechanics' Institute.

C. H. SLOCOMB,
Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds.

Excursion Trip to Europe.

TICKETS from New York by the INMAN LINE of First Class Steamers to go and return to New York by any Steamer within six months, for $130 Gold, will be issued by

ELLIOT & McKEEVER,
160 Gravier st.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
New Orleans, June 15th, 1866.

PASSENGER trains leave the Depot in Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M.

Returning, leaves Brashear City at 1 P. M., and arrive at Algiers at 5 P. M.

A ferry boat will leave the City wharf, near the foot of Canal street, every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Excursion tickets, good only for the day on which they are issued, will be furnished at reduced rates.

First class steamers running to New Iberia, and all intermediate landings on the Teche, make daily connections with the trains at Brashear City.

Freight received at the Company's city landing, near the foot of Canal street, every day, Sundays excepted, for all Stations on the Road and for all points on the Teche to New Iberia.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Superintend't.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND SELECT LAW LIBRARY.

Apply to J. M. Magne, No. 14 Exchange Place, near Canal street.

Office of the City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE attention of those who have not paid their City Taxes is called by the Treasurer. The term allowed by law for the payment of Taxes expires on the last day of June; those wishing to avoid expenses and costs are requested to call and pay up.

J. HERNANDEZ,
City Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed, on the 1st of June, a copartnership under the style of PEPIN & TURCOTTE, for the importation of Dry Goods. Office, temporarily, No. 5 St. Louis street.

A. PEPIN,
J. TURCOTTE.

New Orleans, June 2, 1866.

Tennessee Iron.

THE undersigned agent for the sale of Hellman, Bro. & Sons' celebrated Tennessee Iron, is now prepared to execute orders for all sizes, Flat, Round, Square, Horse Shoe, Plough Slab and Boiler Iron.

C. H. SLOCOMB,
74 Canal street and 25 Common street.

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

THE reduction of the Capital Stock of this Bank having been carried by a vote of the Stockholders, all holders of certificates of shares are requested to present them at the Bank to be exchanged for certificates of fifty dollar shares.

CHS. JUMONVILLE,
Cashier.

THE FIRM existing under the style of TURCOTTE & LAROSE, was dissolved on the 31st May by mutual consent. Mr. Larose assumes the settlement of all debts and will liquidate the affairs of the Copartnership.

New Orleans, June 4th, 1866.

J. TURCOTTE,
L. R. LAROSE.

NOTICE

WE have formed this day a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business under the style of LAROSE & CAGNOLATTI.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

L. R. LAROSE,
F. CAGNOLATTI.

Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 60 Canal street, near Old Levee street.

GEO. W. SAWYERS,
Secretary.

Molasses!

CHOICE subsided Porto Rico in barrels, halves and kegs. For sale by

J. AVET,
at the Blue Store,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

INSURANCES.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 30th day of April, 1866.

Fire Premiums	$292,134 91	
Marine	129,806 15	
River	305,?64 59	
		$1,027,399 45
Amount of Earned Premiums		902,681 44
Losses paid and estimated—		
Fire Losses	$ 24,491 16	
Marine	79,646 ?5	
River	366,245 35	
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	72,767 27	
Paid Taxes	15,182 34	
Paid reinsurances	61,287 21	
Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, &c.	140,160 60	
		671,730 21
Net Profits		$ 237,751 23
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend		$ 494,711 66

The Company have the following Assets:

Notes secured by mortgages	$ 60,445 00
Loans on pledge of stocks	38,494 49
Bills Receivable	51,100 51
Real Estate	78,962 27
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds	76,000 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	16,250 00
Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Account	55,356 20
Vallette Dry Dock Company	1,075 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	145,090 15
Cash on hand	237,426 52
	$ 847,109 90

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

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of May, 1866.

G. H. BRAUGHN,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30th, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice-President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

Thos. A. Adams,	Sam'l H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke,	James J. Hauna,
Sam'l B. Newman,	A. Dothal,
P. H. Foley,	Wm. Edwards,
J. Norman Jackson,	A. G. Oier,
A. Thomson,	A. B. Rooding.

UNION INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their Charter.

Amount of premiums received during the year ending April 30th, 1866:

Premiums on Fire Risks	$122,?07 94	
River	61,?26 16	
Marine	76,?60 78	
		260,?57 80
Less Return Premiums		4,435 44
		256,222 44
Unearned Premiums April 30th, 1865		32,273 30
		$ 292,500 74
Paid Losses during the year viz:		
Fire Losses	$23,615 79	
River Losses	24,299 46	
Marine Losses	35,411 45	
Total Losses	$83,326 ??	
Reinsurances	7,616 ??	
Expenses, Interest on Scrip and Profit, Loss account and Discount and Interest Account	74,191 ??	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	21,706 ??	
Fifteen per cent Returned	37,406 12	
Reserved for unterminated Risks	39,647 12	236,371 44
Nett Profits		$ 41,629 30
The Assets of the Company, are		
Capital Stock Notes	$ 129,129 ??	
Loans secured by Mortgage	6,750 ??	
Loans secured by Pledge	37,436 12	
Bills Receivable for Premiums	28,309 37	
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	145,046 63	
Cash	61,734 63	
Individual accounts for premiums	29,976 ??	
Real Estate	15,507 ??	
		$ 436,300 ??

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Ninth day of May, 1866.

S. MAGNER,
Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend to the Stockholders of Sixteen 65/100 dollars per share. Said dividend to be passed to the credit of unpaid Stock account. They have further resolved to pay Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, on and after Monday, 14th inst.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the sea, rivers, and losses or damage by fire, at the current rates of premium, and return Twenty per cent cash to parties insuring.

—DIRECTORS—

J. H. Eimer,	L. F. Generes,
A. Chiapella,	R. W. Ogden,
F. Duclos,	W. B. Schmidt,
C. Kohn,	J. J. Fernandez,
J. A. Seignouret,	A. Cortes,
Jno J. Adams,	A. Brousseau,
Victor Burthe,	C. Bienoble,
	B. Saloy.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.,
CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREET

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1866 .... $ 971,545 ??

Viz:—Fire Premiums	$ 366,445 ??	
Marine do.	150,702 ??	
River do.	454,395 ??	
		$ 971,545 ??
Less Return Premiums	$ 3,945 ??	
Less Unterminated Premiums	51,696 ??	
		$ 55,6??
Net earned Premiums		$ 915,951 61
Losses paid, viz:—		
Fire Losses	$ 66,345 61	
Marine Losses	131,308 ??	
River Losses	215,199 ??	
	$ 412,853 ??	
Reinsurances	30,223 ??	
General Expenses, Taxes, Interest and Profit and Loss	140,913 13	
		584,045 75
Net Profits		$ 344,915 86

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$ 37,653 68
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	56,163 ??
Invested in City and other Bonds	155,150 00
Invested in Bank Stocks	105,??? 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	118,404 ??
Loaned on Pledges	15,400 ??
Bills Receivable	55,205 ??
Premiums in course of collection	157,861 ??
Cash on hand	206,109 ??
	$ 877,??? ??

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of March, 1866.

EDMOND MEUNIER,
Third Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of July next.

The Scrip Certificates issued for the year 1860 will be redeemed, also 6 per cent interest on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May, 1866, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs,	Archibald Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	Henry J. Voss,
George A. Fosdick,	Jas. Jackson,
Mason Pilcher,	E. Marquez,
R. Brugier,	Alfred Dinnone,
E. Cramer,	Charles Weisman,
Charles Lafitte,	A. Lescoult,
John S. Maunsell,	Frank Williams,
P. Anderson,	Thomas Byrne,
Alfred Kearny,	John Thornhill,
A. B. Montgomery,	W. A. Violett,
A. P. Griche,	D. Piaggio,
A. I. Noblom,	Hugh McDonald,
George W. Dunbar,	Harlow J. Phelps,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
Geo. W. Hynson,	Henry H. Bryan,
	R. L. Wooldridge.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE
LONDON WATCH COMPANY.

Owing to the failure and sudden closing of the works and business of the

LONDON WATCH COMPANY,

A large number of fine Watches manufactured especially for the United States, being heavy, first-class time-keepers, intended to stand hard usage and sudden changes of temperature, are left in our hands for immediate sale. As agents of the Company we are obliged to dispose of this stock for cash in the shortest possible time. We have, therefore, decided on the plan annexed as the one that will be productive of the desired result. This plan gives every one an opportunity of obtaining first-class time-keepers at a price that all can command. As every Certificate represents a Watch, there are no blanks, and every one who invests in this sale MUST get a Watch at half the retail price at least; and, if at all fortunate, one to wear with pride through life.

Remittances may be made at our risk in registered letters or by express or post-office orders and drafts, payable to our order, and we guarantee a safe return. This INSURES safe delivery and sure return to every patron.

We warrant every Watch as represented, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance. Knowing the worth of the stock, we can give a warrantee to every purchaser. The price has been placed at the very low figure in order to insure immediate sale; and all who desire to improve the opportunity should make early application.

HART, GIBSON & CO.,
296 Broadway, New York, Agents for the London Watch Company.

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF

FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS,
WORTH $350,000!
TO BE SOLD FOR
TEN DOLLARS EACH.

127 Gold h't'g-cased Chronometers, from	$175 to $450
168 Gold h't'g-cased English Patent Levers	120 to 325
144 Gold hunting-cased Duplex	100 to 275
175 Gold hunting-cased Patent Levers	80 to 275
282 Gold hunting-cased Levers	80 to 250
300 Gold hunting-cased Lepines	100 to 275
140 Gold magic-cased Levers	75 to 300
286 Heavy gold-cased Patent Levers	75 to 175
260 Heavy gold-cased Levers	75 to 175
250 Ladies gold hunting-cased Levers	50 to 250
285 Ladies' gold enamelled hunting-cased Levers	60 to 250
225 Ladies' gold enamelled magic-cased Levers	60 to 175
280 Ladies' gold-cased engraved Lepines	50 to 175
250 Heavy solid silver-cased Duplex	50 to 125
275 Heavy solid silver-cased Patent Levers	35 to 125
285 Heavy solid silver-cased Levers	25 to 100
260 Heavy solid silvercased Lepines	20 to 75
250 Heavy solid silver Levers	20 to 75
275 Heavy solid Lepines	15 to 50
250 Solid Gold Guard and Vest Chains	15 to 150
1000 Solid Gold Lockets and Chatelaines	15 to 125

All the above list of Watches will be sold for Ten Dollars each.

Certificates representing each and every Watch in the above list are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. Any person obtaining a Certificate, to be had at our office, or sent by mail to any address, can see the watch it calls for on the return of the Certificate, with Ten Dollars.

We charge, for forwarding Certificates, 50 cents each. Five will be sent for $2, and eleven for $5.

The Certificates must in all cases be returned with and accompany the money when the goods are ordered.

All orders promptly filled and forwarded by return mail or express. Address

HART, GIBSON & CO.,
296 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

J. V. GOURDAIN,
STOCK, NOTE, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Office, No. 54 Exchange Alley,
Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be transacted with dispatch and to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

An unlimited amount to loan on mortgage on city property.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON.

MONROE & REDDINGTON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
66 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co.'s Saw Mills, also for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs, and also Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city.

MR. VICTOR BERO

HAS purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton, lately kept by Mr. Peter Widman. His friends and the Public are respectfully informed that a RESTAURANT will be opened on the 10th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction.

BACHELORS' HALL,
BAY ST. LOUIS,
KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis, a BACHELORS' HALL for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort on moderate terms.

J. H. KREBS.

SOLE AGENTS
IN THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA
FOR
MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES'
WINES,
BORDEAUX.
J. RIVIERE & CO.,
70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS.

BLANCAND & GUITET,
49 .... OLD LEVEE STREETS 49
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and Hats, from the best manufacture.

C. J. AUBERT & CO.,
20 .... CHARTRES STREET 20

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N B—Country Dealers will find the most suitable and varied Goods in their line.

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO.,
20 Chartres street.
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods.

E. RICHARD.
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER.
160 .... St. Ann Street 160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marble or Slate Beds, furnished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.

Has always on hand Cues, Balls, Cloth, Cue Leathers, Chalk, in short, everything belonging to the trade.

Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing

E. RICHARD, Box 1710, P. O.,
New Orleans.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims and of the District, and before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress.

MISOHE & CO.,
(Successor to Barrett & Misoe.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS
71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 28 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
72 .... Chartres Street 72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. Mr. Forget continues his old prices.

A. F. DUTEIL,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T S MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.
ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING,
Strand near 22d street,
Galveston, (Texas.)

MADAM LA BLANCH,
THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD
Can be Consulted at her Residence,
No. 102 Bienville Street.

IN fact, is beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed in the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Mme La Blanch's powers, which are inexplicable wonder and worthy of the candid and unbiased investigation of the rapid cures which unerringly follow, are in this city matters of record, and may be consulted daily with relieving many when our highest medical professors were despairing.

MADAME LA BLANCH, a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant examinations, joined to her medical abilities form a safe guide for the afflicted. Remember Mme La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant, Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.

N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.

Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times.

Madame can be consulted daily between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory and Lease of a retail Family Grocery, in a good location, and of long and good standing. To be sold on account of ill health. Apply to

V. BATTALORA,
No. 18 Main street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows.

Departure of Cars.

[illegible]

Sunday Arrangement:

Steam Train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 7 until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare the same way.

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS.
Esplanade Street, Opposite the U. S. Mint.

DAILY SERVICE.—This Church will be opened for Morning Prayer, every morning at 6 o'clock. Every evening, for Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock, except Sunday evening, when Divine Service will commence at a quarter before 8. The length of these services will not ordinarily exceed 20 minutes. Holy Days, and when there is a Lecture, not exceeding 40 minutes.

Working people are expected to come to church in their ordinary working clothes on week days.

The first daily morning service next Trinity Sunday at 6 o'clock.

SUNDAYS—Morning prayer at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 9. Sermon at 11. Evening prayer, a quarter before 8. Seats all free.

A. D. McCOY, Rector.

THE ARROW TIE.
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS FOR BALING COTTON.

PLANTERS, Factors and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to use and deal in this popular TIE and BAND. All orders promptly filled by GIVEN, WATTS & CO., or

R. T. BARTLETT, Agent,
25 Carondelet street.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ...... Howes, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ...... Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2800 tons ...... Nelson, Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ...... Furber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ...... Weeden, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ...... Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ...... Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship

MONTEREY (1200 tons,)
Whitman, Commander,

Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are, in every respect, fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $80, 2d do. $—; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
22 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ...... SATURDAY, March 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER 12
CITY OF NEW YORK 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$90 00	Steerage	$30 00
to London	95 00	to London	34 00
to Paris	105 00	to Paris	40 00
to Hamburg	100 00	to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 160 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... June 16.
LAFAYETTE ...... Lemarie ...... Saturday, June 30.
NAPOLEON III ...... Bocande ...... Saturday, July 14.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $4 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 51 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 51 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer

CAMELIA, P. Boardman, master,

will continue her trips as follows:

MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train,
TUESDAYS, 3 o'clock ...... do do do
THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do do
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on

SUNDAY Evening,
MONDAY Evening,
WEDNESDAY Evening,
FRIDAY Morning.

All freight intended for her should be properly labelled and addressed, (patent direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger trains.

The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA,
No. 10 Carondelet street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston ...... $—
Do. do. Indianola ...... —

Freights to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at Gulf rates per new Tariff.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low-pressure side-wheel, steamship MORGAN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on TUESDAY, June 26th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston $21 00
do. to Indianola 30 00

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rate and as low as by any other steamer now up for either of the above ports.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure side-wheel steamship I. C. HARRIS, Chas Fowler, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports.

For Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves SATURDAY, June 23d, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

Freights taken to all points on Alabama River up to Montgomery.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

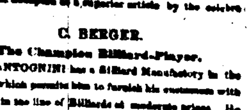
Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points at the agent's office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 2½ P. M.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

I. C. HARRIS, Agent,
corner Camp and Common streets.

B. ANTOGNINI,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
15 .... CONTI STREET 15



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to billiards can be found in his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been adopted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER.

The Champion Billiard-Player.

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers; also, a new style of Square Tables for Poule players and Carooms.

In order to let the public judge for themselves, Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pins Balls and Pins.

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis.

Kept by A. Boulanger.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the New Orleans public, that he has opened his Hotel at Bay St. Louis, and is now ready for the reception of families. The establishment having been enlarged, offers every desirable comfort to Boarders.

A. BOULANGER.

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R. Road Co.,
New Orleans, May 14th, 1866.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

ON and after the 16th day of June, an Excursion Train will leave the Depot, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and return on MONDAY MORNINGS, arriving in the city at or before the time to business in the morning. Excursion Tickets to go and return, good only for the day, can be purchased at the Depot before the departure of the train.

Fare to Kenner and return, $1 25; Frenier, $2 25; Manchac, $3; Ponchatoula, $3 25; Hammond, $3 75; Amite, $4; Tangipahoa, $4 50; Osyka, $5; Magnolia, $5.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.