The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1866.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—Attention is called to the sales of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde advertised for Wednesday, the 30th. Property is mostly on succession account, and embraces property which is often sought for investment, consisting of first-class stores, located on the most important and leading business streets of New Orleans, such as Customhouse, Canal and Canal streets. Other properties will also be offered, as may be seen by the advertisements of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde. In addition to the real estate the same gentlemen will sell bank stocks, insurance scrip and stock in the Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

To Europe and Back for $130.—The first class steamers of the excellent Inman Line, from New York to Europe and back, may be had for the next six months at the unprecedentedly low price of $130. They will be issued within the period named by Elliot & McKeever, at 109 Gravier street. It has been many years since Europe was in so interesting a condition and so attractive for brief pleasure and observation as it is at this juncture; the direction of the Inman line have acted [illegible] with admirable sagacity and with a liberal and considerate spirit towards the traveling public in adopting the arrangement above indicated.

Late New York Periodicals.—We are obliged to Mr. Holle, No. 44 Exchange Alley, for a file of the latest Northern literary periodicals, (received by mail,) comprising Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion for June; the New York Ledger, June 2; Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, June 2; the Metropolitan Record, and Boston Pilot, May 26.

Arrival of the Steamship Florida.—The British Steamship Florida, Capt. Flinn, of the British and American Navigation Company, arrived at her wharf last night with a full freight and the following passengers:

Miss C Sauman, Miss S Lesley, Messrs. Albert Frank, Mr J A Menaher, A H Asson, S H Flavor, N H Flavor, S D Parker, H S Vaughan, T H Bowman, and [illegible] in the steerage.

SACRIFICES TO CIVILIZATION.

In London they have a "Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals." In New York City a similar society has been organized, with a distinguished post-editor as President, and an imposing list of philosopher-scribes and sages, [illegible] Vice-Presidents [illegible]. Reports of its deliberations [illegible] given from time to time in the New York papers show that it is no [illegible] institution. It means work, and, in its [illegible], and not [illegible] show. But this way, we would humbly submit, to which it confines its [illegible] efforts is too narrow. All animals are included, but all men, as Professor Owen, Dr. Darwin, or Dr. Draper, or any other authority in comparative or [illegible] physiology will testify, are animals by legitimate inheritance, whether claiming descent from [illegible] or the polype. Hence there is obvious want of charitable catholicity in the system of the New York as well as the London organization of the friends of animality when they exclude men from the benefits of their exertions. In New York City, for example, the tender-hearted, earnest and energetic protectors of "cruelty to animals" give the whole force of their gigantic intellects to the [illegible] of butcher-cart drivers who [illegible] a drop of the "milk of human kindness" for the poor, (morally poor, physically only too fat,) calves whom they drive to the shambles [illegible] and tied together with [illegible]; to holding to proper [illegible] official justice all who profanely [illegible] and excessively chastise [illegible] horses, to the adaptation of paving stones to facility and safety of equine locomotion; to the calculation of the grades of the street railways with a view to reducing them so as to lighten the weight of the car to the mule which draws it; and to various other subjects on the same plane of benevolent inquest and correction. But in behalf of the millions of human animals who daily suffer and who are so often sacrificed on the stony-hearted streets of great cities, they have no words of commiseration and of protest, no schemes of reform and protection.

Here in New Orleans, if anywhere in the civilized world, a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is loudly called for. Not even in London could the functions of such an institution have been asked for on juster grounds by men of enlarged benevolence and defined and refined sensibilities. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that a society of this kind will be inaugurated in this city. In this anticipation, we enter our protest against the limitation of its province to the benefit of horses and mules, calves and bullocks, or prize fighting dogs and chickens. We insist, in advance, that it shall embrace among its objects of relief the multitude of unfortunate pedestrian street passengers, and passengers in general, whose lives and limbs are daily devoted in horrid sacrifice to the juggernauts of modern civilization, in the shape of city cabs and carriages, horse cars, steam cars and the like, whose wheels are getting to have almost as fatal a sound as, in the days of Robespierre and Marat, were emitted by the [illegible] of the tumbril which rumbled beneath the [illegible] and the guillotine. There is, of course, be much friction where there is much motion and progress; and there must be some waste where there is friction. But we feel convinced that the greater part of the waste of human life in the rapid advance of city civilization in the locomotive and vehicular line is altogether unnecessary, that it is an evil in this generation, a crying shame to the time, which, in the language of a great English orator in regard to the reproach of another period, "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Within the past twelve months the number of those who, in this city or in its vicinity, have been run over by harnessed horses and mules or have been crushed by wheels makes a frightful catalogue. Some of our most estimable, most influential and useful citizens have in such mode met their deaths or received injuries which cripple them for life. So much a matter-of-course has become this thing of running over and crushing humanity whenever it happens to be in the way of the harnessed and rotary symbols of advancing civilization, that the eccentric judge who not long since decided that pedestrians had as much right to the streets, in the light of a common highway, as horses and mules, and drivers of the same, and might not be killed by the latter with impunity, has been generally regarded with a sort of facetious commiseration as a well meaning gentleman who lost his wits by straying from law and universal usage to forbidden realms of fanciful philanthropy. It certainly required extraordinary moral courage on his part to set himself so plainly against the prevailing theory that all who go into the streets without propitiating possibly some one of the various gods of vehicledom who rule over the streets must do so at their peril, and that if they are lost in their rash adventure they are fitly punished for attempting to cheat civilization of the moderate tax which it imposes in the form of fare on the many and improved conveyances which it furnishes. The very mules of the street railway cars seem thoroughly "posted" in this view of the matter, and to perfectly understand their duty thereto, and go walk over an unfortunate pedestrian with a look of official indifference and mechanism that would do credit to the most veteran circumlocutionist in a Government department. They will draw their respective juggernauts over torn flesh and crunched bones with a cheerful briskness as if mutilated and slaughtered humanity were the appointed fodder over which they must pass to their daily provender. Let civilization take whatever is nominated in the bond; inadvertence must be attended, as we remarked, by some sacrifices. Give it, then, its "pound of flesh," if the bond calls for that; but we raise our voice against the system, no matter how widely tolerated, which makes an unavoidable and semi-occasional loss of life or limb the argument for immolating hecatombs after hecatombs of victims. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this city, should it be organized, could not more distinguish its benevolence than by applying its endeavors so as to include some plan for sustaining from multiplied and increasing dangers these forsaken and friendless creatures who are constantly falling victims to the ruthless march of civilization as represented by harnessed horses and mules and the various types and developments of the genus Jehu.

[illegible] materials for Spring and Summer costumes in Paris are striped poplins, in light, green, blue and buff. The new silks are [illegible] glace, or have chine or jasper [illegible]. Grey of a London tint is very fashionable. French lawns will be [illegible]. They are [illegible] plain, with small [illegible] quality, [illegible] walking dress [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

NEWS BY SEA.

Southwest Pass, May 27.—The steamer Florida, from Liverpool, crossed the bar at 6 o'clock this morning, but left no news. Most English steamers evince no courtesy to the news boat, and frequently, even in daytime, will not even throw out a line.

Southwest Pass, May 28.—A bark, (name unknown,) arrived at the bar at 3 this P. M. The ship Telegraph and bark Cuba are still outside the bar.

Nothing else in sight. Tide falling.

The telegraphic wires are interrupted in all directions to-night.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

Louisville, May 28.—Our morning dispatches bring no confirmation of [illegible] special report of a large fire at [illegible]. That report is undoubtedly false, and probably was intended to refer to the extensive conflagration at Oil City, Pa.

New York, May 28, 12 M.—Cotton steady at 41 to 43c. Gold 137½. Bankers' sixty day Sterling 109¾—dull.

The Great Fire in New York.

The New York papers of the 24th contain extensive details of the recent fire which destroyed the Academy of Music and other valuable buildings.

The fire broke out in the property, and about 3 A. M. the roof of the Academy fell, burying beneath the ruins David B. Waters and Peter Welch, of engine company No. 3. The two men were on the stage of the Academy at the time the roof fell in. Their bodies were recovered.

The Academy building, which was erected in 1854, cost, with scenery and the necessary appointments, about $350,000. The building was insured for $120,000, and the scenery, machinery, wardrobe, etc., for $20,000, in city companies. Nothing whatever was saved. The [illegible] family, who were about to commence an engagement there, and had just sent in four trunks full of valuable dresses, etc., lost them all.

The wardrobe at the Academy was filled with costumes. They were owned by Max Maretzek, and were valued at $95,000. Mr. Maretzek had complete suits for twenty-eight operas, and they could not be procured for less than $100,000. They were insured for only $12,000.

The wardrobe of Mr. Grau—also extensive and costly—has been destroyed by the fire.

The evening previous to the fire, the opera of "La Juive" was given to a large audience at the Academy. Providentially, however, the fire did not break out until the audience had gone quietly to their homes. Had it been otherwise, many deaths would doubtless have been added to the destruction of property.

The lumber in the yard of the piano factory of Mr. Horace Worcester, 117 Third Avenue, took fire from sparks from the burning buildings in Fourteenth street, and was consumed.

The loss on Ilme's piano factory is about $30,000, partially insured.

In his Auburn speech on the 22d, Mr. Seward argued at length against the reconstructing policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction. The following is a characteristic passage of the speech:

A failure of reconciliation for an indefinite period would and could be nothing less than a practical abandonment of the Union to the rebellion. It would be dissension and revolution. It would be Mexican or French anarchy. The safety of the United States, [illegible] and detect disunion, revolution and anarchy. Neither hope, nor fear, nor anger, nor revenge, nor ambition, nor any hatred, nor death, nor any other creature, can separate them from this inherent life-saving love of Union. The experience of the war has convinced the rebels of this truth. It has convinced the whole outside world, and it will not fail in [illegible] time, to convince all the people of the loyal States, and all their loyal Representatives in Congress, of the same great truth.

Visit of the French Emperor's Declaration at Auxerre.

(Paris, May 8th, correspondence of the London Times.)

The Emperor and Empress' visit to Auxerre will be remembered as long as the New Year's Day compliment to the Austrian Ambassador in 1859. Their majesties left Paris on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, accompanied by General Fleury, Grand Equerry, M. Conneau, Deputy of the Yonne, the ladies of honor and officers of the household on service. The imperial party arrived at their destination at 1:30, where most of the population having assembled at the railway station, receiving their Majesties in the most enthusiastic manner. They were received at the station of Auxerre by M. Lestie, the Mayor, the Municipal Council, M. [illegible], Senator, M. Larompe, one of the deputies of the department, and several persons of note connected with the town. The Mayor addressed the Emperor and Empress as follows:

"Sire: Fifty-one years ago the Emperor Napoleon I arrived in this town with most proofs of devotedness and joy that he retained a vivid recollection of them, which he expressed on his death bed in the most affecting terms, as recorded in the Mémorial de Sainte Hélène. Your Majesty has just heard the same enthusiastic acclamations, the same cries from the depths of the heart of a population, whose devotedness to the Emperor your Majesty well knows, has no more been found wanting in days of trial and adversity than in those of prosperity and triumph. Sire, the Emperor, who also loved [illegible] people, with the hope of this faithful town, [illegible] which the sacred fire of attachment to the dynasty has always been kept burning, even in the darkest times.

"Madame: Come and receive the ardent homage of our population, who venerate, admire, and love you, and, as their reward, deign to tell the young Prince Imperial that, like his great uncle and his father, he may either rely on the affection of his old and loyal town of Auxerre."

The Emperor replied in the following address:

I am happy to see that the reminiscences of the First Empire have not been effaced from your memory. [illegible] on my side, I have inherited the sentiments of the head of my family for the energetic and patriotic populations who followed the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have, moreover, a debt of gratitude to pay to the department of the Yonne. It was one of the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, like the majority of the French nation, that its interests were mine, and that I detested, like it, those treaties of 1815, which some parties in this day wish to make the sole basis of our foreign policy.

I thank you for your sentiments. In the midst of you I breathe at ease, for it is among the laborious populations of the towns and rural districts that I find the true genius of France.

It is quite true, as the Emperor says, that it was at Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, that first elected him representative of the people in 1848. He was still in London, and when the news of his nomination as a candidate reached him he wrote to his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, who was then in Paris, as follows:

"I believe with you, my dear uncle, that it now becomes my duty to accept the mission confided to me by my fellow citizens if they honor me with their suffrages. [illegible] circumstances which, happily, no longer exist, I did not hesitate to prolong my exile [illegible] than allow my name to serve as a pretext for mischievous agitation. Now that order is restored, I hope unjust prejudices will no longer hinder me from laboring as a representative of the people towards the consolidation, the happiness and the glory of the republic."

THE EFFECT IN PARIS.

(Paris (May 8) correspondence London Times.)

The words spoken by the Emperor on Sunday in his speech to the Mayor of Auxerre will have reached you by the telegraph before this. How they will be interpreted in England I do not know, but it would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the dismay, and, I may add, the indignation they have roused here. That indignation was yesterday so strong as to throw the most cautious, the most timid, off their guard. People who have been ruined, people who are desperately struggling to escape the ruin which is hanging over them, and people who till now yielded a large belief to the pacific intentions of the government, and did not scan too nicely what appeared ambiguous in them, are in consternation. It is in reply to M. Thiers' speech, and to the enthusiastic reception it met with in the Legislative body, that the Emperor trumpets to the world his detestation of those treaties of 1815, which it is desired to now make the basis of our foreign policy. These words strike upon the ear like the first note of defiance to Europe. They are the revenge taken upon the commercial, the bourgeois classes, whose hopes of peace are so cruelly dissipated. They are the answer to the educated and intelligent populations of the great towns for their opposition to official nominees in the last elections.

They sound like a declaration of war against the enlightened classes, for it is not among them, the Emperor says, he can "breathe freely;" and it is not among them, but among the working men and the peasants that he finds the true genius of France. I have reason to believe that the Ministers had not any knowledge of what the Emperor was going to say to the laborers of Auxerre, and that they are as much taken by surprise as the public at large. Twice on Thursday evening the Emperor had an account given to him by a confidential person of the scene in which M. Thiers' speech was received in the Legislative Corps; and he was particular in inquiring as to whether those who applauded were the majority. He could hardly believe it when assured repeatedly that the House was unanimous in its approbation. He remained silent for some minutes as if in reverie, and then abruptly dismissed his attendant, with the words, "Raison de plus, raison de plus." He spent the rest of the night walking up and down his room, or writing, and did not retire to repose till long after daybreak.

Passage of the Bankrupt Bill by the House.—Washington, May 23.—The Bankrupt bill actually passed the House to-day by eleven majority. It has been very carefully perfected by some of the best lawyers in the country, and will pass the Senate in this shape if there is any real desire to have a uniform system of bankruptcy established throughout the United States. Its friends, however, are not sanguine of its passage by the Senate.

The Mexican Club, of the city of New York, is not favorably impressed by the history of Santa Anna, or hopeful of [illegible] future. They have had a meeting and resolved:

"That they see in Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna the most odious despot, who betrayed the cause of native independence, and abused the public power."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Musical Soiree.—The third soirée of the [illegible] Association, with full orchestra will take place to-morrow, Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. A full orchestra will be secured for the occasion, which under the successful management of the social, it is useless for us to add will be rendered highly interesting.

Storm and Rain.—The city was visited last evening with a violent gust of wind, which, for a while attained to the violence of a storm, and was succeeded by a fine shower of rain. The dust was swept about wildly from streets to house tops with the rapidity, no doubt, with which the simoon sweeps along the sands of the Desert. The effect upon the temperature of the atmosphere was indicated by a rapid fall of the Mercury in the thermometer from 90 to 70 degrees in about twenty minutes time.

As is generally the case there was considerable frustration created among the boats and shipping but we did not hear of any very serious consequences.

Delightful Concoction.—We were pleasantly surprised to find upon our table yesterday a pitcher full of the most delightfully concocted Champagne cock-tail done up at Gen. Myers' saloon, "The Crescent," on St. Charles street, near Union, in the most perfect style. The General's establishment is one where the choicest liquors and consequently the finest drinks can always be had, as he is no less a compounder than an expert hand in his business. And withall he is so much of a gentleman that when once seen we would see him again. We should not neglect to add that connected with the saloon is a magnificent "Polar Soda Fountain" which is supplied with excellent soda water and certainly the choicest syrups in the city.

Verdict for Damages Against a Railroad.—Francisco Artieta, who kept a coffee-house at the Half-way Station on the Mexican Gulf Railroad, about 10 miles from the city, instituted a suit (through his counsel, Sambola & Ducros,) against the succession of Alexander Gordon, which owns the Mexican Gulf Railroad, to recover the sum of $11,403 for the destruction by fire of his coffee-house and dwelling house and all their contents, consisting of liquors, groceries and household furniture. The plaintiff alleged that the fire was produced by the culpable neglect and want of proper caution and care on the part of the officers and managers of said railroad; that the locomotive which set his house on fire was old and in a wornout condition, unprovided with any fire-screen, spark-catcher, or other contrivance for preventing the sparks from coming out of the chimney, and that sparks issued in great abundance from the chimney, were blown about by the wind, and thus communicated fire to petitioner's property, inflicting on him the heavy loss heretofore mentioned. The trial came off before a jury in the Second District Court on Thursday, and lasted two days. A verdict for the full amount claimed was rendered. Sambola & Ducros were attorneys for the plaintiff; A. & M. Voorhies represented the Insurance Company, and C. Benise the defendant.

Supreme Court.—The case of Moses Fox vs. the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, defendants and alleged legatees of John McDonogh, was decided yesterday. Fox claimed to be a beneficiary under a codicil of the will to the extent of $300,000. The absence of all motive for the bequest, the uncertainty of the circumstances, and Fox's mysterious appearance in the premises induced the Court to declare that the codicil is not genuine. Judge Hyman dissents.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the unknown man [illegible] killed by the last train of the Jackson Railroad, Sunday night. Verdict: "Accidentally killed."

An inquest was also held on the body of William Nelson, a native of Ireland, 30 years old, who died at No. 32 Poydras street. Verdict: Died of chronic rheumatism.

Also on the body of a colored man Urbain, found dead on St. John street, between Moreau and Greatmen streets. Verdict: Died of small pox.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Antoine Kingloff, charged with beating Josephine Roth, a child, was examined yesterday and sent before the First District Court; also, George Williams, charged by John Wadsworth with stealing clothing from Dorsey & Wheeler, No. 70 Canal street; also, Gustave Hernbeist, charged with fraudulently attempting to obtain a valuable letter, addressed to Mrs. Henry Schwarz, from the office of the Mobile and New Orleans steamships.

A number of parties, for stealing, vagrancy and drunkenness, were disposed of by being fined or sent to the Workhouse.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The case of N. Fidel and A. F. Valls, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement by L. Mouler, in whose employ they were, was examined yesterday. Pierre Soulé, P. Lambert and J. P. Montamat appeared for the defence, and Messrs. Bernos, Bernandez and C. Roselius, Esq., for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined and the case continued. It will probably be called this morning.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Wm. Hines, charged with burglary, was examined yesterday and committed for trial before the First District Court.

Charles Kenny and Patrick Dwine were fined $25 each for fighting.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Ellis Jackson, colored, was examined yesterday and sent before the First District Court for trial for carrying concealed weapons.

Jno. Arcall for vagrancy, and Geo. P. Ports for larceny, were sent to the workhouse.

Effects of the German Crisis on America.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Berlin, May 6.

During the terrible crisis which now menaces Europe with a general conflagration, you Americans on the other side of the ocean may think yourselves to be out of the ring, having no direct political interest at stake, besides being crowded with all the internal difficulties of your reconstruction at home, you may be inclined to look with indifference and unconcernedness on the gigantic drama that is going to be enacted on the political stage of Europe. You will soon find out your sore disappointment. The want of confidence in monetary circles is general. The stocks on all 'Changes are falling daily; capitalists are withdrawing and hoarding their specie; large failures are anticipated everywhere; and as soon as the rate of exchange is opened you will not be able to buy exchange but for exorbitant rates; your importers will be constrained to remit specie; the shipment of your gold to Europe will be enormous; and the influence this drainage must exercise on your paper currency and gold market will be fatal and pernicious. You will have to participate in the panic that reigns now with alarming sway in all our commercial centers.

Again, from all manufacturing districts we are receiving daily the most discouraging reports. The "Leipziger Messe"—annual wholesale fair of Leipsic—was a total failure, and the worst since many years. Many of the manufacturers on the Rhine, on account of the stagnation of trade caused by the general political uncertainty, have been obliged to discharge their workmen. Large consignments of goods will be made to New York. American merchants travelling on this continent, partly for pleasure and partly for making their purchases for the fall trade, will be enticed into wild speculations, as goods will be obtainable at any price. Your bond and warehouses crowded to extreme; the regular business will become unsettled, and while payments will have to be made in hard specie, the effect of our crisis must be deeply felt on the markets of your continent too.

On the other side emigration to your country will increase beyond precedent. People are getting tired of the rotten state of our conditions, and are hurrying away to your country, where the people and not a few sovereigns and diplomatists are shaping the destiny of millions of men. May this source of future wealth and prosperity compensate your country for the momentary financial difficulties and trials she will have to bear and to stand, till peace again will be restored in old decrepid Europe.

The Armament of Prussia.

(Berlin, (May 3,) Correspondence London Times.)

Yesterday morning his Majesty signed an often proposed and as often adjourned order. By virtue of this royal fiat, five corps d'armee, distributed over the central and southeastern provinces of Brandenburg, Saxony, Posen, and Silesia, are to be placed upon a war footing. The Guards, who form a separate corps d'armee, and are chiefly stationed at Berlin and Potsdam, are included in the measure. In addition to the troops thus raised to the full complement required for action, the artillery and cavalry of the four remaining corps d'armee (Rhineland, Westphalia, Pomerania, and East Prussia,) are also put on a war footing and 15,000 militia embodied at the same time. The five first-mentioned corps d'armée, after the carrying out of the order, will represent a body of 200,000 men; the four last one of 150,000 men, the militia, as I said, amounting to 15,000 men. Deducting from this total of 365,000 men the troops required as garrisons in a number of fortresses, as well as those forming the depot battalions, leaves an army of 185,000, with an artillery of 900 guns, for operation in the field. There are also 135,000 militia and reserve to be embodied, in addition to the 20,000 called out six weeks ago. Besides the human materiel, 60,000 horses will be bought, over and above the 9,000 already purchased.

The arrangements will be completed in about three weeks, and if maintained for three months will involve an enormous outlay. Should hostilities actually ensue, there would be a further increase of 50,000 men, being the infantry reserve of the four last-mentioned army corps; 100,000 Landwehr or militia veterans, considered the most effective part of the army; and 60,000 Landwehr reserve, comprising men between thirty-five and thirty-eight years of age. By adding these 210,000 men to the 300,000 already preparing for action, we find the Prussian army to reach in war the number of 575,000 men—an enormous proportion in a country with but quite 20,000,000 of inhabitants.

A very rich oil well has been discovered in the district of Naraghaite, on the shore of the Caspian Sea. After boring a depth of one hundred and twenty feet in the solid rock, a stream of oil made its appearance and flowed for twenty minutes. A deafening noise followed, accompanied by a slight earthquake, which so frightened the workmen that they all fled. When the noise had subsided, a jet of clear water, tasting very like salt, sprang up with great violence. After this jet had exhausted itself (which it took twenty six minutes in doing), a quantity of froth, smoke and stones issued out of the cavity, which was now found to contain nothing but pure oil. Since then, from fifteen hundred to two thousand pailfuls of the oil have been drawn out, the only instrument used being a common wooden siphon two inches in diameter.

Notes From Havana.

Havana, May 16.—A great discovery has been made in this Island, likely to prove another element of great wealth to whoever wishes to go into the enterprise. I allude to that valuable commodity, guano. Several caves have been discovered in the course of this year, which are completely glutted with the article and must have been accumulating from time immemorial. It consists of the excrement of bats, which swarm in such extraordinary numbers that it is all but impossible to approach the caves.

The petroleum "diggins" are going on steadily and prosperously. Many proprietors are employing intelligent Americans, and they are exceedingly successful.

The attention of all shipowners and masters of vessels trading with Cuba, is called to the fact that it has never been the custom here to give clean bills of health after the 1st of May, and that however favorable the general health of the island may be, as is now the case, if they apply for such a document it will cost $10 50, and will prove useless in the United States.

The Spanish papers contain a decree abolishing the estanco, or government monopoly of tobacco, raw and manufactured. The Diario de la Marina now suggests the plausibility of doing away with all taxes here on that production while the tobacco planters are suffering so severely from the prolonged drought.

The sugar market continues dull; buyers generally do not offer over 7¼ a 7¾ reals for No. 12. The last sales that have come to my ears embrace a parcel of 2,000 boxes No. 9 to 12, at the rate of 7¾ reals for No. 12.

Freights to United States are improving; $3 has been obtained for a ship of 3,300 boxes for New York.

Exchange has partly receded and may now tumble by degrees. Sterling can be had at 17½ per cent, and francs 4 a 4½ per cent premium. New York bills, sixty days, 15½ per cent discount, and gold do. at 5¼ premium.

The Great Exhibition—Progress of the Work on the Champ de Mars.

(Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.)

Paris, Friday, April 27, 1866.—The work on the Champ de Mars, in preparation for the Universal Exposition of 1867, is carried on with great energy, and no doubt is entertained that everything will be ready for the appointed time—barring, of course, a general European war, the effect of which would be to throw all peaceful struggles of this kind into the back ground, for the time being. The present indications are that the Fair will be held without postponement, and it promises to be the most complete and magnificent display which has yet been collected, not merely of the world's industrial products, but of the four quarters of the globe itself, with their customs, curiosities, archeology, ethnology, grouped together in one vast and incomparable panorama. Not to refer particularly to the industrial and agricultural features of the Exposition, I may enumerate some of the marvels which will be found scattered about this park of fairyland, separate from the great Exhibition building itself.

There will be several aquaria, of both salt and fresh water; a palace of humming birds; a Chinese tower, constructed entirely of porcelain; African huts, Indian wigwams, Norwegian cabins, Russian cottages, German model farms, Japanese, Persian, Turkish and Tunisian kiosks, Neapolitan villas, bamboo pavilions, and models of tenement-houses of various kinds—omitting, it is to be hoped, any specimens from the Sixth Ward, New York; antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii, a Persian opium factory, and several Chinese coffee-houses, with various descriptions of beverages; the hunting box of a Japanese Prince, &c., &c. The Viceroy of Egypt, alone, will send an Exhibition complete in itself. With this intention, he has despatched messengers to Soudan, to collect the many curious things produced by that almost unknown region of Africa. Two other expeditions have been sent out, one into Upper Egypt, the other to the Delta. The Viceroy has signified his intention to exhibit the entire museum of Boulaq, which is a collection of objects of art and industry, extending over a period of six thousand years, all in an excellent state of preservation, and offering proofs of ancient civilization, of which the modern world has not the most distant idea.

The decoration of the Egyptian galleries in the principal Exhibition building, is to be copied exactly from the antique monuments of Egypt, by the moulding process, and alone will constitute a complete school of archeology for artists and scientific men. In the park is to be erected a magnificent house, in the Arab style, built and ornamented by Egyptian workmen, to be partly occupied by the Viceroy himself, and partly by an Oriental coffee-house, where hospitality is to be dispensed with royal splendor. Connected with this palace will be given in relief of the principal cities of Egypt, a court-yard, with fountains and verandahs encircling, in which will be established eight different descriptions of Egyptian shop-keepers and tradesmen. The Viceroy also contributes a pylone, or habitation of a fellah, from Upper Egypt, containing ovens for artificial incubation, a rookery, and stables for a number of dromedaries, to be exhibited as used in war.

I find it somewhat difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty or accuracy, what the contributions of our own country are to be, beyond the ten wise men who are to receive $1000 each in greenbacks to pay the expense of several months' residence in Paris, and remunerate them for their time and labor in preparing a complete report on the marvels which will be spread before them. As it has been determined to continue the Exhibition an entire year, perhaps Congress will be gracious enough to add a trifling additional allowance to the commissioners of course, in order that the implacable [illegible] of Paris shall not be obliged to retain their luggage as security for the payment of board bills. I would also venture to suggest that they bring such portable articles of value as they may happen to possess, to be deposited in the paternal charge of the mont de piété, in case of emergency. There will also be left the resource of the throng of wealthy Americans, who will no doubt visit Paris during the Exhibition, and who might be willing to subscribe a few dollars to keep the Scientific Commission from the United States out of French almshouses.

One thing is quite certain: they must not expect to occupy apartments at the Grand Hotel, or to dine habitually at the Maison Dorée, or the Trois Frères. As it now costs a single person not less than four dollars a day (I mean, of course, foreign visitors) to live decently in Paris, and will cost half as much more when the Exhibition shall have brought half the world to the French capital, a very moderate idea of mathematics will enable the reader to arrive at an approximate idea of the period ten scientific gentlemen from America or elsewhere will be enabled to live here on ten thousand dollars, United States currency. In sober seriousness, the sum would not more than cover the expenses of two such gentlemen as our Government should appoint to study and report upon the Exposition of 1867, and the appropriation ought therefore to be increased, or the idea of sending a Commission should be abandoned altogether.

Fallacies of Contagion.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

The advocates of contagion in cholera, use the arguments customary in such cases by statements of the disease having been brought from a distance, either by land or water, to a given place, and there transmitted from person to person. They cite, also, cases of physicians and nurses who have attended on cholera patients, and women who have washed their clothes, having contracted the disease and died. We may admit the facts while we deny the correctness of the explanation. There is hardly any fallacy more misleading and none more popular than that which supposes two events or phenomena occuring in regular sequence, one after the other, to stand in the relation of effect and cause, instead of regarding them as the affect of the same general cause. We could not but smile at the simplicity of him who should believe that day, which precedes, must be the cause of night, which follows directly after.

Scarcely more logical is the creed of contagion, as laid down in the history of epidemics. Let us apply it to a family living near a mill-pond or a marsh. They, in like succession as those stricken down with cholera, sicken with intermittent fever. Do they catch this disease, one from the other, or have they not rather been exposed to the operation of a common cause—malaria or marsh miasm? A catarrh, or a cold with cough and other familiar symptoms, will often run through a family. Is it caught from a neighboring household by some of the sick who visited there, and transmitted by him or her to another member of the family, and so on in succession? or was it not, as everybody except the conclusive contagionist would admit, caused by exposures to sudden changes of weather, indoor drafts, after their having been overheated, and imprudent changes of clothing? An army marches through a district or country abounding in fruit, which is not yet ripe. The soldiers seize on and eat it with avidity, and some of them in a few hours, others after a day, are seized with dysentery. They all resort to the same temporary ditch. Was it contagion or the unripe fruit which caused the disease in those who were somewhat slower than their companions to be put on the sick list.

In times of epidemic visitation, whether it be of influenza, cholera or yellow fever, physicians, nurses, and other attendants in hospitals, and members of a household, one of whom is sick with the prevailing disease, must, one would readily believe, be peculiarly predisposed to suffer from its attack. They are weakened and depressed by fatigue, anxiety, loss of sleep, and interruption of their meals, together with, in some instances, intemperance. Were they exposed under these circumstances to contagion, by a poison given out from the sick, how few of them would escape, and yet a vast majority of the classes just mentioned, in all the countries in which cholera was epidemic, have enjoyed entire immunity from the disease. Even regarding cholera as an epidemic, the general exemption of all these persons is surprising. The consciousness, on the part of physicians, of the discharge of a high and noble duty, together with their freedom from fear, will go far to explain their escape from an epidemic, but not from a contagious disease.

Need we a stronger proof that cholera is no communicable than in what occurred in the great Russian hospital of Ordinska, in Moscow? There were in this building, at one time, eight hundred and sixty patients affected with various diseases, and five hundred and eighty who were suffering from cholera. The hospital consisted of three stories, communicating by stairs placed within the wards. Not one of the first mentioned divisions of patients became affected with the disease, although they had the same attendants as the cholera sick. Of these attendants—a hundred and twenty-three in number, many of whom were employed in washing the clothes of the sick—two only were affected with cholera, a man and a woman, both of whom were predisposed to the disease by very irregular conduct, for which they had been censured. In the year 1837, when cholera appeared in the seamen's hospital ship, Dreadnought, in the Thames, none of the medical officers or nurses were attacked, nor did a case occur in any other vessel in the Thames, although during the prevalence of the disease, patients were discharged daily from the Dreadnought, who immediately entered other vessels.

The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to an amendment of the Tax Bill, providing that lists of incomes shall not be published or furnished for publication, but they shall be open to private inspection at the office of the Collector.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, May 28, 1866.

The general market continued quiet to-day, and the business in our leading staple was confined to 1700 bales, mostly taken for the North, and only a small amount for foreign export. The sales for several days have been chiefly on Northern account, but thus far do not appear to have added much to the supply of Domestic Exchange.

We noticed in our last report that the Merchants' Bank would commence redeeming its circulation to-day, since which the Crescent City Bank and the Bank of New Orleans have also resumed payment. The Bank of New Orleans, however, for the present, redeems only its audited notes. As these institutions received the amount of the coupons on their City Bonds, in city Treasury notes, they offer to note holders, either city currency, or half city currency and half greenbacks, but in some cases have paid all greenbacks. We learn that few note holders have refused the city currency. The Merchants' Bank also notifies the public that it is prepared to pay its depositors also, but requires them to satisfy the balances due. The Union Bank, it is understood, will also resume shortly.

The Gold market opened this morning dull and drooping at 135¼ to 139, which were the closing rates on Saturday evening, but, after a transient buoyancy in which holders raised their pretensions to 139⅞, it receded and touched 136 or a fraction less. It then rallied, and, after some further fluctuations, closed at 137¼ to 138, showing a net decline of 1c per dollar. The sales included $20,000 at —; $12,000 at 136¼, $3000 in two lots at 136⅛, $10,000 in three lots at 137; $2500, $15,000 and $26,000, at 137¼, $5000 at 137⅜; $7000 at 138¼, $10,000 in two equal lots at 138¼, and $15,000, (10,000 and 5000,) at 139. We also noticed some sales of Spanish coin at 136. Also the delivery of $20,000, sold in two lots on Saturday at 139¼ and 140. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers paid 125 for the small amounts of American half-dollars offered at their counters, and sold at 127. Nothing was reported in Mexican coin.

We have very few transactions to notice in Foreign Exchange, which was decidedly lower than on Saturday. £7000 Bank, (2000 and 5000,) part direct and part from second hands, sold at 151, which was a concession of 4 per cent. First-class private Sterling could not be quoted over 147½ to 150. In the latter part of the day when the market was somewhat firmer, the Banks asked 153. The only sale of Francs reported was 75,000 Bank at 3.65.

Domestic Exchange was quiet without any material change in rates. The Banks continued to check on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium, only one of them, however, accepting ⅛. Out-doors, the sales included $10,000 New York sight at ⅜ per cent premium $30,000 at ½, and $30,000 at 9/16; $50,000 Boston sight at 9/16; and $50,000 ninety days' sight on New York at 2¼ per cent discount.

The Stock market was inactive, and we did not hear of a sale of any movement. Nothing transpired in City Bonds, which are quoted at 93 to 94 for the Consolidated and 82 to 83½ for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

We heard of no sales of Uncurrent money. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 65c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 80 to 85. As we have stated above the Merchants' Bank, the Crescent City Bank, and the Bank of New Orleans resumed payment in City Treasury notes and legal tender. The amount offered for redemption was limited. At the Crescent City Bank it but little exceeded $16,000, and at the Merchants' Bank it was perhaps about half as much more. Now that the rates are restored to par, holders of small amounts show no wish to exchange them for the city currency. We meet with very few of the State Treasury notes. The limited amount issued, we believe, only $300,000, has not found the general channels of circulation, and very few of them appear in response to the offers of retail dealers to take them at par. So few of them are presented at money dealers' counters, that they have no established rate of discount. The demand for them to pay taxes must soon bring them on the market. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ½ and ¾ per cent discount, and are the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee, Monday Evening, May 28, 1866.

Cotton.—We have again to notice a moderate demand, mostly for the North, but as one party took 900 bales, the sales summed up 1600, only seven brokers participating in the business. With less encouraging accounts from New York, and a softer market for foreign exchange prices ruled rather more in favor of buyers, but without showing a quotable decline. In fact one marked Strict Good Ordinary brought 1c above our figures for that description. We continue to quote Ordinary at 27 to 29c., Good Ordinary at 31 to 33, Low Middling at 35 to 37c., and Middling at 39 to 40.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	[illegible]
Received since Saturday	2,187
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses.—Twenty-two hhds Sugar have been received from the coast since yesterday—no Molasses. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are very small, but those of Cuba are liberal. There is very little demand, however. In fact the market is about at a stand-still, and there is scarcely anything doing beyond a small retail business. The principal sales to-day comprised 14 hhds Seconds Louisiana Sugar at 15¼c per pound, 20 hhds Good Common Cuba at 12½c, and 100 boxes Good Fair at 10½c per pound. A lot of about 50 hhds, Muscovado Molasses sold on private terms said to be below 50c per gallon. The previous sales were at 40c for Cuba Molasses and 50c for a small lot of Porto Rico. Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 12 to 12c for Common to Fair, 14¼ to 14½c for Fully Fair, 15 to 15½ for Prime, 15¾c for Yellow Clarified and 16c for White. Cuba at 12¼ to 12½c for No. 12, 13¾ to 14c for No. 14, and 15c for No. 15.

Western Produce and Provisions.—There have been large receipts of Corn and prices have declined about 2½ to 3c per bushel in consequence. Oats are also coming in more freely and have fallen 3c per bushel. Bran and Hay continue dull. Flour is more firmly held although not much in demand. Pork is steady and firm, Lard is scarce and Bacon continue in demand. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market:

Flour.—The stock is small and is more firmly held, the receipts being very light, but the market continues dull. An advance of 25c per barrel, however, was realized to-day, the sales comprising 650 barrels, of which 150 and 150 Fine at $9 50, 100 Choice do. at $9 75; 100 Extra at $12 50, and 100 very Choice do. at $16 per barrel. Some 3000 barrels sour Flour were to be sold by auction to-day, for account of the Government—500 barrels of which had been disposed of when we were in the market at $4 75 to $6 25 per barrel.

Corn.—The receipts since Saturday have been very large, exceeding the demand which is fair and prices have declined 2½ to 3c per bushel. The sales to-day embraced 10,000 sks. of which 500 Yellow Mixed and 1000 Yellow and Yellow Mixed at 85c, 900 Mixed at 87½c 200 and 300 Yellow, 700 White, 350 and 2500 White Mixed and 2500 White, all at 90c, 300 White at 91 and 200 Prime White at 95c per bushel.

Bran.—The market is well supplied but dull, and prices are ruling in favor of buyers. Some 300 sacks have sold at $1 15 per 100 pounds.

Tobacco.—Supplies have been coming in more freely and the stock which is steadily accumulating is now sufficiently large and consists of the description to draw foreign buyers to this market. There has been considerable enquiry on foreign account, during the past few days, resulting in sales of about 150 hhds at prices ruling within the range of the following revised quotations: Low Refused 4 to 5c, Good do. 6 to 7½c for light and heavy, Common Leaf 9 to 12c, Fair 12 to 17c, Good 15 to 18c, Fine 18 to 20c, Choice Selections 21 to 25c per pound.

Oats.—Are in better supply and prices are 3c per bushel lower. The sales today comprise 1800 sacks, of which 1158 at 24c, and 160 and 300 at 53c per bushel.

Hay.—The market is well supplied but dull. There have not been any sales worthy of note. Prime Western is quoted at $22 per ton.

Bacon.—Is in light supply and in demand, and prices show a further upward tendency. There were sales of 15 casks Ribbed Sides at 18¼c, 19 do. Clear Ribbed Sides at 19¼c, and 22 do. Clear Sides at 19½c per pound. Shoulders are retailing freely at 14½ to 14¾c per pound Ribbed Sides 18¼c, Clear Sides 19¼c, plain Hams 23c, Sugar cured 25¼ to 26c per pound.

Pork.—The market is steady and firm. There were no round sales to-day, but on Saturday, not previously reported, a lot of 550 barrels Mess sold at $33 per pound, which was refused for 1000 barrels more. It is retailing at $33 50 per barrel.

Lard.—Is scarce and in request. Insufficient supplies preclude large operations. Prime in kegs is retailing and is selling in lots at 25 kegs on the landing at 25c per pound. It is retailing in tierces at 24c per pound.

Butter and Cheese.—Choice Butter is selling at 35 to 55c., Western 35 to 40c. and Common at 25 to 30c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 16 to 25c. for Northern.

Star Candles.—Are selling to the trade at 19½c per pound for 12 oz, 21c for 14 oz, and 25c for 16 oz.

Green Meat.—There is very little on hand. The last round sales of Shoulders were at 12½c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 14c, and Sides at 16c. per lb.

Whisky.—The market is well supplied but dull. There is only a retail business doing at $2 25 to $2 35 per gallon for Western Rectified.

Bale Rope.—The demand is limited and is supplied by dealers at 18c per pound.

India Bagging.—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 29c. per yard in rolls and 31c. in bales.

Gunny Bags.—The stock is small but has been neglected. Some demand has sprung up during the past few days, however, and 10 bales two bushel bags have sold at 24½c a piece and 8 bales four bushel bags at 38c a piece.

Salt.—A cargo of 8000 sacks Liverpool, in store, sold on private terms, said to be a full price. It has been quoted by the cargo at $1 55 per sack for Coarse and $1 60 for Fine. The demand for the country is being supplied at $1 80 to $1 85 for Coarse and $1 90 to $2 for Fine.

Coffee.—The market is dull and prices have been lowered ½c per pound currency with a decline in gold. Dealers are selling Ordinary to Prime Rio at 25¼ to 29½c per pound.

Freights.—The market continues dull both foreign and coastwise. The rates are: ⅜ to 9/16 per lb. for Cotton and 45 to 50c. per bbl for Flour by sail for New York and Boston. 75c per bbl for Flour and ¾ to 1c. per lb for Cotton by steam for New York. A sailing vessel was taken for New York at the above rates. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain ⅜d. per lb. for Cotton, and steamers ½d. and sailing vessels for Havre 1¼c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, May 28, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 36 Western and 330 Texas Beeves, 160 Calves and Yearlings, 78 Hogs and 5 Milch Cows.

Sold: 5 Western and 236 Texas Beeves, 58 Calves and Yearlings, 70 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows.

Remaining on hand: 41 Western and 175 Texas Beeves, 269 Calves and Yearlings, 313 Hogs, 840 Sheep and 70 Milch Cows.

[illegible cattle price table]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 29, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Benefit, Hutchings, for Apalachicola, L M Merritt

Propeller Lucretia, Bisbee, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Florida, (British) Flinn, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, to Menter, Ashew & co—2d district.

Steamship M F Ranke, Pepper, from Pensacola, to Hearne & Bowers—1st district 16.

Steamship Florida, Blakeney, from St Marks 234, via Apalachicola 4th instant, to Post & Hobby—1st district.

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.

Bark Camilla, (Italian) Colfora, from Palermo, to E Tromontano—2d district 2.

Schr Emily, (British) Cox, from Ruatan Island, to Edw Pilsbury—3d district 23.

Schr Henry Travers, Richardson, from Utilla, to master—2d district 31.

Schr Fanny, Kam, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.

Sloop Rippel, Salvador, from Bayou Lafourche, to master—2d district 28.

—STEAMBOATS—

Baltic, Entriken, from St Louis.
W R Arthur, Carson, from St Louis.
Magnolia, Marshal, from St Louis.
Cotile, Hastings, from Warsaw.
Pink City, Bennett, from Fort Jackson.
Lafourche, Breaux, from Bayou Sara.
St Nicholas, Hine, from Bayou Sara.
Richmond, Harris, from Shreveport.
Corals, Ancoine, from Thibodeaux.
Hernice, Palmo from Pointe-a-la-Hache.

BELOW COMING UP

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, 40 days from Boston, to master—Cargo, ice to J L Warner.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Sir Robert Peel, ———, 4 days from Havana, to E Trelon—Cargo, 270 hhds, 65 tcs and 65 bbls molasses to E Trelon.

Brig Dos Magdalenas, (Spanish) ———, from Havana.

Schr Sybil, (British) Olde, from Cienfuegos, to J Avet—Cargo, 270 hhds, 30 tcs, 50 bbls and 65 half bbls molasses to J Avet.

Schr Neptune, (Mexico) Ribas, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 150 hhds and 100 bbls molasses to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Camilla, from Palermo—7 passengers.

EXPORTS.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Benefit—60 hhds bacon 2000 sks corn and sundry mdse.

MOBILE—Per propeller Lucretia—15 hhds sugar 9 tcs and 34 bbds bacon 7 bbls oil 2 bbls whisky 300 bbls flour 165 bbls molasses 20 bbls pork 30 half bbls beer.

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Florida—Ass'd mdse.

ST MARKS VIA APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Florida—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—Sundries to order.

UTILLA—Per schr Henry Travers—2300 cocoa nuts, 16,000 plantains, 200 bunches bananas 3 dozen pine apples 66 lbs sarsaparilla to master.

PALERMO—Per bark Camilla—Fruit to E Tramontano.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Emily—Fruit to Edw Pilsbury.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Magnolia—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Baltic—[illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per steamer Hernice—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Richmond—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]

WARSAW—Per steamer Cotile—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Pink City—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer St Nicholas—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Corals—[illegible]

BAYOU LAFOURCHE—Per sloop Rippel—[illegible]

N. O JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

May 27th—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

May 28—14 bales cotton [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SOULE & COPPENS' SALES.

BY SOULE & COPPENS.

A. Coppens, Auctioneer. Office, 24 Royal street.

Thursday, May 31st, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in square No. 28, bounded by Elysian Fields, Peace and Frenchmen streets. Said lot fronting 40 feet on Frenchmen and Peace streets, and measuring 40 feet [illegible] by 127 feet [illegible] in depth.

[illegible] at the expense of the purchaser.

Terms—cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. may 29 to

JOHN L. LARESCHE'S SALES.

BY JOHN L. LARESCHE & CO.

John L. Laresche, Auctioneer

Office—Nos. 23 and 25 Conti street.

Will be sold on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, faubourg Franklin, designated by the Numbers 16, 17, 18 and 19, comprised within Congress, Derbigny, Independence and Claiborne streets. Said lots measuring each, American measure, 30 feet front on Congress street, by 120 feet in depth, between equal and parallel lines, as per plan by Louis Surgi, deposited in the office of Felix Grima, notary public of this city.

Terms and Conditions—Cash.

Act of sale before Paul E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. my29 jell

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of a Neat Cottage Residence at Mandeville.

BY McCERREN & CO.

Geo. W. McCerren, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, June 2d, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street—

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE at Mandeville. Terms—One-half cash, in United States Treasury notes, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, with 8 per cent. interest and mortgage on the property sold.

Plan to be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, Masonic Hall. my25 td of s

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

In the matter of John de Blois vs. Edward de Blois and Victor Martel Pessou, through his Tutor, Victor Pessou.—No. 26,807 of the Docket of the Second District Court.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

Saturday, June 30th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 29th, 1866, the following described property belonging to said succession:

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, etc., designated by the No. 3 on a sketch appended to the testament of Carmelite Cora, made before G. V. Foulon, notary public, in this city, on the 17th June, 1861; which lot of ground is comprised in the square bounded by Bayou Road, Esplanade, Marais and Villere streets, and measures 30 feet front on Villere street, the same dimension on the oblique line in the rear, by 106 feet 11 inches and 7 lines in depth on the line nearest Esplanade street, and with all the depth that it may have on the other line which is about 95 feet 4 inches and 4 lines on the line towards Bayou Road, as more fully described by the said will, the figurative sketch appended to it, and by the plan of said property made by F. N. Judice, architect, on the 9th of April, 1866.

The buildings and improvements on said lot consist of a very comfortable two-story frame house with balcony and mansard, (No. 286,) containing on the lower floor a hall, two parlors with sliding doors, dining room, vestibule and cellar; in the second story, three bed rooms and one cabinet. Also, a three-story frame back building containing three rooms, with gallery, wash house in yard, stable for 4 horses, shed rooms, water works, cistern, and portion of yard paved with bricks.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance in two equal instalments on a credit of 12 and 18 months from the date of adjudication to the notes of the purchaser, drawn to the order of and endorsed by [illegible], bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date to maturity and eight per cent per annum thereafter until final payment on a primary mortgage, and subject to be secured by mortgage and vendor's lien, the purchaser to keep the buildings insured for their full value and transfer the policy of insurance, and to pay his share of all expenses [illegible]. In case of non payment at maturity and in case of default in the payment [illegible] to institute judicial proceedings for the recovery of the same, the purchaser will be required to pay ten per cent attorney's commissions on the amount sued for.

Act of sale before [illegible] notary public at the expense of the purchaser, who will be required to pay the U. S. Internal Revenue stamps to be affixed to said act. my29 jel9 18 23 30

Succession of Mrs. Irma Nivette, deceased, Wife of Theogène Barrois.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

Thursday, May 31st, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Moreau, Royal, Greatmen (now Dauphine) and Clouet streets, measuring together 60 feet 11 inches and 4 lines front on Moreau street, by 126 feet in depth, together with the two story comfortable dwelling house thereon (Nos. 61 and 63) containing 5 rooms each, [illegible], gallery, another back building containing 4 rooms, wash-house, privy, well, cistern, etc.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third Cash, balance on a credit of six and twelve months in notes of the purchaser, secured by vendor's lien, bearing 8 per cent interest, and 8 per cent after maturity. Improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps, before A. Doriocourt, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. may 9—td

Fine Investments.

Very desirable residence, No. 115 Toulouse street; handsome dwelling house, with attic, No. 92 Rampart street, immediately adjoining the Jewish Synagogue, also, a comfortable house for a small family on Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

Saturday, June 9th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

1. A LOT OF GROUND of an irregular form, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Toulouse, Dauphine, St. Peter and Burgundy streets, measuring 31 feet 1 inch front on Toulouse street, [illegible], together with the two story brick dwelling house No. 115 [illegible].

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by Rampart, St. Louis and Burgundy streets, measuring 34 feet 2 inches and 4 lines front on Rampart street, by 128 feet 11 inches and 6 lines in depth, together with the two story brick dwelling house, with attic, (No. 92,) containing three rooms [illegible] with gallery [illegible].

3. A LOT OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by Barracks, Rampart, Esplanade and Barracks street, by about 30 feet in depth; together with the frame house, containing 3 rooms, a shed and gallery, kitchen containing 2 rooms, privy, etc.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, until final payment of the notes, which will be secured by vendor's lien on the property sold. The buildings to be kept fully insured and the policies transferred to vendor.

The property on Toulouse street is leased up to the 31st October, 1866.

Act of sale (including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps) of the Toulouse street property, before Ad. Boudousquié, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. Act of sale of the other property before P. Chas. Cuvellier, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers, who will be required to pay the U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps to be affixed to said acts. my29 td

Sale on Account of Departure.

House and Lot on Esplanade street, between Royal and Chartres street—One-story Brick House on Barracks street, near Royal street, and two splendid Building Lots (well enclosed) corner of Marigny and Greatmen streets.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

Thursday, May 31st, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction:

1. A LOT OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Royal, Barracks and Chartres streets, measuring 30 feet and 7 lines front on Esplanade street, by 118 feet 1 inch and 3 lines in depth on the line towards Royal street, and 116 feet in depth on the line towards Chartres street. The improvements consist of a one-story frame house with brick front, containing 5 rooms, stable and shed, water-works, etc.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, in the same District and square, measuring 30 feet front on Barracks street, by 74 feet in depth, together with the one story brick house, containing 4 rooms, a gallery and 2 cabinets, a two-story brick back building containing 3 rooms, also privies, etc.

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND (well enclosed) situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Greatmen, (now Dauphine,) Marigny, Craps, (now Burgundy) and Elysian Fields streets, measuring as follows:

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Greatmen and Marigny streets, and measures 31 feet front on Greatmen street by 88 feet in depth and front on Marigny street.

Lot No. 2 adjoining the above has the same dimensions.

The whole according to plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property sold and bearing six per cent current and eight per cent eventual interest. The buildings to be kept fully insured and the policies transferred to the vendors.

Acts of sale (including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps) at the expense of the purchasers, before A. Boudousquie, notary public. my26 td

Excursion Trip to Europe.

Tickets from New York by the INMAN LINE of First Class Steamers to go and return to New York by any Steamer within six months, for $130 Gold, will be issued by ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier st. may 29 2m

Notice.

Mrs. Maitre, Dealer in Embroideries, informs her customers and the public that she has removed from No. 84 to No. 229 Bourbon street.

Lately Received,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERIES, of every description, which are offered at a great reduction. my29 3t

NOTICE.

SUCCESSION OF JUAN ORFILA.

All persons having claims against or being indebted to the succession of the late Juan Orfila are requested to present their claims or pay their debts within ten days to SAMBOLA & DUCROS, Attorneys of the succession, No. 34 Exchange Alley, corner of Customhouse street. my29 3t

WANTED,

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory, and Lease of a retail Family Grocery, in a good location, and of long and good standing. To be sold on account of ill health. Apply to V. BATTALORA, No. 16 Main street. my27 3t

Crescent City Bank,

New Orleans, May 26th, 1866.

From and after MONDAY, 28th inst., this Bank will redeem its circulation in actual current funds. CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier. my27 1m

Molasses!

Choice reboiled Porto Rico in barrels, halves and kegs. For sale by J. AVET, at the Blue Stores, Corner Old Levee and Bienville. my 26 1m

Worcestershire Sauce, etc.

Worcestershire Sauce, (Lea & Perrin) English Pickles, (Crosse & Blackwell) for sale by J. AVET, at the Blue Stores, Corner Old Levee and Bienville. my 26 1m

Destruction of Boneless Insects.

The VICAT INSECT DESTROYER does away by the mere touch of an atom, with all insects such as bed bugs, lice, fleas, plant-lice, ants, worms, &c., &c., injurious both to men and domestic animals, also to vegetables, tissues, furs and provisions.

The VICAT INSECT DESTROYER can be taken even internally, by man and beasts, with the utmost safety.

Persons desirous of preserving their Cloths, Silks and Clothes, must use the VICAT INSECT DESTROYER.

Those taking their meals at Restaurants and who are anxious not to be annoyed by flies, mosquitoes, &c., can enjoy every desirable comfort at Mr. John Strauss's Maison Dorée, on Canal street, which is conducted on the plan of the best European Establishments.

Those who are in the habit of visiting Confectionary shops and fashionable Saloons than Bellanger's, Lopez's, and Pellegrini's, who are now daily making heavy sacrifices that their customers may be effectually protected against troublesome insects. It is highly to be wished, for the sake of the Public, that the Proprietors of similar Establishments should follow their example; for if all the citizens of the Southern Metropolis could be induced to do so as well, annoying insects would soon disappear from amongst us, as they have from Paris, London and all the countries where the Destroyer is used.

The plan adopted at the Maison Dorée can be very easily and cheaply applied to Restaurants, Hotels and private residences.

The Powder can be had at Mr. G. PELLEGRINI'S, corner Canal and Liberty streets.

The undersigned having tried the VISCAT INSECT DESTROYER, hereby declare that it destroys all insects in houses.

JOHN STRAUSS, 144 Canal street.
[illegible] BELLANGER,
J. J. POGGI, A. LOPEZ,
G. PELLEGRINI.

my25 3t

Notice to Planters.

In addition to our stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats, we have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Plantation Clothing,

From our own manufactory in this city, which is offered at very low prices.

WALLACE & CO., [illegible] Building, 74 Canal street, and [illegible]

my15 1m

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17th, 1866.

In conformity to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled

An act to authorize the Governor to issue the Bonds of the State for the amount of One Million of Dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring June 16th, 1866, for the purchase of One Million of Dollars of Bonds of the State, authorized as aforesaid.

The said Bonds bear an interest of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, have twenty years to run and are secured by pledge of all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, to be opened by him and the Board of Levee Commissioners, and to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Levee Bonds."

Only State notes, National Bank notes and legal tender received in payment of Bonds.

The right is especially reserved of rejecting all bids not satisfactory to the Governor and Board of Levee Commissioners.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana. my18 td

For Sale or Rent.

A SQUARE OF GROUND at Mandeville, four squares from the wharf, together with the improvements thereon, comprising three tenements, having four rooms with out-houses, well and cisterns, stables and carriage house, wharf and bath-house.

—Also—

Twelve BEDSTEADS,
Seven ARMOIRS,
Four DRESSING BUREAUS,
Two BUREAUS,
Forty CHAIRS,
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Apply to SOULE & COPPENS, 24 Royal street. my18 1w

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,

60 Carondelet street,

New Orleans, May, 15th, 1866.

On and after this date this Company will [illegible] JOHN B. [illegible], Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD.......Lessee.
CHAS. MERRITT.......Manager.
WM. PETRIE.......Stage Manager.

Monday Evening, May 28th, and Every Evening, Until Further Notice.

This Evening will be presented the great romantic Drama in five Tableaux, entitled THE SEA OF ICE, or, A THIRST FOR GOLD.

Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. may28

CHARTER OF THE Atlantic Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

State of Louisiana, City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me, Edward Barnett, a notary public in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of this State, relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant, agree and bind themselves to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations and regulations following, viz:

FIRST.

The name and title of said corporation shall be the ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence its business as soon as the whole amount of its capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and it shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof. It shall have a corporate seal, having for a device the coat of arms of the State of Louisiana, and for an inscription the name of the Company and the date of this act.

SECOND.

The objects and purposes of the Company are hereby declared to be:

1st. To make insurances upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, Cotton Presses and every other description of Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

2d. To make insurances upon ships and other sea vessels, steamboats and other vessels, Freight, Goods, Bills of Exchange and other evidences of Debt; Commissions, Profits, Bullion or Money and against all Maritime or Inland Transportation Risks, Bottomry and Respondentia interests, and upon Lives and other accidents, in other words to effect fire, marine, river life and accident insurances of any kind whatsoever, with privilege of exercising all or either of said purposes.

The Company may cause itself to be reinsured against any risk upon which it shall have made insurance; and all citation notices and other legal process, wherein the Company may be interested, shall be served on the the President, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

THIRD.

The capital stock of said Company shall be three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars divided into three thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following to wit:

The subscribers to the said stock shall pay into the hands of the President, upon the organization of the Company for business, the sum of Twenty Dollars in cash on each and every share subscribed by them, and furnish their notes, to the order of the Company for the remaining eighty dollars, payable on demand at the office of said Company, at such times and in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine; provided that no more than twenty dollars on each share, at such periods as may be agreed upon by said Directors, and thirty days notice in the French and English languages in two newspapers published daily in the city of New Orleans shall be given of all payments to be made; which said capital stock of Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars may be increased to One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars as hereinafter provided for.

FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of said Company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors composed of nineteen stockholders to be elected on the first Monday in January of each year, at the office of the Company. Notices of such elections shall be given and continued for ten days immediately preceding said election in the French and English languages as above provided for.

The Board shall appoint three stockholders inspectors to preside at such elections, and if any of said inspectors fail or refuse to attend, the President shall appoint others to act in their stead. The Board thus elected to take their seats on the first Monday of the month of January in each year, and to hold the same one year therefrom or until their successors are elected and qualified.

FIFTH.

The first Board of Directors shall consist of the following stockholders, who shall remain in office until the first Monday in January, 1867, or until their successors are elected and qualified, viz:

J. A. Mattison,	Saml Boyd,
R. E. Godell,	Thos. M. Simmons,
Jno. McGinnis, Jr.	James Byrnes,
Edwd. Rigney,	Chas. H. Walker,
H. H. Stanley,	H. A. Wheelock,
Geo. W. Manson,	H. H. Thomas,
H. D. McGinnis,	W. P. Kellogg,
A. B. Hutchinson,	G. M. Soria,
C. A. Eager,	Chas. E. Slaybach.

B. L. Mann.

SIXTH.

In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and those stockholders presenting the plurality of votes of the stockholders present shall be considered duly elected; and in the event of no election, the President shall appoint another day, within ten days for a new election, and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

SEVENTH.

Each stockholder shall be entitled either in person or by proxy to vote for each and every share which he or she may respectively hold, provided that no individual, corporation or company vote on any stock transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to said election.

EIGHTH.

Each and every holder of stock shall be entitled to vote at all elections of Directors, provided such vote be given to stockholders of the Company, and be entitled to one vote for each and every hundred dollars of stock; provided that no individual, corporation or Company shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than one hundred, and no person shall vote on any stock transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to such election.

NINTH.

In the yearly dividends to be declared by said Company the insured shall participate to the extent of the premiums paid by them, and the stockholders to the extent of the capital stock held by them.

TENTH.

The insured who shall claim and receive such return of twenty-five per cent of their premiums shall be deemed stockholders and the insured and stockholders all their rights to the profits of the Company.

ELEVENTH.

The insured shall in payment of their share in the dividends, be entitled to receive certificates of profits bearing six per cent interest which certificates shall be signed by the President and Secretary and shall continue in force until the profits of the Company in funds and the whole or any part of the said certificates shall be reduced so as to make good the deficiency.

TWELFTH.

No certificate shall be issued for the fractional part of some between even Tens of Dollars, nor for any sum less than ten dollars, but all such fractional parts of sums and sums less than ten dollars shall be paid in cash to the contingent account of the Company, which shall be declared as being retained for the benefit of the stockholders; and in making a dividend of the Twenty Thousand Dollars of the amount thereof, and the same amongst the stockholders shall, annually be divided proportion to the amount of their respective interests in the Company.

THIRTEENTH.

The stockholders shall be paid their dividends in cash but the amount to be thus paid shall not exceed ten per cent. on the amount of stock held by them, and the surplus shall be placed to the credit of unpaid stock account until the same be paid in full.

FOURTEENTH.

The Board of Directors shall at their first meeting in every year, elect one from among themselves as President and Vice-President, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected.

FIFTEENTH.

No person shall be capable of being a Director of said Company who does not at the time of the election and during his continuance in office hold in his name or in that of the Commercial house of which he may be a partner, at least fifty shares of the stock of said Company.

SIXTEENTH.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint such officers, clerks and employees as shall be necessary for the conducting of the business of said company, or to ordain such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Company, provided the same shall not conflict with the laws of this State, or the true intent and meaning of this act.

They shall fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and employees elected or employed by them in the service of the Company, and shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the Presidency.

SEVENTEENTH.

The Board of Directors shall have power to invest from time to time, the money and capital of the Company in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered and improved real estate situated within the limits of the State, which in every case shall be deemed worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

They may also invest the profits of the Company in any bonds or stock created by or under the laws of the United States, or of this State, or of the Corporations of this State or City, or make any loans or pledge of any of the aforesaid securities, bonds or stocks, or on any collateral or bill of lading.

They shall have power to dispose of mortgages obtained by way of security, or of stock pledged for security, or of property conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, or purchased at public sale upon judgments or orders of seizure obtained by said Company, or of any property movable or immovable, which may have been pledged or abandoned to said Company for or concerning the operations of its business; but nothing said Company to discount negotiable paper or to deal in any description of merchandise, or directly or indirectly, deal or trade in buying or selling movable or immovable property, goods, wares, or merchandises, provided, also, that the Company shall have the right to purchase a property or building, for the purpose of establishing an office therein.

EIGHTEENTH.

Yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the Company as shall appear advisable, but the proportion of premiums received on risks which shall not be terminated at the time of making such dividends, shall not be considered as forming part of the profits of the Company, and in case of any loss or losses whereby the capital stock of said Company be lessened, no subsequent dividends shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered and made up by the profits.

NINETEENTH.

In the yearly dividends to be declared, as aforesaid, the amount to be paid to the stockholders shall not exceed ten per cent on the amount of stock held by them, and the surplus shall be placed to the credit of unpaid stock account, until the stock is paid in full, when it shall be the duty of the President and Board of Directors to issue certificates to the stockholders for full paid shares.

TWENTIETH.

After the whole capital stock of the Company shall have been paid in, the Board of Directors shall have the right to deduct from such yearly dividends and lay by such part of said dividends, as they may deem proper, until a surplus fund of not more than Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars shall have been formed and realized, to be added to the capital stock of said Company.

TWENTY-FIRST.

Any stockholders who shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment, when ordered by the Board of Directors, as provided for herein, shall forfeit to the Company all previous payments, and cease to be a stockholder of said Company.

TWENTY-SECOND.

No stock shall be transferred unless such transfer be made on the books of the Company; should any stockholder desire to transfer his stock before the full payment of the same having been made, he shall be permitted to do so by a substitute of the obligations of the party purchasing, provided the substituted obligations are satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

TWENTY-THIRD.

At the time of the expiration of the charter of this Company, or sooner, if ordered by a vote of the stockholders, as herein provided for, the affairs of said Company shall be liquidated, the debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of the Company.

TWENTY-FOURTH.

The President of said Company shall sign all policies and preside at all meetings of the Board; he shall conduct and manage the business of the Company generally, under the supervision of the Board of Directors; in case of his absence, the Vice-President shall preside at such meetings.

TWENTY-FIFTH.

It shall be the duty of the President and Board of Directors, within one month from the expiration of each year of the Company, to cause [illegible] in the French and English [illegible]

[illegible]

TWENTY-SIXTH.

That no stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of said Company in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the Company on the shares owned by him.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

This act of incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, [illegible]

for, and with the consent of three-fourth of the stock represented at such meeting, and any and all such modifications, alterations, amendments, or dissolution shall be recorded and published according to law.

TWENTY-EIGHTH.

The names and respective interests of the parties to this act are hereby declared to be as follows, viz:—

Names.	No. of shares.	Amount.
J. A. Mattison	1,000	$100,000
Chs. H. Walker	[illegible]	[illegible]
John McGinnis, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edward Rigney	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. E. Goodell	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. B. Safford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeds, Gabella & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
George W. Manson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Boyd	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. D. McGinnis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas M. Simmons	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. Eager	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry H. Stanley	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. A. Wheelock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. P. Kellogg	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. L. Mann & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Byrnes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stannard & Slaybach	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cohen M. Soria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Cunningham	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. N. Soria	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. H. Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3750	$375,000

Thus done and passed at the City of New Orleans, the day, month and year aforesaid, in the presence of Adolphe Lenes and Lewis C. Woodville, witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with said parties and me notary.

The original is signed:

Geo. W. Manson, C. A. Eager, Edwd. Rigney, and others.

A. A. Lenes, L. C. Woodville.

Edwd Barnett, notary public.

A true copy from the Original.

EDW'D BARNETT, notary public.

The undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, certifies, that the foregoing act of Charter has been this day recorded in his office, in Society B. No. 1, f. 100 to 109.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1866.

Signed, CHAS. E. LENES, Deputy Recorder.

my29 3d

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON.

MONROE & REDDINGTON,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

Messrs. Monroe & Reddington are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's. Saw Mills, also for the Tredegar Iron Works Richmond Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs and also Nails. Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality, at a lower rate than those articles can be furnished by any other house in this city. my25 3m

MR. VICTOR BERO

Has purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton lately kept by Mr. Peter Williams. His friends and the Public are respectfully informed that a RESTAURANT will be opened on the 10th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction. my25 1m

TURNER, THE PHOTOGRAPHER,

AT 57 CAMP STREET,

Has reduced his prices for Cartes de Visites to $3 per dozen during the summer months.

IVORYTYPES made photographically, and finished by superior artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS of every size, Plain or Colored, which defy competition. ap 26 1m.

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS,

KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public in New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis, a BACHELORS' HALL for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort on moderate terms. J. H. KREBS. may16 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of PACKWOOD & HARRIS Clinton, La., was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD, THOMAS B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of business in Clinton, La., under the firm of PACKWOOD & HARRIS.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD, MARTHA E. HARRIS.

may25 7t

GREAT ALL-RAIL NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE.

NEW YORK CITY REACHED IN 100 HOURS.

—VIA—

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

QUICKEST LINE OF TRAVEL

From New Orleans to all the Great Commercial Centers and Resorts of Pleasure in the United States and Canada.

The greatest variety of routes to the same place is presented to the choice of the traveler, affording him the opportunity of interspersing his journey with Water Travel or selecting the short and quick ALL-RAIL LINE.

SLEEPING CARS IN ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

Through to	In 100 hours
NEW YORK	In 100 hours
BOSTON	120
PHILADELPHIA	95
WASHINGTON	85
RICHMOND	85
VIRGINIA SPRINGS	70
PITTSBURG	85
CLEVELAND	80
CINCINNATI	65
LOUISVILLE	58
CHICAGO	65
ST. LOUIS	60
NASHVILLE	45
CHARLESTON, S. C.	55
AUGUSTA	40
MEMPHIS	30
CAIRO	42
NIAGARA FALLS	90
MONTREAL, CANADA	120
QUEBEC, CANADA	132

Trains leave the Depot, at foot of Calliope street, EVERY DAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Connects at Jackson with Southern Mississippi Railroad, for Vicksburg, Montgomery, etc.

Through Ticket Office at No. 44 CARONDELET STREET. Open from 8 A. M. to 7½ P. M. daily, and from 5 to 8 P. M. on Sunday.

D. S. GOODLOE, General Ticket Agent. may4 tf

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and G. Northern R. Road Co.,

New Orleans, May 16th, 1866.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

On and after the 16th day of June, an Excursion Train will leave the Depot, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and go as far as Magnolia; returning will leave Magnolia on MONDAYS, in time to reach the city at or before twelve o'clock (noon.)

Excursion Tickets to go and return, good only for the excursion train, and the Up and Down Train on SUNDAY, can be purchased at the Depot before the departure of the train.

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

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. my16 1m

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,

New Orleans, May 8th, 1866.

The following Insurance Companies, comprising the Board of Underwriters of this City, will, on all insurances made on or after the 1st inst., return twenty per cent. of the premiums charged, in lieu of Scrip when the insured parties prefer it.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
New Orleans do. do. do.
Crescent do. do. do.
Sun do. do. do.
Home do. do. do.
Louisiana do. do. do.
Citizens' do. do. do.
Louisiana State do. do. do.
Star do. do. do.
Hope do. do. do.
Union do. do. do.
Germania do. do. do.

my10 tf

Milliner and Dress Maker.

Mrs. Robert, Milliner and Dress Maker, in the latest Paris style, 179 Canal street, next to Christ Church, has just received from Paris a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, such as White and Black Rotondes, Basquines, Lace Capes, Dentelles, Lace Pointes, Bob Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Veils and Parures de Mariées, etc. ap8 3m

FOR SALE—

200 barrels MESS PORK.
50 " Prime MESS PORK.
30 " Prime.
150 " Rump.
10 casks clear SIDES.
10 tierces choice Sugar Cured HAMS.
50 barrels Mess BEEF.
50 half-barrels Mess BEEF.
300 kegs of LARD.
300 barrels FLOUR—Extra, Superfine and Fancy.
50 barrels and halves Derby and Bay WHISKEY.
40 barrels choice Old Bourbon WHISKY.
200 cases OYSTERS—L. McMurray & Co., and Cove.
100 cases LIQUORS—Brandy and Whisky.

For sale by E. K. CONVERSE, 52 Magazine street. may2 1m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

61 CAMP STREET.......61 CAMP STREET.

PRICES REDUCED.

The undersigned respectfully begs leave to mention [illegible]

[illegible] ANDERSON, 61 Camp street, N. O.

Sight Exchange on Havana.

Ten Thousand Dollars in sums to suit. For sale by E. S. HALL & CO., 45 Tchoupitoulas street. may25 2t

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For New York, Direct.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2600 tons.......Howes, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons.......Delaney, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons.......Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 3000 tons.......Nelson, Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons.......Furber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons.......Vaughan, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons.......Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons.......Whitman, Commander.

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

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $65, 2d do. $40; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 29 Carondelet street. dec8 1y

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, MARCH 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......10
CITY OF NEW YORK.......17

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

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

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

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street. mh4

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......Saturday, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.......June 16
LAFAYETTE.......Lemarie.......Saturday, June 30
NAPOLEON III.......Bocande.......Saturday, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with enclosed coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway

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

At Havre—WIdom [illegible] & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 53 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 53 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

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

The elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, F. Bourdeau, master, will continue her trips as follows:

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

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on

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

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

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

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

For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street. ap24 tf

MEXICO.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Having just dispatched the second steamer, the PUTOMSKA, we state that there will be a steamship dispatched every other week.

Our ship are first class low pressure steamship, with elegant accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply to M. BARI & CO., 15 Commercial Place.

A. F. Marshal & Co., agents at Vera Cruz, Mexico. ap25 tf

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leave TUESDAY, May 29th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

The new iron-side-wheel and low-pressure steamer MARY, A. L. Ryan, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

Bills of lading will be signed at the Agents' office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates as tariff.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

I. C. HARRIS, Agent, corner Camp and Common streets. ap29 tf

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

To leave WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston.......$21
Do. do. Indianola.......26

Freight to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at Galveston rates as per new Tariff.

Freight delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

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

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

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

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports. may27 st

REGULAR LOUISVILLE LINE.

Leaves positively on SATURDAY, May 26, at 5 P. M.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, etc.—The new, fast and unsurpassed accommodation steamer INDIANA, J. S. Neal, master, will leave this port for Louisville, Ky., and all intermediate landings as above.

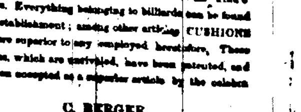
For spaciousness and elegance of cabin, and attention and comfort to passengers, this steamer cannot be surpassed.

A plan of her cabin can be seen and staterooms engaged upon application. For freight or passage apply to MARTIN, DOLLIS[illegible] & CO., Agents, No. 37 Natchez street. May17 td

B. ANTOGNINI,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

15.......CONTI STREET.......15



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

C. BERGER.

The Champion Billiard-Player.

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

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

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

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

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS, Ten-Pins Balls and Pins. ap13 3m

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

February 14, 1866.

On and after Monday next, 19th inst., the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.

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

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations, will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M.

I. S. SEGEE [illegible]. feb15 tf

Office of the Star Mutual Insurance Co.,

No. 14 CARONDELET STREET.

The Company having increased its Capital, is now ready to take Marine, Fire and River risks at tariff rates.

N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary. J. [illegible] FORSTALL, President.

New Orleans, May 5th 1866.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139.......Gravier Street.......139

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Agent for New York Steam Flax Spinning Company of Boston.

Respectfully call the attention of the trade to their very large [illegible] Irish Linen, [illegible]