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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,162.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1867.

The annual examinations of the Bienville, Rampart and Robertson public schools take place to-day.

A tomb erected by the Young Men's Benevolent Association in the new St. Louis Cemetery, on Esplanade street, will be dedicated by the Association on the 30th instant.

KEYS FOUND.—A gentleman connected with our office, yesterday found a bunch of keys, which can be had on application, and description by the owner, to our mail clerk, on paying for this notice.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—As the majority, if not most of our store-keepers, have determined to close their establishments every evening at 5 o'clock, opportunity will be afforded to young men, ambitious of perfecting their knowledge of commercial transactions, by application at this institution. Classes for ladies, misses and lads, will be formed at the close of the public school examinations.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."—We were forcibly struck by the truth of Shakspeare's remark, whilst reading Mrs. Southwood's new book "Beauty and Booty." It is a book which will be always instructive, and the older it gets the more it will be appreciated. In twenty years it will be more valuable than now. All should read it and keep it in their possession—particularly those whose names are mentioned therein.

The frontispiece, and Dr. Palmer's beautiful address, are worth the price asked for it.

STANBERY'S OPINION ENFORCED.—Major General Ord, commanding in Mississippi, has issued an order enforcing Attorney General Stanbery's interpretation of the new law of Congress in that State. We presume General Sheridan will issue a similar order for this State.

The *Times*, of yesterday evening, had a double leaded article headed "Mexico—the Second Opportunity," favoring the policy of the United States establishing a protectorate over that distracted country.

RIVER NEWS.—The steamer M. S. Mepham left last evening for Cairo and St. Louis. Among her passengers were one hundred and sixty German emigrants, that arrived from Bremen on the ship Hermine. They go to St. Louis, from thence up the river to Iowa.

The elegant steamer Nina Simmes, of the Bayou Sara and New Orleans Packet Company commanded by the [illegible] and affable Captain Truxler, leaves [illegible] Sara and all way points, at 10 [illegible] morning. In the office will be [illegible], a gentleman whose courtesy to passengers is proverbial. Passengers [illegible] the river, who desire a pleasant [illegible] not be disappointed by taking the [illegible].

The Radicals are petitioning the President to pardon Gen. Longstreet.

The laying of the track of the Pacific Railway is being effected at the rate of three miles per day. The work is expected to be finished as far as the base of the Rocky Mountains by September, to which point it will by that time be easily completed from the Pacific coast of California. The great rub will be to drive through the Rocky Mountains, after which it will be no difficult undertaking to journey from sunrise to sunset—that is to say from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The road has been entirely completed as far as the Colorado line, and the rails laid to a distance of 380 miles west of the Missouri River.

The number of persons registered as voters in St. Mary's parish, up to June 14th, was 2026 of 2098 of whom 430 are whites and 1596 blacks.

Mr. C. G. D. Holle has received *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* for July. For sale at his store, 61 Exchange Alley.

NEW MUSIC HALL.—Mr. Bishop, well known as a composer of music and theatrical manager, has, we notice, with taste and expense, fitted up the building 107 St. Charles street, as a place of musical and theatrical entertainment to the public, to be known as the "Oxford Music Hall," the doors of which will be thrown open for the first time Saturday evening. Report speaks favorably of Mr. Bishop as a gentleman of successful enterprise in the business. We shall wait to see for ourselves.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Another revolution has begun in Mexico, and a portion of the population has already declared against Senor Benito Juarez, and in favor of the old favorite, Gen. Santa Anna. It seems to be generally credited that he has slipped away from the sharp eyes of the United States authorities, who were watching him in his quiet retreat on Staten Island, and that he is now off the coast of his native country, waiting for a favorable opportunity to place himself at the head of an army. From some cause Juarez seems to have lost a portion of his popularity, and from certain facts that have lately come to light, we imagine that he does not look for a long term of office. It is said that he has recently sent one hundred thousand dollars in gold to Madame Juarez, who is now in New York, and other sums, in trust, to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington. This money was taken by forced loans—stolen, in fact—under pretence of military necessity, and many of the people know how the said loans were disposed of. Such things soon turn the tide of popular favor, and one single act that savors of selfishness or meanness may ruin a man forever. From this or other causes Juarez's popularity is beginning to wane, and the old, battle-scarred hero—Santa Anna—arrives at an opportune moment. With the city of Tampico in his hands, and the remnants of an army that can be collected there, he may be able to make a stand until he can communicate with Marquez, who now holds the city of Mexico, and uphold the remnants of Imperial power, and rally around him the conservative element of the Mexican people. And besides, he has Ortega in the West, who has been collecting a force to strike a blow at Juarez whenever he attempted to assume the Presidency, and who has been lost sight of in the whirl of events around Queretaro. The capture of the Emperor Maximilian—regretted by nearly every gentleman throughout the civilized world—has so engrossed attention that this little by-play has escaped attention. Even those who were opposed to Imperialism, were seriously concerned for the Arch-Duke, and there has been but one opinion the world over. The news of the suspension of the court-martial assembled to try him, was a great relief to every one. If Santa Anna can succeed in effecting a landing and can find a body guard in Tampico, there will be very little doubt of his success, for he is a great favorite with the soldiers, who regard him as the hero of the Mexican war, and it is reported that even Juarez's own soldiers greeted the proclamation of the citizens of Tampico with "*viva Santa Anna!*"

—The common saying that one must go away from home to get the news from home, finds confirmation in an item in the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, which says that the customers of those New Orleans merchants who advertise in the *Republican* newspaper have notified them that they must withdraw such advertisements or they will withdraw their patronage. This sounds very probable. Were New Orleans a little village having but three or four rival stores, it might even be considered quite probable, but under the circumstances we prefer hearing the news from a quarter nearer home before believing the extraordinary statement made by the *Journal*. Perhaps somebody has been 'sold.

—For the purpose of striking a balance, we infer, between truth and "error," the same paper says a true thing about the present state of the South. "The men who fought," it says, "have yielded more readily to the Congressional plan of Reconstruction than those who staid at home. Generals who will be disfranchised by the Constitutional amendment recommends its acceptance, while men who only talked treason [illegible] their precious bodies out of harm, cry [illegible] of patriotic defiance." This is the case everywhere. When the men who disturbed the Mobile meeting and interrupted Kelley's speech, complain of "bomb-proof" during the war, [illegible] and those men who talk the loudest [illegible] and on street corners were never [illegible] of striking a blow against the Union. But while acknowledging the truth of this when it suits their purpose to do so, the Radicals make the entire Southern people responsible for the acts of these few men who took no part in the war, and who now talk loudly for fear of being considered cowards.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Booth has left Governor's Island, where he has been stationed, and gone to New Orleans to report to General Sheridan.

THE MEANING OF THE LAW.

Since the publication of our remarks about Registration, we have been informed that some of the minor officials, who do not come under the disfranchising clause of the law as construed by the Attorney General, are still excluded. There has been a meeting of the several Boards of Registrars, at which it was determined not to register notaries public, and similar officers, without a special order from the Commanding General. It was argued that they were ordered to exclude all such officials when they first entered upon their duties, and that, notwithstanding the publication of the Attorney General's opinion, this order had not been countermanded. A day or two ago at least two men who had been notaries applied for registration and were refused. The Registrars were courteous, however, and stated the reason for their refusal, at the same time saying that if a special order could be procured from General Sheridan, their name would be entered. Whether or not they applied to the General we have not learned. This circumstance shows that the opinion of the Attorney General has not yet been adopted by the military; and, as sufficient time has elapsed, the inference is clear that they do not intend to adopt it if it can be avoided. The indications are all in favor of a July session of Congress, the main purpose of which will be to construe the laws made during the last session. We think that it would be a good thing for the country if some clear-headed men were elected to Congress—men capable of making laws, or of framing acts, which can be understood, and which do not require the expense of a meeting of Congress to bring them within the limits of ordinary comprehensions.

Many of our good people are alarmed at the idea of another session of Congress next month and seem to fear that the Radicals may pass still more severe measures. What measures, pray, can they pass that will be more stringent than this Reconstruction Act as interpreted by the Radicals themselves? Under their construction it would be the easiest thing in the world to disqualify four-fifths of the Southern whites, under one pretext and another, and their interpretation would place absolute and arbitrary power in the hands of the military commanders. After that what remains that we have to fear? There is nothing but the threatened "mild confiscation," and we do not believe the Radicals will dare to attempt that. Whatever they may think about the suffrage question, it is almost certain that the influential people of the North are opposed to confiscations at this late day. Therefore we have only one thing to fear from this July session—a Radical interpretation of the Reconstruction Act. And even that is better than a state of uncertainty. If Congress attempts a construction of the law, it is fair to presume that it will be understood thereafter, and that no doubts can arise to perplex and annoy our citizens. We have yet to see the man who would not rather know the worst at once, or who did not find a state of doubt and uncertainty far more painful than the worst possible construction when positively known. Let Congress meet and do its worst. We will not complain if we are told just what to expect, and what is expected of us in the work of reconstruction, in which we are all deeply interested.

It will be observed that the opinion of the Attorney General just received is much clearer than that first received by telegraph. The points which he then held in consideration are now decided, and we are distinctly informed that mayors, aldermen and sheriffs, are not excluded, or not classed as executive or judicial officers within the meaning of the Act. This interpretation will not suit the Radicals, and we shall find them clamorous for a meeting of Congress to give a Radical construction to the law. There is something of child's play in this; it certainly looks dignity and—ability Mr. Stanbery's opinion is a masterly production, and shows that he is not only an honest and fearless man, but a clear headed and able jurist. Few persons, we dare say, gave him credit for the mastery ability that he has displayed in this document, but for that very reason we may expect him to meet great opposition from the Radicals. They find that he is a stronger antagonist than they supposed, and hence will insist upon the meeting of the Congressional body to cope with him, and to argue away the strong points of his opinion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Press on the Dogs.—Our confrère of the *Pic* grows quite pathetic over the fate of the poisoned dogs. The *Crescent* is briefly likewise, while the *Times* complains of the "unwholesome cruelty" of the practice of allowing the dead dogs to remain upon the streets, broiling in the hot sun, till their presence, as Dickens would say, is a "fact to be strongly smelled and tasted."

Serious Shooting Affray on St. Charles Street.—About half past 12 o'clock Wednesday night, a man named Uriah Prickett, a noted wrestler, six feet one inch in height and strong proportionally, was shot and dangerously wounded at Hood's boarding house, No. 95 St. Charles street, by Alexander Newton, clerk in the establishment. Prickett, it is said, was quite noisy and disturbed the peace of the house so much that Newton went to his room and remonstrated with him. Prickett raised a pitcher to throw at Newton, whereupon the latter fired three shots—one taking effect in Prickett's head and the others in his body, and, it was feared at the time, wounding him fatally. Such is Newton's version, the only one we have of the affair. He was arrested and the wounded man taken to the Charity Hospital.

Another Shooting Affair.—Capt. S. M. Kennett was arrested last evening, charged with shooting and dangerously wounding Harry Pearce, at King's livery stable, on Baronne street. Pearce was shot in the right arm, and Kennett arrested. The affair occurred about dark, the cause of the difficulty not being stated.

N. O. Nott was arrested at the same time and place, for striking James Donnelly on the head with a loaded cane. The case will be investigated before Recorder Abern's Court.

Case of the Bank of Tennessee vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana—United States District Court.—Judge Durell yesterday decided this case in favor of the Union Bank, the amount involved being over $160,000. The Union Bank, as the creditor of the other, held the amount involved in Confederate money to the credit of the Bank of Tennessee, which latter brought suit therefor. The decision in favor of the Union Bank is on the ground that its acts were authorized by the Bank of Tennessee.

Inquest.—On the body of Louis Kailling, the boy 12 years old, who was accidentally drowned Tuesday, while picking wood in the river. He was a good swimmer, but was drawn under a flatboat by the current. The body was recovered yesterday opposite the Tobacco Warehouse, and taken to the residence of his father, No. 31 Bartholomew street. Verdict—Accidental drowning.

The Wade Manslaughter Case.—First District Court—Judge Howe.—The case of Wm. O. Wade, charged with manslaughter, in the killing of John Black, in this city last Mardi Gras day, was concluded yesterday by the accused being discharged, there being no evidence to identify him in connection with the homicide, and the prosecuting attorney being forced consequently to abandon the case.

Dismissed.—The cases of C. Raymond and S. Norman, charged with stealing a gold watch and $100 from Sam. G. Battle, of Mobile, while at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, and N. H. Ealing, charged with appropriating a carriage, property of C. Izard in July last, were yesterday dismissed by *nol pros.*, entered in the First District Court.

Found Hanged.—Officer Smith reports having found, about 4 o'clock last evening, an unknown white man suspended to a tree, about a quarter of a mile in the rear of what is known as Delery's Plantation, near the United States Barracks, in the Third District. The Coroner was notified.

Five Persons Drowned.—Three boys, Fritz Angel, John Caspar and J. Hector, and two men, George Spitzfadden and F. Rembacker, were all drowned yesterday forenoon by the capsizing of a skiff, in which they were crossing the river, at the Stock Landing, Fourth District. The owner of the boat, a mulatto man, Moses, and five boys, who were also in the skiff, were rescued by John Myers and J. R. Berkstead, who heard their cries and came to their rescue.

Robberies.—The house of Mr. John Glenn, corner of Rampart and Gravier streets, was entered about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a gold watch and two dollars in currency.

The house of Mr. Philip Craig, corner of Gaiennie and Common streets, was robbed of two silver watches, two chains, and two revolvers.

The residence of Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, corner of Josephine and Carondelet streets, was robbed Wednesday night of a music-box and a quantity of table-jewelry and ware, valued in all at $200. The Captain was on his boat.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The case of Mr. Booth, and others, charged with arson, was yesterday continued till Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The case of Mrs. Welsh, accused of kidnapping the daughter of Lucia Leonard, a handsome quadroon, alleged for base purposes, was dismissed.

Charge of Perjury.—S. M. Whipley, 123 Gravier street, stands charged with this offence in an affidavit before Recorder Gastinel, made by William C. Ready; the crime, it is alleged, having been committed before the Recorder on the 8th of May.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN TEXAS.—The following is an extract from special orders No. 72, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated June 19, 1867:

6. It having been officially reported to these headquarters that an atrociously cold-blooded and deliberate murder was committed in Jefferson, Texas, and that Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright, of that place, each absolutely refused to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of the murderer, said officers are hereby removed from their respective offices. The commanding officer at Jefferson will, if possible, cause the arrest of the murderer.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official:
GEORGE LEE,
1st Lieutenant 21st U. S. Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[illegible] Garibaldi is recovering.

The Attorney General's Opinion.

POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Who are Entitled to Register, &c.

We find in Western papers the following abstract of the opinion of the Attorney General on the powers of district commanders, &c.:

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion as to the power of military commanders, starts out by a recital of the sections of the original act applying thereto. He says:

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of the ten States, one the military, the other the civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act. The military government is created by the act. Both are to continue until the new State constitution is framed, and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be acted on together. The people in these States are made subject to both and must obey both in their respective jurisdictions. There is, then, an imperative necessity to define, as clearly as possible, the line which separates the two jurisdictions and the exact scope of the authority of each.

Now, as to the civil authority recognized by the act as the provisional civil government, it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State Government, legislative, judicial and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing Government is not set aside. It is recognized more than once by this act. It is not in any one of its departments, or as to any of its functions, repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the constitutions of the States. The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted; and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander. Congress was not satisfied with the organic law or constitution under which the real government was established. That constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the meantime to preserve order and punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions. We are, therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is as to what powers are conferred on the military authority and what remains with the civil government.

We see first of all that each of these States is made subject to the military authority of the United States, not to the military authority altogether, but with express limitation as hereinafter prescribed. We must then examine what is thereinafter provided, to find the extent and nature of the power granted. This, then, is what is granted to the military commander—the power or duty to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to prevent insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals. And he may do this by the agency of the criminal courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may have resort to military trials. This comprises all powers given to the military commander. Here is a general clause making it the duty of the military commander to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Considered by itself and without reference to the context and to other provisions of the act, it is liable from its generality to be misunderstood.

What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of rights of persons or of property are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once. It appears that some of the military commanders have misunderstood this grant of power as all comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places; to suspend the legislative power of a State; to take under their control officers appointed by themselves, the collection and disbursement of the revenue of the State; to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents; to change existing laws in matters affecting purely civil and private rights, to suspend or enjoin the execution of judgments and decisions of the established State courts; to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in State courts, by prescribing new qualifications for jurors, and changing, upon the ground of expediency, the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action. Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction to solve their own doubts and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties. There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to the military authority over civil rights and citizens in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in volume of statutes, page 532—"A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly."

The Attorney General proceeds to the construction of various passages of the act. The act does not give power to confer new rights, but only to protect those which exist and are established by the laws under which the people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and rule, and not a power to introduce military rule in its place. It is given to be used in such contingencies as are realized in the preamble where there may be a want of adequate protection for life and property. This duty or power of protection is to be performed by the suppression of insurrection, disorder, violence, etc., and it is declared that all interference under the State authority in the exercise of this military authority shall be null and void. These special provisions touch no other department of function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that the clear meaning of this act is that it is not to be interfered with by military authority, unless when a necessity for such interference may happen to arise. The existing civil authority in all its other departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is left untouched. The civil rights act and the Freedmen's Bureau have made ample provision for the protection of all merely civil rights when the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full and impartial protection. I find no authority in this act for removal by a military commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to fill their places. Nothing short of an express grant of power would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant either expressed or even implied. On the contrary, the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. They too have rights which the military commander is bound to respect, and is not authorized to destroy. I find it impossible, under the provisions of this act, to comprehend such an official as a Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority. What is true as to the Governor is equally true as to all other legislative, executive and judicial officers of the State. Certainly the act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives, but with all its severity the right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved. This opinion is confined to the proper authority when peace and order prevail. In case of actual insurrection or violence, and these become so formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government and the establishment of martial law in its place, whatever power is necessary to meet the emergency, the military commander may properly exercise it. In the suppression of insurrection and riot the military commander is wholly independent of the civil authorities. So, too, in the trial of criminals and offenders, he may supersede the local jurisdiction. If civil order is preserved and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts, the military power, though present, must be passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, and to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order. When that object is done, then civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchfulness. This is the whole scope of the military power conferred by this act. The military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not a legislator. His duties are military duties, executive duties, not legislative duties. Congress reserved to itself the power to alter, amend, or abolish such laws as it had not interfered with. Where, then, does a military commander find his authority to abolish, modify, control or supersede any one of these laws.

The Attorney General proceeds to specify some of the acts of the military commanders in which, in his opinion, they have exceeded their authority under the law. In one district the judge of one of the criminal courts has been summarily dealt with. The act of Congress gives authority in cases of necessity for the military commanders to transfer the jurisdiction of a criminal court to a military tribunal. No other authority can lawfully be exercised over them. No appointee of a military commander, in place of a judge superseded, can lawfully exercise authority, either as a civil magistrate or member of a military tribunal. The Commanding General of the Department of South Carolina and Mississippi construes the act of Congress as placing him upon the same footing, as regards power and authority, as Congress itself. He assumed the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede, as vested in him so fast, as reserved to Congress. He assumes, directly or indirectly, the authority of the State, legislative, executive and judicial, and in effect declares, "I am the State."

In the Attorney General's opinion, there are executive duties to be performed which cannot safely be avoided or delayed. These commanders, notwithstanding their assumptions, are not in any sense clothed with paramount authority. They treat as subordinate executive officers responsible for the proper execution of their duties, and upon him rests the final responsibility. The duty remains with him to see that they execute their duties faithfully and according to law. In support of this opinion he cites the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by the Chief Justice, in dismissing the motion of the State of Mississippi for leave to file a bill against the President. He then proceeds to reply to certain questions propounded from one of the military districts as to the power of a military commander to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders. Whilst the act does not in terms displace the regular criminal court of a State, it does give power to the military commander, when, in his judgment, the necessity arises to take the administration of criminal law into his own hands, and to try and punish the offenders by means of a military commission. He expressed grave doubts upon the constitutionality of this provision of the law in time of peace, and cites in support of his position the opinion of the minority of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase. He says nothing short of an absolute necessity can give any color of authority to a military commander to call into exercise such a power. It is a power the exercise of which may involve him and every one concerned in the gravest responsibility. The occasion for its removal should be reported at once to the Executive, for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and proper. The Attorney General is clearly of the opinion that the military commissions can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened after the law took effect, and that they have no jurisdiction to try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by Federal or State law. There is no legislative power given under this military bill to establish a new criminal code as to crimes or offences against the laws of the United States. The military authorities can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular administration of justice by the appropriate courts.

Summary.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION.

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the persons applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3. As to citizenship and residence.

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to a disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses. First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion, come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such persons the offense of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting; first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offense of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies, would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.

This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause.

The board cannot enter in any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
HENRY STANBERY, Attorney General.

General Rousseau is talked of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

A volume has been published in London about "The Public Debt of the United States."

When somebody asked the Bishop of Oxford whether he didn't think the last Derby a "sell" (the horse Hermit won it), his lordship answered that "he never heard of a hermit where there wasn't a cell."

The Marquis de Moray, a grandson of Marshal Soult, has been married at the Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, to Mlle. de Villars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 20.—The conclusions of the President and Cabinet, in reference to the interpretation of the military reconstruction laws, are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authorities:

IN CABINET, June 18, 1867.

Present: the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General and the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the Reconstruction acts, and that, in view of the great magnitude of the subject and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Cabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be offered by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet, to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to be given to the military commanders.

The President said further that the branch of the subject that seemed to him first in order for consideration was as to the instructions to be sent to the military commanders for their guidance, and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will therefore be now considered. The summary was then read at length. The reading having been concluded, each section was then considered, discussed and voted upon, as follows:

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters. All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted no.

2. The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualification of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof. All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted no.

3. As to citizenship and residence, the applicant for Registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered, if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year, as to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished. Concurred in unanimously.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien, who has been naturalized, can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him. All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted no.

5. No one who is not 21 years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age. Concurred in unanimously.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath; the actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime. No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, in Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given. All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted no to the second and third sentences.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion. This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear, or affirm, as follows: "That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. That I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: first, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not heretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified. Concurred in, all voting aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted no.

8. As to the officers of the United States. As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

9. Militia officers of any State prior to the rebellion are not subject to disqualification. All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted no.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification, but those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification. Concurred in unanimously.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers; they are subject to disqualification if they were required to take, as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Concurred in unanimously.

13. Persons who exercised mere employments under State authority are not disqualified—such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds. Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War expressed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified if they participated in the rebellion. Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting—first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterward participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon person the offense of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose.

A person forced into the rebel service by conscription or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service, if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting. All vote aye, except the Secretary of War, who votes nay, as the proposition is stated.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify, but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the Rebel cause in the form of taxes, or military assessments which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify, but voluntary contributions to the Rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to Rebel authorities, of purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the Rebellion will work disqualification. Concurred unanimously.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the Rebellion, such as members of the Rebel Conventions, Congresses and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the Rebel Confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the Rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified.

Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies, would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or writing, incited others to engage in Rebellion, he must come under the disqualification. All vote aye, except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second paragraph, with the exception of the words—"Where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in Rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

17. The duties of the Board appointed to superintend the elections.

This Board, having the custody of the list of Registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the Registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the Registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause. The Board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the Registration list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the Registration list.

Concurred in unanimously.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The Board will keep a record and poll book of the election, showing the votes list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the Commanding General of the District.

Concurred in unanimously.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." Concurred in unanimously.

IN CABINET, June 20, 1867.

Present: the same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the Cabinet that, after full deliberation, he concurred with the majority upon those sections of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by unanimous vote.

That, as it appeared the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate the points set forth in the summary in a general order to the respective commanders.

Washington, June 20.—The President leaves Northward in the morning.

Prominent citizens of New Orleans telegraph the President urging King, of the *Times*, for the Mexican mission.

Close relations between Thomas Smoot, and the wife of Henry Thompson were interrupted by the husband who shot Smoot twice in the head. Smoot died in half an hour.

Gen. Longstreet was pardoned to day.

The Russian treaty officially promulgated.

New York, June 20.—Flour dull declined 25 to 30c. Wheat declined 3 to 5c.; Corn dull at a decline of 2c. Cotton easier. Sales 1000 bales. Middling Uplands 26¾ to 27.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Thirteen dead and thirty wounded from last night fire.

Louisville, June 20.—Sales 259 hhds of Tobacco; lugs to medium $2 75 to $17 75; selections $21 50. Superfine Flour $7 75 to $8 50

Louisville, June 20.—River falling; 6 feet 10 inches in the canal by the mark.

Richmond, June 20.—Mark Downey and Thos. B. White, two well-known citizens, were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner this morning, charged with perjury, in having taken the registration oath yesterday. The U. S. District Attorney said that in the first case the prosecution would be on the ground that the State Constitution adopted by the Convention at Alexandria, disfranchised all persons who aided the rebellion after April, 1864.

This constitution, it is claimed, is not set aside by the Reconstruction bill.

About nine tenths of the whites in the State will be disfranchised if the District Attorney's ground is sustained. Both cases were continued till to-morrow.

There is great interest manifested by all classes of citizens in the cases.

Vicksburg, June 20.—Passed up, Quitman, at 8 P. M. River falling.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 20.—The Republican State Convention has nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor.

Cincinnati, June 20.—Flour unchanged and dull for lower grades, higher grades quite scarce and firm; family $11 25 to $12 50.

Mobile, June 20.—Cotton sales to day 600 bales Middlings at 24½, receipts 59 bales.

Montgomery, June 20.—The result of four days' registration in Montgomery is 1183 blacks and 457 whites.

Augusta, June 20.—Cotton market weak, sales 105 bales Middlings at 23½c.

Savannah, June 20.—Registration will commence here on Monday.

Richmond, June 20.—Registration in this city, so far, stands 1036 blacks to 596 whites.

The funeral of Judge Lyon took place this evening. All business was suspended and the city bells tolled during the procession. Several thousand people attended the funeral.

Liverpool, June 20, 2 P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛d. Middling Uplands 11⅛d. Lard declined 3d.

Liverpool, June 20.—Evening.—Cotton continued dull, closing 11⅛d for Middling Uplands, 11¼d Middling Orleans.

Southwest Pass, June 20, 6 P. M.—Since noon it has been blowing a fresh gale, with occasional showers of rain.

Went to sea, steamship Lillian. Arrived down and anchored, steamship Catherine Whiting. Nothing in sight.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, June 20.—Advance copies of the Attorney General's recent opinion were forwarded to certain newspapers by himself, the matter being in his exclusive control, and entirely by him independently of the press agency.

London, June 20—Noon.—Consols 94¾. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 20—Noon.—Cotton tending down; Middling Uplands 11⅛d., Middling Orleans 11¼d.

Sales, 8000 bales. Corn, 37s 6d. Pork, 74s. Beef, 13s 6d. Tallow, 43s 9d.

New York, June 20.—The *Herald* has a special from Heart's Content, that the broken cable has been spliced and communication re-established.

Constantinople, June 18.—A collective note from the French, Russian, Prussian and Italian Governments was presented to the Porte Saturday, urging suspension of hostilities in the island of Candia, and recommending that inquiry be made into the grievances of the Cretans to be conducted by a joint commission, appointed by the great powers and the Sublime Porte.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The Varieties Theatre was totally destroyed by fire last night. The audience were fortunately small and escaped with some bruises in crowding out. Subsequently the falling walls killed six persons certainly, probably more, in the rear "Fatty" Stewart, one of the proprietors, is missing.

New York, June 20.—Stocks heavy. Gold 137⅞. 5-20's '62 coupon 110⅝.

Flour lower. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Pork lower, $20 to $20 65. Lard dull, 11⅜ to 12⅜c. Whisky quiet. Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 27c. Freights quiet.

Southwest Pass, June 20.—5 A. M.—Fine weather; wind E. N. E.; barometer 29.80; thermometer 80.

At 9 A. M. the tide was the highest noted since the hurricane of May 6th.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.—The telegraph this morning brought us this paragraph:

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

This does not prove that the trial had not taken place, and the sentence been pronounced. Doubtless such information had been received. *El Periodico Oficial*, of Monterey, of the 5th, says:

The case of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia stood open for the defense on the 27th, though the law only allows twenty four hours for it. This is explained by a letter from San Luis, which says that Maximilian having petitioned to have counsel sent him from Mexico, the sentence was postponed until the 1st. It is clear that the Government has thus disposed of the matter from the terms of the telegraphic despatch sent on that day by Maximilian to the President of the Republic.

There may have been a suspension of the execution of the sentence, but this is not what is stated, and we have no reason to presume it, nor are we advised of any other suspension of the court-martial than the one mentioned in the official journal at Monterey.—*Picayune*.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1867.

With the exception of increased weakness in Flour and Corn, and a further decline in these, we have no variation of moment to report in the general market, operations in which were on a limited scale throughout. The movement in our leading staple was unusually light, being checked at an early hour by the rather discouraging tone of the telegraphic advices from New York and Liverpool, and, consequently, the sales were restricted, comprising at the close barely 850 bales, at full previous prices, the market closing firm at our quotations.

Inactivity and dullness were the principal features noticeable in the Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 137¾, against 138, the opening rate at New York, and exhibiting any material alteration closed at the same. The demand for Gold was small, and as the demand was trifling, only a moderate business has been transacted, embracing $2000, $3000 and $10,000 at 137¾, $2000 at 137⅞, $2000 at 138, and $10,000 at the same. A Gold check on New York for $5000 sold at ¼ per cent premium. Silver was quiet. The sales were confined to [illegible] American halves at 131, and [illegible] Mexican dollars at 141.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been restricted, although rates have continued comparatively steady, notwithstanding the reactionary feeling in Coin. The offerings were limited, especially commercial [illegible], while the supply of first class bills were small, drawers being unwilling to negotiate unless at rates considerably in advance of the views of buyers. Under these circumstances the sales were trifling, including the following bills: £1000 and £6000 A1 Sterling at 148, £1000 at 149½, £2000 at 149¾, and £1000 and £1500 at 150, £2000 sight at 152¾, £3000 bank at 151½, £3000 at the same, and £3000 for direct remittance, at 152¾. In Francs we note sales of 25,000 A1 commercial at 3 71¼, and 25,000 bankers' at 3 71¼. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 146 to 147 for bill of lading bills, 148¾ to 150 for A1 to first class, and 152 to 152½ for bank, while Francs rule at 3 80 to 3 77½ for A1 commercial, and 3 70 for bank.

The sight Exchange continued without any material alteration. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ per cent premium, usually at the latter rate. The demand for remittance purposes was light. The supply of commercial was limited and the sales inconsiderable, being restricted to the following: $60,000 bankers' New York sight at ¼ per cent premium, $4000 and $8000 at ¼, $12,000 at 3-16, $10,000, $11,000 and $20,000 at ¼, $40,000 at the same, and $16,000 sixty days, in two bills, at 1¼ per cent discount. The closing rate for commercial sight were ¼ to ¼ per cent premium.

The Stock market was dull and inactive—no sales being reported from the opening to the close of business.

There were no sales of City Bonds reported. The Consolidated are still quoted at 89, to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. Louisiana State are quoted at 58 to 60, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 75, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 84 to 85.

The sales of Uncurrent Money included $3000 City Treasury Notes at 94 per dollar; $15,000 State notes at 80c., and $6000 do at 80c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 43c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 80 to 81c. City Treasury notes rule at 4½ to 4⅝ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At the regular session of the Board of Brokers, yesterday evening, it was unanimously resolved to hold the regular evening session at 7.30 P. M. instead of 3.15 P. M., as heretofore arranged.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1867.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a continuance of the previous dullness, to which the receipt, at a later hour, of rather unfavorable accounts from New York and Liverpool, materially superadded. The offering supply was meagre throughout, and as there was a general disinclination on the part of buyers to operate unless at concessions, which factors steadily refused, the business transacted has been of an inconsiderable character, aggregating at the close barely 850 bales, eight brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated continued firmness—the principal portion of the limited sales effected being at figures within the range of last evening's quotations, which were as follows: Ordinary 20 to 21c, Good Ordinary 23 to —c, Low Middling 24½ to —c, and Middling 26 to 27c. The demand seemed to be confined, as it has been for the past two or three days, to the higher descriptions of the staple.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,062
Received to-day	337
Received previously	745,591
	745,901
Additional bales made from wrecked, loose and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	12,336—758,254
	861,306
Cleared to-day	3,162
Cleared previously	785,174—788,355
Stock on hand	72,981

The exports are for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Twenty-seven hhds Sugar have been received from the coast since yesterday—no Molasses. Louisiana Sugar is scarce and in request. It is retailing at 14 to 14¼c for Prime, 14¾ to 15c for Choice, 14 to 14¾c for Yellow Clarified, and 15¾ to 16c for White. The market is well stocked with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but is very dull. A lot of 60 hhds low grade Cuba Sugar sold, for refining, at 10¼c, and 150 boxes fair grocery grades sold at 11¾c. Molasses is held at 47½ to 50c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—There was again an active enquiry to day, resulting in sales of 107 hhds, of which 27 hhds Leaf at 12¾c; 5 Lugs and Leaf, 75 do, and 2 Cutting at —. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote:

LIGHT. Inferior and	Trashy	HEAVY. Inferior and	Trashy
Lugs 3½	@ 4	Lugs 4	@ 5
Good Lugs 4½	@ 5	Good Lugs 5½	@ 5¾
Inf to Com Leaf 6	@ 6½	Inf to Com Leaf 6½	@ 8
Medium Leaf 7½	@ 10	Medium Leaf 8½	@ 11
Fair Leaf 10½	@ 12½	Fair 11½	@ 13
Fine Leaf 13	@ 15	Fine 14	@ 17½
Choice Selections 16	@ 18	Choice Selects 18	@ 20

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals since yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market continues dull and unchanged, and prices are very irregular and unsettled. There were sales to day of 1147 bbls, of which 100 Double Extra, 400 do, 200 do, and 100 Choice Extra on private terms; 134 Double Extra, on the landing, at $11 75 to — 65 Treble Extra at $12 50 Choice Extra at $16, and 58 do at $18 50 per bbl. We have heard of sales of Double Extra, long in store, at $9 to $10 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $10 to $10 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is very dull, and prices are drooping. Sales to day 3250 sacks, of which 500 Mixed at 80c, 1000 White Mixed at 85c, 100, 400 and 1000 White at 90c, and 250 at 92½c per bushel.

OATS.—Are very dull, and prices have still further declined 5c per bushel. There were sales of 892 sacks, of which 300 and 300 at 75c and 292 at 72½c. Subsequently it was offered at 70c, without selling.

BRAN.—Is very dull, and is retailing at the reduced price of $2 50 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is plenty and very dull. Sales to-day 1165 bales, of which 57 Ordinary and 300 Prime at $24, 130 Prime at $25, 126 do at $26, 102 Choice at $27 and 250 at $28 per ton.

BACON.—Shoulders are scarce and in good jobbing demand at 10, and 10¼c per lb as in quality. 65 casks have sold, in lots, at these prices. Sides are dull at 11¾c for Ribbed, and 13c for Clear. 10 and 20 casks Clear sold at 13c. Sugar-cured Hams command 15¼ to 17c per lb as in quality.

EGGS.—Are dull and are selling on the landing at 18 to 20c per dozen.

POULTRY.—Chickens are selling on the landing at $7 50 per dozen, Geese $10 to $12, Turkeys $24 to $30.

ESCULENTS.—Old Potatoes are selling at $5 25, new at $6 25. Onions $5 75 to $6. Apples $8 to $10 per bbl.

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

LARD.—The market is dull. We quote Prime in tierces 12¾c, kegs 13¼c per lb.

CHEESE.—Western is selling at 15 to 17c per lb.

BUTTER.—New Western is selling at 20 to 23c per lb. Choice Northern 30c. Common old, 7 to 8c for Western, 11 to 12¾c for Northern. Stock fair; demand light.

RICE.—The supply of Louisiana is small, with a fair demand for the high and low grades. Very little for the medium grades. We quote Louisiana at 9¼ to 11¼c. Carolina 13c. India 10¼c.

TALLOW.—City rendered is selling at 9c per lb.

DRIED APPLES.—Are selling at 8¼ to 9c.

BEANS.—Stock small, demand fair at 14 to 15c per bbl for Western, and 15 to 17c for Northern.

SALT.—Stock light, demand fair, market firm at $2 15 for Liverpool Fine from warehouse, $2 25 to $2 35 from store. Coarse is held at $2 10 from warehouse, and $2 20 to $2 30 from store. Turks Island fetches 80c per bushel in bulk, $2 per bag in warehouse, and $2 25 to $2 35 in store.

VINEGAR.—Cincinnati Grape is selling at 27½c, Cider 20 to 22½c, French White Wine 75c per gallon.

LIME.—3000 bbls Rockland, one cargo sold at $1 60 per bbl. Stock fair, demand moderate.

INDIA BAGGING.—Is retailing at 25c per yard in rolls, 27c in bales—at wholesale 25½c.

BALE ROPE.—Is retailing at 10¾ to 11c per lb.

HIDES.—Stock light, demand fair at 15 to 16c for dry, 10 to 10¼c for green.

WOOL.—Is in light supply and demand. We quote 28 to 34c for washed, 10c for burry, 15 to 20c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for ⅜ to ½ Merino, 24 to 27c for ¾ to ⅞ Merino. Lake above is held at 25c.

NAVAL STORES.—A lot of 22 bbls Spirits Turpentine sold at 45c per gallon. We quote No. 1 Rosin at $4 to $4 50 per bbl, No. 2 at $3 25, and No. 3 at $3.

CORN MEAL.—Is selling at $4 50 per bbl as in quality.

STAR CANDLES.—The stock is light, the demand is moderate. No. 12 is held at 16c, No. 13 at 17c, No. 14 at 18c, and full weight at 20c per lb.

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

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

LARD OIL.—Is selling at $1 15 per gallon.

MALT.—Is very dull at $1 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

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

GUNNY BAGS.—Are quoted nominally at 22½ to 23c for heavy.

FREIGHTS.—There has been more offering for shipment latterly. The market is firmer, but prices are unchanged. The rates are ½c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York and Boston, ¾c for Philadelphia. Steam for New York and Boston 40c per sack for Corn, 50c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. Steam for Liverpool ¾d for Cotton, sail 15-32 to ½d. For Havre 1⅛c.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 21, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 186 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Sheep.

[illegible] Texas Beeves, 307 Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs.

Remaining on Sale—3346 Texas Beeves, 1374 Calves and Yearlings, 94 Hogs, 3472 Sheep, and 10 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, Choice, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ₩ lb gross	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality ₩ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d ₩ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₩ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]
Cows, Ordinary, and Calves per head	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 20, 1867.

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

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Clinton, Farwell, for Galveston—C A Whitney & co
Steamship Matagorda, Lewis, for New York, in ballast—Master
Steamship Mat[illegible], Lewis, for Galveston, in ballast—C A Whitney & co
Steamer Sarah, Rose, for Mobile—Master
Ship Fawn, Nelson, for Havre—Berges & co
Bark C E McNeil, White, for Vigo for orders.
Brig Caroline, Perkins, for Gibraltar for orders—G A Fosdick
Schr N S Borden, Hulse, for Ruatan Island—A F Cochran, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frances, Walker, from Mobile.
Schr L L Davis, Pendleton, from Brazo Santiago, to J Kelly—Point.
Schr Pippo, Pippo, from Covington, to master—New Basin.
Schr A M Bird, Merritt, from Rockland, (Me) to Thorndike & Norton—Point.
Schr Leonard, Vicnes, from St James Parish, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger [illegible], ——, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Mentor, ——, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger John Fowl, ——, from Bayou L'Ours, to master—2d district 15.
Five luggers from Grand Isle and Barataria, to masters—2d district 15.

STEAMBOATS.

Fisher, Greenlee, from Floyd.
Nina Simmes, Truxler, from Bayou Sara.
Alex. Rodovich, from Fort Jackson.
Natchez, [illegible], from Grand Ecore.
Times & Bay, Naylor, from Buras Settlement.
St Mary, Dorety, from Atchafalaya.
New Era, Dugas, from Lockport.
Mexico, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
Choma, Hood, fm Washington and Bayou des Glaises.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Perry, Bardon, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up to Quarantine brig Ludd[illegible] and schr Luna, and to the city schr A M Bird and L L Davis.

MEMORANDA.

Capt Burrows, of the steamship Beaufort, from Aransas Bay, reports schr Ben Witch, for Mobile, and schr Alice G Royce, for New York, sailed on the 15th instant, in port, for New Orleans schrs Swift and Silver Cloud, schr Vesper, from Indianola, with loss of both anchors, having been 15 days off Aransas Pass. Arrived 16th inst, steamship Reindeer from New Orleans.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, June 15—Sailed for New Orleans, steamship George Washington, Gager; for Galveston steamship Tyne, Coulkins. Arrived from Galveston steamship Perit, Delanoy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, June 1—Arrived from New Orleans, ships Almira and Victoria.

Havre, May 28th—Arrived from New Orleans, ship Marcia Greenleaf, Bates; 31st Union, Miller.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Tappahannock, Williams, fm Corpus Christi (with loss of rudder) to Perkins & Hersey.
Ship Artisan, McNeir, 39 days from Boston, to Geo W Hynson & co—Cargo, ice to Crescent City Ice co.
Bark Frank Marion, Purrington, from Cardiff (Wales) April 16th.
Bark Sabina (Spanish) Oramas, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to Avendano Bros.
Bark Aberdeen, ——, from ——.
Brig Diana, ——, from ——.
Brig Pablo (Spanish) Denci, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros.
Schr United States, ——, 14 days from Orinoco River, via St Thomas, to master.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, 10 days from Havana to Chaffraix & Agar—Cargo, 164 bxs 480 hhds sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.
Brig Antonietta (Spanish) Ferri, from Matanzas, in ballast, to master.
Brig Unionist (British) Smith, from Cienfuegos, to master—Cargo, 40 hhds molasses 40 tcs 418 hhds sugar to A Couturie.
Brig Ludd[illegible] (Spanish) 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros.
Schr Luna, ——, from Havana.
Schr T J Frazier, Wells, 9 days from Cardenas to Trufant & co—Cargo, 222 hhds molasses Trufant & co—40 bxs sugar Chaffraix & Agar.
Schr Oriental (British) Oxford, 6 days from Havana, to master—Cargo, [illegible] bxs sugar 78 hhds molasses to master.
Schr Anne E. Martin, Nickolson, 13 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to E A Yorke & co.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—50 bbls flour, 450 sks corn and sundries.
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—200 bbls flour 125 bbls pork 8 bbls sugar 5 bbls whisky 4 hhds sugar.
HAVRE—Per ship Fawn—3187 bales cotton 4 hhds tobacco 3000 staves.
VIGO—Per bark C E McNeil—395 hhds tobacco 7000 staves.
GIBRALTAR—Per brig Caroline—41 750 staves.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr N S Borden—5 bbls flour 8000 feet lumber 7000 shingles and sundries.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible] bales cotton to Griffin & Pope—45 do Creevy, Nickerson & co—7 to R K Walker & co—sundries to order—Total 153 bales cotton.
ROCKLAND—Per schr A M Bird—3100 casks lime to Thorndike & Norton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Mexico—77 bales cotton, [illegible] [The remainder of the receipts lists, under headings VICKSBURG, NATCHITOCHES, LOCKPORT, WASHINGTON AND BAYOU DES GLAISES, BAYOU SARA, FORT JACKSON, BURAS SETTLEMENT, GRAND ECORE, COVINGTON, ST JAMES PARISH, LAFOURCHE, BAYOU L'OURS, GRAND ISLE AND BARATARIA, N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD, is printed too faintly to read.]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums received during the year ending on 31st May, 1867, including unearned premiums of the previous year:	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total Premiums	$1,426,679 96
Less Premiums unearned on 31st May, 1867	
Return Premiums	234,182
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1867	$1,118,363 27
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	611,271 00
On River Risks	199,719 45
On Marine Risks	278,[illegible]
Taxes	
Reinsurance, expenses, profit and loss [illegible]	82,382 44— [illegible]
Net profits	$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets: Real Estate	$100,617 37
Notes secured by mortgage	[illegible]
Notes secured by pledge	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock	[illegible]
Levee Steam Press	[illegible]
Gas Light Company	[illegible]
Marine Dry Dock	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]
Lightering and Wrecking Company	[illegible]
State Bonds	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
Less—Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next, on all outstanding Scrips	$35,384 12
Thirty per cent. curtailment on Scrip of 1879, payable in July	58,346 50
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1867	284,182 00— 376,994 62
	$1,077,421 95

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

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

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th June, 1867, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of twenty per cent on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. A [illegible] on and after the second Monday in July next: THIRTY PER CENT CURTAILMENT ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1859, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.
John Pemberton, J. Morgan Hall, David McCoard, P. Maspero, Pierre Poeyfarre, B. Z. Reif, L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez, Chs. Seghers, E. Dupaquier, M. Puig.

Important!——Important!!
—TO—
BUYERS OF IRON TIES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1867.

JAS T. BUTLER, Esq.

Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters, and the public in general, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton tighter with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.

The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction and very insecure, and we have been compelled, in many instances, and at our own expense to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.

SAM'L BOYD & CO., Shippers and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS & CO., Alabama and Crescent City Presses.
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press.
STANLEY & CO., Commercial Press.
C. H. CHASE, Virginia Press.
C. H. PASTEUR, Proprietor Cooper's Press.
IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Press.
GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Penn's Press.
R. M. PASTEUR, Fireproof Cotton Press.

Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE, we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers, at the lowest prices.
WM. A. BELL & CO., Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties, No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans.

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER.
ELKIN & CO.
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
3....CARONDELET STREET....3
NEAR CANAL.
MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.
Just received—FANCY CANTON MATTING, WHITE and CHECK.
Which they offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICE.
Floor OIL CLOTHS, from 4 to 18 feet.
Table OIL CLOTHS.
WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns.
CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c.

Closing Stores.

ALL young gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of [illegible] by the closing of stores at 5 P. M., can find [illegible] at the DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, [illegible] Camp and Common streets [illegible] Penmanship, Arithmetic, Languages [illegible] TIONS for all. Terms [illegible]. GOOD SITUATIONS [illegible].
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company,
New Orleans, June 18th, 1867.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. O. Gas Light Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared out of the [illegible] the last six months, payable to the Stockholders [illegible] their legal representatives [illegible], on and after the 1st day of July proximo.
W. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

Notice.

MR. JULES DUBLA having an interest in my house since the 1st of May, 1867, will sign as per procuration [illegible] said house, and Mr. RENE DUMESTRE holds my full power of attorney.
L. MOULOR.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools,
New Orleans, 15th June, 1867.
THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Public Schools will commence on MONDAY, 17th inst., and be continued during the week as follows:
Monday, June 17—Hancock, McCarthy, Washington, Soniat and Bragg.
Tuesday, June 18—Pontchartrain, Coulmette, Leeds, Fisk.
Wednesday, June 19—Beauregard, [illegible], Lebreton, Bayou Bridge.
Thursday, June 20—St. Philip, Marigny, St. Anne, Bayou Road.
Friday, June 21—Bienville, Robertson, Rampart.
Parents and guardians of the pupils and others interested in the condition of our Public Schools are earnestly invited to attend these examinations.
WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1867.
THIS Bank has voluntarily ceased its connection with the Treasury of the United States and is no longer a Depository of Government funds.
HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.
JOS. W. CARROLL, Vice President.

Notice to Tax Payers.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, June 11th, 1867.
NOTICE is hereby given to those who have not yet paid their City Taxes, that this is the last month granted for the payment of the same, without costs.
J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.
10,000 FEET Choice Black Walnut LUMBER suitable for counters, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, together with a large lot of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING.
For sale by ALEX. McCONNELL, 184 Carondelet street.

MR. EDITOR OF THE BEE:
In perusing the columns of your valuable paper, we found therein an advertisement by a lady calling herself Henrietta Pinedy y Pintado, who pretends to have legal rights to a trade bequeathed by the late Sebastian Pintado, and informs the public that she will receive proposals, &c., &c.
Will you please allow me, Mr. Editor, to state through your paper, to that lady and to the public generally that Mr. Vicente Sebastian Pintado was married only once, and that his sole heirs are Ma. Teresa Juliana Valderas, his legitimate wife, who is yet alive, and four sons, Vicente Tranquilino, Fernando, Ebar Eduardo, Gregorio, and Vicente Augusto Pintado, all residents of the Parish of Assumption.
Yours, respectfully,
VICENTE T. PINTADO.
Assumption, June 11, 1867.

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

LANDING ex-ship Narragansett, from Bordeaux:
150 casks Family Wine; 25 bbls. White Wine.
40 do. Bordeaux White Wine Vinegar.
—IN STORE—
50 bbls. Madeira and Sherry Wine,
40 do. Port do.
100 boxes Absynth and Kirchwasser—E. Pernod.
50 do. Cognac, Fine Castillon, Martel, Pellevoisin, Seignette and Vivandiere brands.
25 boxes Vermouth—Noilly Prat.
1000 do. Amber, Blaye and Montferrand Claret.
500 do. Graves White Wine.
200 do. Burgundy Wine.
100 do. Frontignan Muscatel.
100 do. Brandy Fruits and Fruits in juice.
150 do. Pickles and Variantes.
150 do. Sardines, Rotas, & boxes.
100 baskets Piagnant Oil.
French Peas, Mushrooms, Orange Flower Water.
50 baskets Champagne and St. Emilion.
25 bales Corks.
100 hampers cordial and Cordial Bottles.
S. TIBLIER & CO., 14 Conti st.

St. Louis Restaurant,
Nos. 75 and 77 St. Louis street,
—KEPT BY—
HENRY BARTHE.
MR. HENRY BARTHE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open on SATURDAY NEXT, the new Saloons and Private Rooms he has just fitted up above his Restaurant. Nothing has been spared to make these saloons large and well ventilated—the same connecting with a spacious balcony—and the furniture being in keeping with the other establishments, customers and connoisseurs will find all that they desire, and will be offered the most delicious dishes and choice wines.
The Restaurant is kept open until midnight.

Headquarters Executive Committee No. 1 Grand Reconstruction Party,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.
THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, President.
T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary.

Summer Arrangement.
PARENTS and Young Gentlemen who wish to make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons to be qualified, by early fall, are invited to apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets. Immediately, A Business Education is the best thing for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.
This Company has removed from 138 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, steamships or steamboats.
Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.
Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.
Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the lines of the different railroads, can have their fruit, game, parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.
This Line is represented by Messengers on all the trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city.

THE "ARROW TIE,"
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,
For sale at the lowest price, by
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
GENERAL AGENTS, 45 CARONDELET STREET.
THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with entire satisfaction.
N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the current prices.

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

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

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
[timetable illegible]
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M., in lieu of Horse Cars.
An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 4 o'clock P. M.
On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 7 until 8 o'clock P. M.
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15c. each way.
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock, at Col. Forrest's Academy, No. 150 Hospital street.
C. E. GIRARDEY, President.
ANT. A. KER, Secretary.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets $5,000,000
ORGANIZED IN 1820.
"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."
PAYS PROMPTLY.
KING & FITZGERALD, Agents, No. 8 Carondelet street.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP [illegible]
"Star Line of [illegible]"
Running a regular semi-weekly [illegible] Steamships,
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons
HAVANA, 2000 tons
MONTEREY, 1600 tons
MARIPOSA, 1600 tons
MATANZAS, 1600 tons
MISSOURI, 1600 tons
MONTEREY, [illegible]
will leave on SATURDAY, [illegible] M., from the Company's [illegible] Square.
Passengers are notified to be [illegible]
Freight will be received by this [illegible] pany's wharf at all times during business [illegible] rates for freight and passage will be [illegible] other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to CREEVY, NICKERSON & [illegible]

Only Direct Line to [illegible]
The General Trans-Atlantic [illegible] New Line of First-Class [illegible] Between New York and [illegible] at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels [illegible] favorite route for the Continent [illegible] following:
PEREIRE ..... Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surmont
EUROPE ..... Lemarie
ST. LAURENT ..... Bocande
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) [illegible]
First Cabin, $130. Second Cabin [illegible] ble's wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway [illegible])
First cabin
Second cabin
Baggage checked through to Paris
The steamers of this line do not [illegible]
Medical attendance free of charge.
Extra steamers to Havre [illegible]
VERA CRUZ ..... Hilliard
Cabin passage, $100, gold, [illegible] including wine.
Persons leaving for France [illegible] their tickets here, in New Orleans [illegible] undersigned, instead of writing [illegible] York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR [illegible]

For New York [illegible]
Cromwell's New York and [illegible] Orleans Steamship Line.
This line is composed of the following:
GEO. CROMWELL
GEO. WASHINGTON
GEN. GRANT
GEN. MEADE
The steamship GENERAL MEADE, A. W. [illegible], will leave her wharf, foot of [illegible] SUNDAY, June 23d, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Bremen taken by this [illegible]
Bills of Lading given for same.
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED [illegible]

FOR GALVESTON AND [illegible] TEXAS, BERWICK BAY [illegible] VIA NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS [illegible] WESTERN RAILROAD AND [illegible] LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
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