The New Orleans Bee.

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[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1866.

[illegible] of CAPITALISTS is called to the sale of valuable improved property by Messrs. Walker & Deslonde, on Saturday, [illegible]. The property to be sold is of the [illegible], suitable for permanent investment. It consists of stores on Camp, Carondelet and Magazine streets, in the very centre of business.

The officers of the steamer Olive Branch [illegible] to St. Louis papers.

NORTHERN PAPERS AND SOUTHERN BUSINESS.

The New York Sun of a recent date remarks [illegible] in the Southern press with regard to the indications of prosperity. It is very true that for some time the mortality among newspapers in the South [illegible] mainly, however, [illegible] generation of periodical prints, has been as great as it is doubtless significant. The [illegible] which has been sweeping them off was almost as sudden and energetic as the [illegible] in which they sprung up, full grown and completely equipped at their very birth. There was something spasmodic and [illegible] in the quickness and vigor of their creation, [illegible] prophetic of sustained strength and long life. Plants of rapid sprouting and [illegible] are short-lived and easy to [illegible] much more so if they [illegible] in [illegible] cultivation, and are afterwards [illegible] to open plains to contend, unaided, with the elements of nature. Very analogous to such a growth was, for the most part, the [illegible] of the press in the South at the close of the war. The situation was not normal, either politically or commercially. The future, with all its hopes, was still mysterious and unrevealed. What of its prospect might be the [illegible] of green and fruitful fields or the false [illegible] of the mirage, it was then impossible to determine. The South, if before it had been [illegible] its capital, found opportunity and [illegible] to commence it more rapidly than ever. [illegible] cotton, everything saleable, came forth for conversion into money which was [illegible] plentiful. There was a fresh—a hectic flush—of business prosperity.

Southern men and Northern men, more of the latter than of the former, rushed into all manner of business to obtain as much as possible of this money, much as fishermen when an unexpected shoal of valuable fish ascend a stream hasten to cast out every hook and net, all competing for the largest catch. Northern enterprise, especially, was never in a mercantile way more bold, active and extensive. Northern merchants, in spite of what they had been told, or what they knew of the devastation and impoverishment of the South, by the various military invasions and otherwise, seemed to believe that even Southern ruins might be coined into money, and each was anxious to set up his private mint on the spot for the production of such coinage. They anticipated, in other words, from the ruined South, an unlimited and perpetual demand for every kind of goods. They flocked into Southern towns and cities. Wholesale houses, retail houses, commission houses, auction houses went up the view much in the [illegible] of the painted houses of a spectacular drama. Nor were cotton houses neglected. By no means, and in this branch of commercial architecture Northern men had plenty of Southern competitors. There was, indeed, a fair prospect that there would be a cotton factor for every bale of new cotton, ready to devote his whole soul and energy to the multiplied and mysterious transactions attending the conversion of four hundred pounds of the staple into certain parcels of printed paper available to the producer for certain needful purchases. This gorgeous growth of business blossomed in sign-boards and on lettered walls. But this was not enough. Business then have learned that one kind of advertisement in the press may be more [illegible] than thousands of feet of it on walls and boards or any where else. Newspapers were, therefore, demanded for advertising purposes, and this demand, more than any other immediate fact, led to that sudden multiplication of prints to which we have adverted. They expanded rapidly in size by reason of the liberal advertisement of the merchants commonly, and they throve apace in sympathy with the mercantile property. Unfortunately, for many of them, if that prosperity was then the measure, it now is proving to be the limit of their own. The expectation of an unlimited demand for goods in the South, or rather of continued and abundant means of purchasing them, for reasons that are quite obvious, has not been sustained. After a fire or a shipwreck, the owners of the remnant saved from destruction may in their distress turn it at once into money at any price. The case of the Southern people at the end of the war was very analogous. They had to subsist on whatever fragments of available wealth they could gather from the general ruin. Hence the transient flush of money and the apparent abundance by which, it would seem, so many were deceived. There was a limit to the melancholy resource, and as it is reached, goods become unsaleable, not so much because they are not wanted, as because the people have no money to pay for them. In the consequent reaction, newspapers are hit and there seem to collapse so suddenly as they were inflated.

In Richmond, in Charleston, as here in New Orleans, and in numerous interior towns throughout the South, newspapers have within a few months past, to the aggregate number of a score or more, disappeared for no other reason than the inability of the business as well as the reading public to sustain them. Northern journals, not unreasonably infer from these [illegible] newspaper suspensions a declension of business prosperity in the South; and those of them which fairly consider the signs of a short crop of cotton, and the effect of the proposed tax of five cents per pound on cotton, together with other adverse causes present or to be expected, have nothing cheerful to say to the rather too enterprising merchants of the North who were too fast in flooding the South with goods, and who planned their affairs on the assumed basis of a continued demand for every kind of goods, accompanied by unfailing means, arising from the profitable growth of cotton, of purchasing them. The reaction involves at least one consolation. It marks the end of an abnormal and precarious species of prosperity, it also promises to place us once more on firm ground, upon which only a solid and durable prosperity may rise.

THE ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY AND RELIEF TO TAX PAYERS.—Assistant City Attorney Bermudez is not, it seems, any more than City Attorney Ogden, of the "current legal opinion" which was not long since, by Acting Mayor Clark, [illegible] as an authority justifying measures in [illegible] of the Common Council for the [illegible] of two acts of the Legislature, one relieving tax payers from interest on city taxes for 1862, '63, '64, the other exempting their property from taxes while gratuitously and forcibly occupied by the United States authorities.

We dissented from the position of the Acting Mayor at the time, and we will not repeat our arguments to show that the reasonable relief in question did not contravene the Constitutional principle of equality and uniformity of taxation, and [illegible] exemption in question was called for by a universal maxim of law, justice, and reason, which recognizes the protection of tax payers in the possession and enjoyment of their property as an essential condition of the right of taxing it.

This maxim is very happily stated and illustrated by Assistant Attorney Bermudez in a communication recently laid before the Common Council in favor of the two acts above referred to. Mr. Bermudez says:

It is conceded, as an evident proposition in political economy, that the right of taxation by the sovereign is predicated upon the assumption of a tacit pact between him and his subjects, whereby he undertakes to warrant to them the undisturbed enjoyment of their property and [illegible] that they will furnish him [illegible] the means essentially necessary to [illegible].

[illegible] the sovereign fails in the accomplishment of that obligation, and, by the [illegible], the subject is deprived of the [illegible] of fruition of his estate, the [illegible] and he is relieved from fulfilling his share of the contract.

[illegible] with the soundness of this [illegible], which speaks louder than any [illegible] precedent, and eager to soothe a [illegible] and [illegible] people, the Legislature of [illegible] by the adoption of [illegible]. It is, however, to [illegible] does not bear on its face the [illegible] and only become a [illegible] of time!

[illegible] property falling within the purview of the [illegible] either belonged, by the right of war, to the United States, or was subject to [illegible] by them; in which last case they [illegible].

[illegible] either of these alternatives, the property [illegible] to be exempt from taxes, at least [illegible] the original owners are concerned, for [illegible] the United States property enjoys [illegible], and the usufructuary, under our [illegible], is liable for the taxes due by the property [illegible] to his usufruct, so that, if any taxes be due on that class of real estate, the same should be exacted by the United States, and the day may not be far when justice will be done by them in this case.

When the Devil is at a fellow's elbow, he causes it to tip too often.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FENIANS.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS ARRESTED.

HE DECLINES TO GIVE PAROLE.

HE IS QUARTERED AT ASTOR HOUSE

COL. KERRIGAN ARRESTED.

The Crisis not over in England.

THE TIMES ON THE BANK.

Later Suspensions in Liverpool.

MARKETS.

GOLD DECLINING.

Washington, June 7.—The Congressional proceedings are without importance. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate against the reconstruction bill and denounced the Radical policy. The Radicals will endeavor to force a vote this week. There is no doubt of its passage by the required two thirds vote.

Washington, June 7.—The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue decides that the interest and dividends derived from stocks are regarded as income derived from investments, without reference to the time during which these stocks are held, but where gains derived from the sale of stocks involve interest received or accrued, such gains may be regarded as derived from business alone. The value of property used in business, less the amount of insurance, may be deducted, when lost, from the gains and profits of business.

New York, June 7.—President Roberts was arrested, and declining a request to appear in Marshal Murray's office, he was brought before Commissioner Betts. Roberts absolutely refuses to accept bail tendered for him, and declines to give personal parole to appear or a parole that he would not violate the neutrality laws. He was remanded to the custody of the Marshal with quarters at the Astor House.

Col. Kerrigan, an ex-member of the Fenian Congress, was also arrested, but the apprehension of Roberts and Sweeney ends the invasion of Canada.

At Toronto an exciting scene and almost a collision occurred by the accidental meeting of some Fenian prisoners under guard with a funeral cortege just returning from the burial of several volunteers killed in the late skirmish near Fort Erie.

Rogue's Point has been seized by the Metropolitan health authorities and arrangements are making for the accommodation of the occupants of the ships at quarantine. Some apprehensions prevail of disturbance from the inhabitants.

New York, June 7.—Cotton quiet firm, with sales of 1600 bales, at 38 to 40c. [illegible] unsettled and closed at [illegible]. Gold closed at 144¾.

New York, June 7.—Officers who have served in the late war are applying to [illegible] General Ullmann for position under him as officers in the corps of Garibaldi.

New York, June 7, 10 P. M.—[illegible] at Norfolk, Conn. was [illegible] dispersed by the U. S. Marshal, [illegible].

A special to the Boston [illegible] from St. Albans asserts that the Fenian army is marching on Slow Bridge, Canada. They are well equipped and provisioned. [illegible] St. Albans suddenly. It is stated that horses have been furnished to mount the cavalry by Canadian sympathisers.

The London Times of the [illegible] May says the bank returns show a [illegible] drain of gold, and the pressure for [illegible] under the crisis is not yet over. The [illegible] in this article says although the suspension of the bank charter act did good for the moment by arresting the disastrous run on the banks, it can now hardly be questioned that it was in some measure aggravated the [illegible] and intensified the inconveniences to which all mercantile and financial classes have been exposed. Either the crisis must be allowed to wear itself out no matter what turned it, any extend or what destruction it may involve, or if relief is to be sought it must be through other means than the suspension of the Bank Act. It suggests an issue of interest bearing notes at three or six months as the best means of relief. Among the latest suspensions are McQuiken, John & Co., of Liverpool, India merchants, with liabilities of £[illegible] sterling, and W. K. Cumbrough & Co., Liverpool, American cotton merchants, with liabilities of £130,000 sterling.

Richmond, June 7.—In the United States District Court the Grand Jury presented several true bills. The Judge warned [illegible] from revealing the proceedings of the jury, and said the names of the parties indicted would not be made public until their apprehension. It is believed several prominent officials of the late Confederate Government were indicted for treason. General Breckinridge is said to be among the number.

St. Louis, June 7.—Several prominent Fenians have arrived. Nothing of a criminal character has been yet [illegible].

St. Louis, June 7.—Flour [illegible] at $8 75 to $9 30. Wheat firm, high grades [illegible]. Corn 67 to 75c. Oats lower at 41 to 42c. Bacon active and unchanged. Mess pork and lard steady. Whisky $2 24.

Louisville, June 7.—Tobacco [illegible] of leaf tobacco; prices [illegible]. Flour unchanged $9 25. Corn 72 to 73c. Oats 58c. Mess pork $31 50. Bacon [illegible]. Whisky $2 20.

Cincinnati, June 7.—Flour unchanged. Bulk meats active at 13 to 13c. Bacon [illegible]. Whisky $2 26. Groceries unchanged.

Montgomery, June 7.—The majority of the Supreme Court to-day decided in the case of [illegible] of judgment already rendered before the passage of the law, and the 6th section, in relation to sales under mortgage, [illegible].

Vicksburg, June 7.—Passed [illegible] at 10 A. M. River falling.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From Washington—The President Makes a Speech at a Charitable Fair—Tornado at Augusta, Ga.—The Illness of Thad. Stevens—Arrest of Gen. Sweeney—A Warrant for the Arrest of Roberts.

Washington, June 6.—The President spoke to-night at the opening of the fair for the benefit of the widows and orphans of sailors and soldiers. He said he spoke not to the fancy but to the heart. None more than himself could feel for the orphan, and the cause should ever enlist his moral and pecuniary aid; it mattered not whether they were the children of Northern or Southern soldiers.

They were equally entitled to sympathy; their fathers were foes on the battlefield, but now rest quietly side by side. It was our duty to forget the past which led to these troubles, and inculcate a better and more patriotic spirit in our future.

The remarks of the President were most conservative in character, and delivered with great feeling. He was highly applauded.

Senators Wilson and Lane, Gen. Banks, and others, spoke.

Washington, June 6.—By direction of the President, the military departments of Tennessee and Kentucky have been discontinued, and these States now constitute a department under Gen. Sherman, commanding.

The District Commander is Gen. Jeff. C. Davis for Kentucky, and Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk for Tennessee. The two last named are also constituted Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Thad. Stevens has been indisposed for several days, and is quite ill to-night with physical prostration.

Augusta, June 5.—A tornado passed over the city and vicinity between six and two o'clock this evening, accompanied by heavy rain and a thunder storm. At Hamburg, S. C., the school house was destroyed, killing seven children and wounding nine. The crops are supposed to have been seriously damaged by the heavy hail storm and incessant rain of the past two days.

St. Albans, June 7.—Gen. Sweeney was arrested last night in bed, at the hotel. He made no resistance.

New York, June 7.—Judge Betts has issued a warrant for the arrest of President Roberts, the Fenian.

New York, June 7—1 P. M.—Cotton firm at 38 to 40c. Gold 144⅞ to 144⅝. Sterling Exchange 110.

Private advices from the river parishes above report the high water receding and falling. It has almost ceased to flow through the crevasse in Carroll parish, near Providence, and that in Arkansas, near the Louisiana line. And it is expected that in several weeks the overflow from the Grand Levee and Morganza and Chinn crevasses will have subsided.

LOST OVERBOARD AT QUARANTINE.—The brig Master, Captain H. C. Cornell, from Havana for this port, after arriving at Quarantine Station, fell overboard on the evening of the first instant, and was drowned. Mr. Joseph A. McClure, the mate, being the next in command, took charge of the vessel and brought her up to the city.

The United States transport, steamship Clinton, has arrived from St. Iago, via Galveston. She brings the following passengers:

[illegible]

LETTER FROM NORTH LOUISIANA.

Bad Weather in the Ouachita Region and its Effects on Crops—Third Less Cotton Expected now than Formerly—Good Reasons Regarding Freedmen Laborers—Interesting Litigation for the Possession of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad—A Severe Storm and its Injuries.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

MONROE, LA., June 5, 1866.

Editor of the Bee:—The character of the weather during the last six weeks settles the crop question, so far as this section is concerned, and it is now generally conceded that the production must be at least one-third less than appeared possible, if not probable, in April. Heavy rains have continued to fall almost daily, which have kept the fields saturated and interfered with that constant attention which cotton and corn so much require at this stage of their growth. The "stand" is quite unequal, and, like the labor question, is somewhat "mixed." On one plantation you see as fine a "stand" as any planter could desire, while on the adjoining place, divided only by a fence, the condition of the plant is anything but encouraging. This is partly owing to the difference in the seed, and partly to the quality of the land and the time of putting the seed in the ground. Those who planted early now see reason to regret their haste, and such of us as were careful in our selection of seed, are repaid by the promising appearance of that which has sprung up from it.

The rains have produced in great profusion that great and obstinate enemy to the cotton plant, the *grass* which grows so fast as to set at defiance the most assiduous efforts of the laborers to keep it down, and that is now the general complaint of planters on this river, and I learn the same state of things exists all over the cotton region.

As the season progresses, those who are short of hands are becoming anxious lest they should not be able to gather what they have made, and there is some disposition to seduce laborers away from the plantations on which they contracted to work during the entire year, by offering higher wages than they are now earning. This is calculated to make the "freedman" discontented and restive; but success has not attended these efforts, so wickedly selfish in their motives, to any extent up to this time. A few violations of contract will perhaps take place between this and the "picking" season, but as a generalthing, I expect to report to you in October next, that good faith in this part has been observed, more than perhaps could reasonably have been looked for under the novel condition of things in which the negro now finds himself. I hear of an occasional complaint as to the amount of daily work done not being equal to that of former times, but there is not enough of it to satisfy me that a fair proportion of labor will not be yielded, and a substantial performance of engagements effected. I speak, however, only of what I see around me and do not indulge any very assured hope of the *permanency* of this exceptional and comparatively prosperous state of things. It must be remembered this part of the State suffered nothing in comparison with those parishes which were exposed to military incursions. But few negroes were taken or left the Ouachita river during the war, and on many plantations in this district the same force continues to operate them as under the ante-bellum regime.

These heavy rains afford the prognosticators of evil another lugubrious argument, which they are prone to dwell upon—*the worm*—and sooth to say there is reason to fear that this dire calamity may be in store for our impoverished people. Let us not anticipate, however, such a blighting disaster, which, coming to crown the story of our misfortunes, would almost cause us in despair to give up the struggle. The dwellers in these regions are now being taught lessons they little thought they would ever have to learn, while they revelled in luxury some years ago; but they take to the task kindly and the world is not likely again to witness the practice of such thoughtless and insane extravagance as once characterized our people. They are learning that labor is the law of our nature, and that economy is wisdom, and that the only way to compete with those who seek our ruin is to dispute the palm with them in every avenue of material industry. That is the desideratum—our philosopher's stone—which we need not go far to look for, and which, if we find, we shall not have occasion to envy the condition of any other people.

A special term of our District Court was held last week at Monroe, for the purpose of trying what is known here as the great "railroad case"—a contest between Brannon & Co. and Lodeling & Co., the bidders at the Sheriff's sale in February last, of that portion of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.

The suit has been decided, so far as the lower Court is concerned, and judgment rendered in favor of the present possessors, Messrs. Lodeling and associates, to whom the road was adjudicated off at the second bidding for fifty thousand dollars. The road and its properties, including four hundred thousand acres of land, is well worth a million of dollars, and its present possessors, will no doubt realize a splendid fortune from this lucky speculation. *Creditors of the road who have not so far interfered, should have them unmolested*, which is not their intention. Those purchasers in their haste to be rich have forgotten that "honesty is the best policy" *always*, and that if the maxim that the property of a man and of a corporation, is the common pledge of *all* his creditors, be a correct legal proposition, they cannot, if there be justice in the land, be permitted to appropriate to their own property solemnly set apart and obligated to repay moneys borrowed to create the very property they now so coolly claim to be theirs, even by virtue of a judicial order.

The court of last resort is not likely to affirm and perpetuate this great wrong. It will not be the first time that appellate tribunals have upset the decisions of inferior Judges and administered a soothing rebuke to the grasping spirit of soulless speculators. Between Brannon & Co. and Lodeling & Co. there is little or no difference *as to merit*. They were both seeking an advantage at the expense of absent and innocent creditors. The debt of the road amounts to nine hundred thousand dollars, which is secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. The debt is held in part by widows and minors and orphan children, and by the successions of intestate persons to whom the loss, if it has to be borne, will be severe. These purchasers, (Lodeling & Co.) say the mortgage above referred to was wiped out and extinguished by the sale—that they have paid the price bid ($50,000) and that the road is now theirs. How far will this sum go to pay the debt? To the extent of *five and a half cents on the dollar*. The iron on the road is worth more than that, to say nothing of the franchises, lands, rights and other property. But even this beggarly percentage has not been distributed among the creditors and it may pertinently be asked when they have heard of it? The source of the secret known only to the initiated, but it is shrewdly suspected that the bid was paid in bonds of the Company taken by the Sheriff at their face value so that Bond holders on the spot, obtain all that is due them while those who are not, or who are ignorant of the contemplated sacrifice of their interest have to be satisfied with five and a half per cent or nothing. No court of justice can ever sanction so iniquitous a proceeding.

It may be asked what steps the President and Directors of the Company took to prevent this sacrifice and to protect the interests of stockholders and of absent creditors. Those officers adopted no measures at all to this end, because they did not intend to regard those interests. It was not their purpose that the road should sell for its value. They knew that the creditors, whose interest it was that the property should bring all it was worth, were scattered over the whole country and in Europe and could not possibly be cognizant of the sale, and as faithful fiduciaries thought it a fair opportunity to obtain for themselves the property they were in honor bound to administer and preserve for others, in the language of the law, "as a prudent father of a family administers the estates of his children" *for about one twentieth part of its real value*. Those officers were themselves stockholders, but they could well afford to abandon that investment when they had the arrangement made by which they were, as if by magic, to become the sole possessors and owners of this great public work. The State of Louisiana is interested pecuniarily in this matter and together with the other creditors of the road should place the Company in liquidation, it being insolvent. That is the course when an individual or a partnership becomes unable to pay its debts and there is no distinction when it is a corporation.

The plaintiffs in the case, Messrs Brannon & Co., (represented by Judge W. G. Swan of your city,) appeared through the Hon. Charles M. Conrad who came from New Orleans to plead their cause, and Judge R. W. Richardson, of this parish, who found themselves confronted by almost the entire bar of Ouachita Parish. From the first the Court ruled every point almost in favor of defendants, and it was evident his mind leaned in the beginning against the plaintiffs, and perhaps correctly, for, as I have said before, the only difference between them was that the one party offered $550,000 while the other offered $50,000. In the first case the creditors would have received about fifty per cent of their claims, and in the last they can only obtain about five per cent. The point in dispute was as to the amount of cash the Sheriff was authorized to demand of the bidder before adjudicating the property, and the decision of the Court is that the plaintiffs did not comply with their bid, consequently the second adjudication was lawful. An appeal from this judgment has been taken which will probably be tried at the July term of the Supreme Court sitting at Monroe.

A very severe storm of wind and hail passed over this parish last Monday, doing considerable damage to the young cotton and levelling to the ground in some places its tender stalks. The gin house of Mrs. Ann Taylor was blown down, killing four mules and injuring a negro who had sought shelter under it.

The river is yet very high but has begun to fall. Business dull. D.

Wholesale Lead Poisoning.

Middleton, May 30.—For some weeks past the people living in the Walkill Valley, in the western part of Orange County, have been attacked by a disease which baffled the skill of the physicians. In the case of the persons attacked, the symptoms were those of lead poisoning, and in instances whole families were attacked. Sometimes the disease has resulted in death. To-day, hundreds are suffering from the effects of the poisoning to a greater or less degree.

After much investigation it was found that these cases of lead poisoning resulted from eating bread made from flour and meal manufactured at a mill at Phillipsburg, largely patronized by the surrounding farmers. The miller did an extensive business, running four sets of stones night and day, and keeping one set exclusively for custom ("grist") work. This was an old set, needing frequent repairs, and the holes were filled, from time to time, with lead, instead of with cement. Some of these filled holes were as large as a hen's egg. In grinding grain, of course this lead was almost imperceptibly mingled with the flour. In crude form it was comparatively harmless, but when the bread was fermented and subjected to the baking process, the particles of lead became carbonate of lead—a deadly poison. Bread of this kind was like bread spread with white lead for butter.

Better carry water on both shoulders than none in your stomach.

General Scott's Advice Regarding Secession and the Confederacy.

Since the death of General Scott, a higher opinion is being entertained both of his ability as a General and his sagacity as a statesman, and the subjoined letters are well calculated to sustain such an opinion.

The following is General Scott's celebrated letter to Mr. Seward, March 3, 1861:

Washington, March 3, 1861.—Dear Sir: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal danger, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "Views," (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the *four* plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the *old* and assume a *new* designation—the *Union Party*; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession, but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods *outside* the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Dessaix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men (kept up to that number), estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders. The conquest completed, at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties of taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States, *Wayward sisters, depart in peace!*

In haste, I remain, very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GENERAL SCOTT'S SAGACITY.—Before the Presidential election in 1860 General Scott wrote to Mr. Buchanan, then President, as follows:

October 29, 1860.—The excitement that threatens secession is caused by the near prospect of a Republican's election to the Presidency. From a sense of propriety, as a soldier, I have taken no part in the pending canvass, and, as always heretofore, mean to stay away from the polls. My sympathies, however, are with the Bell and Everett ticket. With Mr. Lincoln I have had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, and have no recollection of ever having seen his person, but cannot believe any unconstitutional violence or breach of law is to be apprehended from his administration of the Federal Government.

From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz: the seizure of some or all of the following posts: Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McRee, Pensacola harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Moultrie, Charleston harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or *coup de main*, ridiculous.

With the army faithful to its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a Federal Executive for the next twelve months of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than firmness—there is good reason to hope that the danger of secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution, or one arrest for treason. In the meantime it is suggested that exports might be left perfectly free, and, to avoid conflicts, all duties on imports be collected outside of the cities, in forts or ships of war.

It is reported that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, proposes on his return from California to carry out a long contemplated scheme by founding and endowing in Philadelphia, a Home for Retired Actors. Some months since, Mr. Forrest purchased a large estate for this purpose.

In the process of ennobling the Kemberow family, the Emperor of Russia finds it necessary to ennoble the Emperor Kemberow's father, the old gentleman having been sent to that cool and quiet resort for a political offense in 1865.

Those who talk much act little, as those who eat fast walk slow.

The Measure of the Mother Should the Child.

There is no disputing this fact; it shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, bawling, scolding woman, will have coarse, vicious, bawling, fighting children. She who cries on every occasion "I'll box your ears—I'll slap your jaws—I'll break your neck," is known as thoroughly through her children as if her vulgarity manners were openly displayed in the public streets.

These remarks were suggested by the conversation in an omnibus—that great institution for the exhibition of tempers and manners—between a friend and a school master. Our teacher was caustic, mirthful, and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the "bus" in a "roar."

The scholastic community of insiders—and whoever is intimate with these conveyances can form a pretty good idea of our numbers—inclusive of the "one more" so well known to the fraternity, turning their heads, eyes, and ears one way, and finally our teacher said: "I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with clenched fist and strikes at his playmate if he looks at him askance has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweet meats, coax him with promises, but if she gets mad she fights. She will pull him by the jacket, she will give him a knock in the head; she will drag him by the hair; she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her red face in lambent flames that curl and writhe out at the corner of her eyes.

"And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth looks and gentle manners—in whom delicacy does not detract from courage or manliness, but we say that boy's mother is a true lady. Her words and ways are soft, loving and quiet. If she reproves, her language is 'my son'—not 'you little wretch—you plague of my life—you torment—you scamp!'

"She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synonymous with everything pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after life that which with holy radiance shines on his canvass, will be the mother's face. Whoever flits across his path with sunny smiles and soft, low voice, will bring 'mother's' image freshly to his heart. 'She is like my mother,' will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eye grows dim, will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

"But the ruffian mother—alas, that there are such!—will form the ruffian character of the man. He in turn will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword, and remembering the brawling and the cuffing, seek some meek, gentle victim for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that she shall be master. And the master he is for a few sad years, when he wears a widower's weed till he finds a victim, 'number two.'"

We wonder not that there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society—they have all been trained by women who knew nor cared for the holy nature of their trust. They had been made bitter to the heart's core, and that bitterness will find vent and lodgment somewhere. Strike the infant in anger, and he will, if he cannot reach you, vent his passion by beating the floor, the chair, or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes, he will have become a bully, with hands that double for fight as naturally as if especial pains had been taken to learn him the art of boxing.

Mothers remember that your manners mould the child. Who will not say that mothers ought not to be thoroughly educated whether our sons are or not.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY BATTURE.—The sales of the city batture were concluded yesterday, by Col. Von Zinken, City Auctioneer, as follows:

Square 1, Second District—Lot 1, $9,700; lots 2 and 3, $6,700 each; lot 4, $7,100, and lot 5, $8,000. Total, $38,400.

Square 17, First District—Lot 1, $3,300; lot 2, $2,350; lots 3 to 7, inclusive, $2,000 each; lot 8, $3,000. Total, $22,450.

Square 18, First District—Lot 1, $3,650; lot 2, $2,100; lots 3 to 14, inclusive, $2,050 each; lots 15 and 16, $3,400 each; lots 17 to 21, inclusive, $2,100 each. Total, $47,650.

The Fenians Of—Major Dumphy's command of Fenians, about 150 strong, did really get off yesterday morning on the Jackson railroad, ticketed for Cincinnati and bound for the front. They carried their flag, but only one of them was seen with a flag, for reasons doubtless not known to themselves.

Killed by Lightning.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Charity Hospital on the body of Gilbert Brown, aged 24 years, native of Maine, belonging to the bark McCarty from New York. Verdict—"killed by lightning."

Shooting.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, a boy named Moore was accidentally shot in the shoulder with a pistol in the hands of another boy named O'Leary. The wound is not considered dangerous. The affair occurred on Chippewa street, between St. Mary and Felicity Road.

Chas. Henry, colored, has been arrested at Milneburg, charged with shooting at a man in Madisonville with intent to kill him. He is also accused of having a lot of stolen cloth in his possession.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—William Martin was tried yesterday on a charge of burglary and acquitted.

James Kendricks was tried on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The jury after considerable investigation reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—This court was principally occupied yesterday with an investigation into the causes of the fire which took place in the House No. 60 Royal street, on the night of the 12th May 1866, the house being occupied at the time by Mr. Marmo for a photographic gallery. Mr. Dufour was engaged as counsel for the Insurance Company and Mr. Chervot for Mr. Marmo, in the event of anything being elicited to implicate him, no charge being made against him or any one. The investigation was simply therefore an inquest made at the instance of Capt. John Youenes, as chief fire warden for the Insurance Companies.

It was very lengthy and when we left court there was no prospect of the examination being closed.

Benny Williams, colored, about 13 years old, testified as far as is any way relevant that he was in the yard and saw a big light from the third story, too large for a gas light—that he heard the roaring of the fire and some one hammering at the same time. Witness ran and called Mrs. Glynd, his employer. Mrs G. ran and called Mrs. Marmo, met her on the street steps and told her the house was on fire. Mrs. M. laughed and said there was no danger. Witness went back in the yard, did not look up again, but the reflection he had seen in the yard had disappeared. Witness finished his work, washing dishes, and went to sleep. The fire broke out again while he was fast asleep (?) When he awoke and looked at it again it seemed higher up than before, as though it was breaking through the roof, and there was a blaze from the room into the alley. When witness first saw the fire it was all in the upper part of the third story. None elsewhere.

Mr. Marmo stated under oath that he occupied the whole building except the ground floor and one room on the 2d floor, which first was occupied by Mrs. Fitzpatrick and the room by Mr. Sheiler as a sleeping room in the back of the building. Witness and Sheiler used the front room second story in common as a parlor. Witness and wife occupied the third story exclusively. Witness used the first three rooms on the second floor of the side building for his photographic operations. He was not at home when the fire occurred, does not know how it originated; was at the Opera House, where he went about 7½ o'clock P. M. in company with his wife and Mr. Sheiler. Witness left no one in charge. He had the gate and front door connecting his portion of the building fastened, took the keys of the gate and his rooms with him. He left a light in the room as usual. There was a lamp in his bed room, the rear one of the third story, the other in Mr. Sheiler's room. There were other lights which witness described. He had been in the habit of leaving them burn, as when present, since he had been robbed. There was nothing to create a suspicion that a fire had broken out when witness left for the opera. All the windows and shutters were closed.

Cross-examined—Nothing material was elicited. Witness was informed of the fire while at the Opera about 11½ o'clock, and repaired to the fire, but saved nothing. My policy covered household furniture, my stock and instruments. The total amount of my policy was for $8000. I valued the whole property I had in the house at $14,000.

[The witness was questioned by the defense as to a conversation about the fire with a lady down stairs; but he said the lady spoke to Mrs. Marmo, and that witness himself was not a party as they spoke in English and witness does not.]

We shall have to reserve our report of the balance of the testimony for our next issue.

Unqualified opinions are often announced by unqualified men.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, 1866.

We have no new feature to notice in the general market, in which there was about the usual movement without any material variation in prices. The demand for our leading staple continued fair, and 1300 bales changed hands at rather fuller prices than yesterday, Low Middling ruling at 34c and Strict Low Middling at 35. In fact, even existing lists of the latter, of good grade, would have commanded 36. There was a better feeling in the market from the general anticipation that the next foreign news would be less discouraging for the staple, and that it will have a favorable influence at New York.

Gold exhibited some unlooked for fluctuations. Opening at the reduced rate of 143⅛ to 144, against 144⅛ last evening, it further declined to 142, when it assumed more firmness and closed at 142⅛ to 143. The sales included $8,000 at 142; $10,000 at 142⅛; $2,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $11,000 at 143, $11,000 and $12,000 at 143⅛, $1500, four lots of $5,000, two of $5000 at 143⅛, and $3000 and $6000 at 144. The last sales reported were at 142⅛, but it was difficult at the close to find any under 142. At a still later hour, under the influence of telegrams quoting the New York market at 144⅞, parcels could have been made for to-morrow's delivery at 142.

The sales of Silver included $1600 and $1400 in American half dollars at 132; $800 and some other similar lots at 131, $1500 at 131 to 132, and $2000 at 131⅛. Duckets paid 131 to 132 for the small amounts offered at their counters and sold at 134 and 136. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars excepting $600 at 145.

Foreign Exchange ruled hardly so high as yesterday, but without any material variation. The sales of Sterling included a moderate amount of A1 clear at 154, some sight at 155, a small amount at 155⅛, $4000 at 157, and a small bill at 157⅛. The Banks asked 162 to 163. Nothing of any movement was reported in Francs. One of the Banks drew for small amounts at 3 25. Another asked 3 40.

Domestic Exchange was without any new feature. The Banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium. The supply out-doors showed no increase, and the only sales reported were a moderate amount of New York Sight at ⅛ premium, $22,000 at ⅛; per cent discount for sixty days, and 2⅛ for ninety days. About $76,000 sixty and ninety days were taken at these figures.

The Stock market was quiet at about previous rates. 50 shares City Railroad (20 per cent.) sold at $360; 30 at $360 50, and 70 at $361. There was some enquiry for City Bonds which are quoted at 93 to 95 for the Consolidated, and 92⅛ to 94 for the Railroad issues according to the dates.

The sales of Uncurrent Money included $3000 Louisiana State Bank notes at 85c. per dollar, which is an advance. They are now quoted at 80 to 85⅛ and Bank of Louisiana at 60 to 65, the latter figures being the prices paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters. We append some sales of State Treasury Notes at 94⅛ to 96c. per dollar. The deal we pay 93 and sell small amounts at 95 to 96. City Treasury Notes rule at ¼ to ⅛ and ⅛ discount, and all currency being the standard. One lot of $20,000 sold at ⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, June 7, 1866.

COTTON—The market appeared to be rather more animated to-day, but in fact there was little or no improvement in the demand. Factors, however, met the movement much more firmly than yesterday, and desirable lists could be had only at outside figures. The sales comprised 1300 bales, taken by eight brokers at rather stiffer prices. Strict Good Ordinary sold at 31c. Low Middling at 34 and Strict Low Middling at 35. Our quotations last evening were 27 to 28c for Ordinary, 30 to 31 for Good Ordinary, 33 to 35 for Low Middling and 37 to 38 for Middling. To-day it was extremely difficult, some authorities pronounced it impracticable to buy Low Middling under 34c, but others thought it could still be had at 33 to 33½. It was generally admitted that prices were decidedly stiffer.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 86,000
Received to-day	389
Received previously	377,354—[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprise 37 hhds Sugar but no Molasses. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, and there is a fair stock of Louisiana Sugar on hand but no Molasses. There is scarcely any demand for Sugar, however, and none for Molasses, and the only sale to-day was a lot of Good Fair Louisiana Sugar at 14½c per lb. There were no sales of Molasses, and in the total absence of operations of any importance either in Sugar or Molasses, we are compelled to omit quotations. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 13 to 13½c for No. 12; 13¾c for No. 13; 14¼c for No. 14; 15c for No. 15, and 17¼c for No. 20. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 45 to 50c per gallon, and is held in large lots at 46 to 47 and 48c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The movement in the general market was to a fair extent to-day, with supplies, demand, and prices, about the same as yesterday. Flour is in light supply and sells readily; Corn is in demand and prices are looking up, the stock being reduced; Oats are firmer; Bran and Hay are steadier; Pork is less in demand but firmly held; Lard and Bacon are scarce and in request. In the following remarks will be found full particulars of the market given in detail.

FLOUR.—Is in light supply and fair demand, at previous prices. About 1300 bbls were sold to-day, of which 300 bbls at — to 50, 100 and 150 Superfine at $9 50; 100 do at $9 62½; 200 Low Extra at $11; 50 Good do at $13, 100 do at $13 10, 100 Choice do at $13 25; 50 do at $14; and 50 at $15 50 per bbl. Superfine is retailing actively at $9 75 to $10 per bbl.

CORN—Last evening, not reported, there were sales of 8,500 sacks at 85c for Mixed Yellow, and 93 for White and White Mixed. The demand is good, and the stock being reduced, prices are looking up. The sales to day embraced 6,000 sacks, of which 1,600 Yellow and Mixed at 85c, 750 Yellow Mixed, 556 do and 300 Yellow at 87½c, 300 Yellow at 90c, 300 and 2,600 White at $1 per bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and fair demand, and better prices have been obtained. About 3100 sacks were sold to-day, of which 448 and 300 at 54c, 3600 at 55c, 300 at 56½c, and 100 at 53c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in good supply and fair demand, at steady prices. About 1700 sacks were sold to-day, of which 200 and 200 Ordinary at $1 16, 100, 250, 500 and 300 at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply but not much in demand. Prime Western is quoted in round lots at $22 75 to $30 per ton.

WOOL—A lot of 5,000 lbs unwashed Texas sold at 24c per lb.

GREEN MEAT—What little is on hand is held by dealers, who are retailing it at 15c per lb for Shoulders and 18c for Sides. A lot of 40 casks Shoulders sold on private terms.

BACON—Continues scarce and in request. A lot of 8 casks Ribbed Sides sold at 20c and one of 6 do Shoulders at 16c per lb. It is retailing freely at 16c per lb for Shoulders, 20c for Ribbed Sides, 21c for Clear Sides and 26c for sugar-cured Hams.

PORK—Is in light supply and held at $34 per lb for Mess, but there is no demand for larger lots. It is retailing at $34 25 to $34 50 per bbl.

LARD—Is in fair request, but the supplies are limited, causing fluctuations. There were sales to-day of 50 tierces Prime at 24c per lb and 100 kegs at 25c per lb.

SALT—A cargo of 4300 sacks Liverpool Coarse and Fine sold on private terms. It is quoted by the cargo at $1 60 to $1 65 per sack. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at $1 85 to $2 25 per sack for Coarse and $1 90 to $3 for Fine.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c, Western 30 to 35c, and Goshen at 35 to 38c. per lb. Cheese is dull at 13 to 20c. for Western, and 15 to 20c. for Northern.

WHISKY.—The market is well supplied but dull. There is only a retail business doing at $2 30 to $2 35 per gallon for Western Rectified.

SUNDRIES—New Potatoes are selling at $4 to $4 25; new Onions $2 50 to $3 50; Eggs at $18 to $20 per barrel; Chickens at $9; Geese at $10 and Turkeys at $30 per dozen.

GUNNY BAGS—We have not heard of any sales to-day, but they are quoted at 26c apiece.

BALE ROPE—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 16½c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are filling orders at 30c. per yard in rolls and 31c. in bales.

COFFEE—There was very little demand to-day, and only a few small sales were made by dealers at 26 to 30c per lb for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise, are quiet; foreign are very dull. The rates are: ¼ to 5/8c. per lb. for Cotton and 50c. per bbl for Flour by sail for New York, ¾c for Cotton and 50c. for Flour for Boston, 1 to 1¼c. for Cotton, and $1 per bbl for Flour by steam for New York; ⅜ to 1c. for Boston. We quote nominally ⅜d. per lb for Cotton by sail and ⅜ to ⅞d. by steamer for Liverpool and 1⅛c. per lb for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 8, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 30 Texas Beeves, 50 Calves and Yearlings and 50 Hogs.

Sold: 14 Western and 154 Texas Beeves, 100 Calves and Yearlings, 48 Hogs, 471 Sheep and 7 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 36 Western and 224 Texas Beeves, 11 Calves and Yearlings, 381 Hogs, 2,176 Sheep and 35 Milch Cows.

[illegible price table]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 8, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tappahannock, Hockins, for Apalachicola, L M Merritt
Steamship Texas, Gaston, for Galveston, Harris & Bowen
Steamship Wm G Hewes, Austin, for Galveston, I C Harris
Steamship Lillian, Otten, for Galveston, G A Fosdick
Propeller Lucrette, Diekmann, for Mobile, Master
Steamer Vulcan, (and barges) Pulter, for St. Louis, Master
Bark Lycurgus, (Sutton) Mountjoye, for Bordeaux, Master
Schr Hampton Stone, Chesley, for St. Marks, (Fla) Master
Schr Sybil, (British) Olderfly, for Clenfuegos, Jos Kelley
Schr Allison, (British) Abott, for Matamoras, Jos Kelley
Schr Susan Gillis, Greenfield, for Pensacola, W Wakefield
Brig Electric, Burke, for Buenos Santiago, Harris & Bowen

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

U S Transport Steamship Clinton, Talbot, from Brazos Santiago, via Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—with [illegible].

Steamer Foster, Beatham, from Mobile.
Steamer Louise, Mighton, from Mobile.
Bark Abbie H Franklin, Railbrook, 24 days from Boston, to Rivers & Clay—1st District 31.
Bark J F Mann, —, from Matanzas, to Sievers & Co—2d district.
Brig Mateo, Carmen, from Havana, to A Thompson & Co—3d district 43.
Brig Queen of the West, —, from Cienfuegos, to master—3d district.
Schr Braxton, Carties, from Nautla, (Mexico) to master—2d district.
Lugger Bugeus, Giordano, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Olive Branch, Jones, from St Louis.
Continental, Porter, from St Louis.
Lady Gracy, Ramsey, from St Martinsville.
Hesion, Paine, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Vicksburg, Fuller, from Bayou Bartholomew.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Sentinel, Wright, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up barks Abbie H Franklin and J F Mann, brig Queen of the West and other vessels.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 5th instant, ships Rappahannock and John Mayall, and on 6th brig Henry Crossdale, schr Mary A Rich, Billy Bodie and Two Friends.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig William Henry, Bermad, from Havana.
Brig Geo Gilchrist, —, from Havana, to Rivers & Clay.
Schr Marie, Fraste, from Havana—Cargo, molasses to Fritz, Martin & co.
Schr Mel, (British) Hardenburg, from Vera Cruz—Cargo coffee and 29 passengers.

EXPORTS

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Tappahannock—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Texas—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship W G Hewes—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Lillian—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per propeller Lucrette—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Vulcan (and barges)—[illegible]
BORDEAUX—Per bark Lycurgus—[illegible]
ST MARKS—Per schr Hampton Stone—In ballast.
CIENFUEGOS—Per schr Sybil—[illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per schr Allison—[illegible]
PENSACOLA—Per schr Susan Gillis—[illegible]
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per schr Electric—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Pioneer—[illegible]
MATANZAS—Per bark J F Mann—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per brig Mateo—[illegible]
CIENFUEGOS—Per brig Queen of the West—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per brig Geo Gilchrist—[illegible]
NAUTLA—Per schr Braxton—Fruit to order.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—[illegible]
BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW—Per steamer Vicksburg—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]
ST MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer Lady Gracy—[illegible]
POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Hesion—[illegible]
POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per lugger Bugeus—[illegible]

Church of St. Louis of New Orleans,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at said office, No. 27 St. Anthony Alley, until WEDNESDAY, [illegible] for the erection of a Section of tombs [illegible] in the [illegible] of St. Louis Cemetery [illegible] according to the plan and specifications deposited in said office.

ANT. DUBOS,
Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE for Two Hundred Dollars ($200) subscribed by J. A. Bossière, to the order of Mathias Heyman, dated 10th of May, 1866, payable eight days after sight.

Notice is hereby given not to negotiate said note, payment having been stopped.

MATHIAS HEYMAN.

Wanted to Rent.

I DESIRE to lease for one or more years a [illegible] suitable HOUSE [illegible]. Address Post Office, or "J. R. G." at this office.

THE FAIR.

[illegible]

Office of the City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

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

J. HERNANDEZ,
City Treasurer.

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

New Orleans, June 8th, 1866.

J. TURCOTTE.
L. E. LAROSE.

NOTICE

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

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

L. E. LAROSE.
F. CAGNOLATTI.

Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.

WANTED.

A WET NURSE who is willing to go North for the summer season. No other need apply.

Apply at 413 Camp street immediately.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE lot of Virgin Rosin, in good shipping order.

ALSO

Spirits of Turpentine of our own manufacture, white and clear, wholesale and retail, at low prices by

A. K. AKEN,
68 and 70 Rampart street, between Gravier and Common streets.

NOTICE
TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1865, and the License for 1866, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

L. E. LEMARIÉ,
State Tax Collector for the Second District.

Office—St. Peter street, No. 2, Pontalba Buildings.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools.
NEW ORLEANS, June 2d, 1866.

THE annual examination of the City Schools will commence on the 4th inst. During the week the following schools will be examined:

MONDAY, June 4—"Hancock" school on Love street, between Dulery and Trinos streets. "McCarthy" and "Washington" (Boys) schools on Poultney street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

TUESDAY, June 5—"Washington," (Girls), corner Moreau and Louisa streets. "Claiborne," corner Craps and Elysian Fields streets. "Pontchartrain," Columbia street, Milneburg.

WEDNESDAY, June 6—"Lower Girls' High" school and "De Soto," Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren streets. "De Soto Branch," Good street, between Mandeville and Marigny streets.

THURSDAY, June 7—"Fillmore," Augustin street, between Morales and Goodchildren streets. "Beauregard" school, Villeré street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets.

FRIDAY, June 8—"Le Breton," (Boys and Girls), corner Bayou Road and Dolhonde street. "Bayou Road" school, Claiborne street, between Bayou Road and Esplanade streets.

Parents and guardians of the pupils, and all others interested in the condition of our schools are invited to attend.

WM O. ROGERS,
Superintendent.

THE ARROW TIE,

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS FOR BALING COTTON

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

M. T. BARTLETT, Agent,
20 Carondelet street.

Tennessee Iron.

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

C. H. SLOCOMB,
74 Canal street and 95 Common street.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS

Esplanade Street, Opposite the U. S. Mint.

DAILY SERVICE.—This Church will be opened for Morning Prayer, every morning at 6 o'clock. Every evening, for Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock, except Sunday, when Divine Service will commence at 4 o'clock. The length of these services will not exceed 30 minutes. Holy Days, and when there is a Lecture, not exceeding 40 minutes.

Working people are expected to come to church in their every-day working clothes on week days.

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

SUNDAYS—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 3. Sermon at 11. Evening prayer, a quarter before 8. Seats all free.

A. D. McCOY, Rector.

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. 15 Main street.

Crescent City Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, May 28th, 1866.

FROM and after MONDAY, 28th inst., this Bank will redeem its circulation in actual current funds.

CHAS FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

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.,
Stanton Building, 74 Canal street, and 91, 93 & 95 Common st., adj. City Hotel

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

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

CHS. JUMONVILLE,
Cashier.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural
FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the 12th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the first Grand Fair of this Association shall be held at the Fair Grounds, city of New Orleans, commencing on the TWENTIETH OF NOVEMBER ensuing.

Investors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock-raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this Industrial Exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the Association.

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treas.

I. N. MARKS, President.

C. H. SLOCUMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis.
Kept by A. Boulanger.

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

A. BOULANGER.

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,
166 Gravier st.

Carpetings, Curtains Mattings, &c

WE have lately received a complete assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, such as Satin de Laine, Reps, Worsted Damasks, and Lace Curtains of various qualities. Lace Gimps, Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c. &c. CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, and all articles in our line, which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
Importers, 19 Chartres street.

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, near foot 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.

A. B. SEGER,
President.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 58 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 68 Canal street, near Old Levee street.

GEO. W. SQUIRES,
Secretary.

[illegible]

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Dwelling House No. 203 Piety Street, with a Double Lot of Ground.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 62 Royal Street.

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

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Piety, Love, Desire and Goode streets, in the Third District, [illegible] 64 feet front on Piety street, by [illegible] in depth. Together with the house No. 203, containing seven rooms on the ground floor, two rooms in the attic, kitchen containing three rooms, privy, two cisterns, garden, etc.

Terms—One-third Cash, and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until maturity, and 8 per cent conventional interest.

Act of sale (including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps), before Emile Bouny, notary public, at the expense of purchaser.

V. GERODIAS & CO.'S SALES.

Succession of Dominique Gorman—No. 26,799.

BY V. GERODIAS & CO.,
J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office—Corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom house streets, by virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 28th, 1866, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Third District of this city, in square No. 84, bounded by Urquhart, Marais, Frenchmen and Union streets, and designated by lot No. 171, on the plan of said faubourg Marigny, said lot having, in French measure, 24 feet 8 inches front on Urquhart street by 135 feet depth, bounded on the side toward Union street by lot No. 126, 127 and part of lot No. 144.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before W. J. Castell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, comprising the stamp of the Internal Revenue.

JUDICIAL SALES.

F. Emile Sourdes vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Sourdes and Chassaignac.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 18,135—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered May 22d, 1866, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June nineteenth, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, in the Second District of this city, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

One lot of sheet music, one lot of violin bows, assorted, four brass instruments, one safe press and stamp, one large (sign) brass instrument, one lot of old accordeon trimmings, one stove and pipe, two jugs and two spittoons, and one truck.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond with good and sufficient security conditioned according to law.

Said purchaser shall have to deduct and pay in cash the amount of printing, Clerk and Sheriff's fees and storage, say the sum of $75, or thereabouts.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

F. E. Sourdes vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of Sourdes and Chassaignac.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 18,135—By virtue of and in obedience to an order to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the Nineteenth day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, as per schedule on file in the Clerk's office of the said Court.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

F. Ange vs. Capt. Rogers and Owners Brig Derby.

THIRD JUSTICE COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 11——By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Paul W. Collens, Judge of said Court, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at Post No. 29, foot of Hospital street, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, 9th day of July, 1866, at 12 M.—

The Brig DERBY, her tackle, apparel, &c.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

ARTHUR LANOE, Constable.

Edwin E. Overall vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 17,426—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered June 4th, 1866, and to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my warehouse No. 23 Jefferson street, in the Second District of this city, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

A lot of FURNITURE and MOVABLE EFFECTS, as per inventory on file at my office.

And also, the following described property, to be seen on the premises, situated at the corner of Commercial Place and St. Charles street, in the First District of the city—

Eighty feet (more or less) of GAS PIPES, set up in said house and the awning, together with the frames set up in front of said house.

Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Clara Bordelon et als. vs. Clorinde Dubonnepos.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ST. BERNARD—No. 401.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Bernard, bearing date the 22d May, 1866, I will expose at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 7th of July, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in the Parish of St. Bernard on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at about two miles below the city of New Orleans, measuring one arpent and one hundred and eight feet front on the said river, by forty arpents in depth, bounded above by the property of Gerome D'Orville, and below by the property of Charles Lavaque. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a large, fine and new two story frame house, well fitted for a country residence, in good order and repair.

A large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Armoires, Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, Sofas, French Mirrors, Clocks, Candelabras, Carpets, &c., &c., &c.

A large and valuable quantity of PERSONAL EFFECTS: Diamond Earrings, Brooches, Watches and other Jewelries.

Implements of husbandry, such as Ploughs, Carts, &c., &c.

On the following terms and conditions, to wit—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit. The purchaser or purchasers giving his or their notes corresponding in amount with the respective portions and conditions, to bear eight per cent. per annum interest from their respective maturities. The property to remain specially mortgaged and hypothecated and vendors' privilege retained in favor of the heirs until full and entire payment of the notes and interest.

And for the movable property above described, cash on the spot, in United States Treasury notes.

Sheriff's office, Parish St. Bernard, May 28th 1866.

ANTOINE CHALAIRE, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Clementine Belloni.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 26,905—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE,
Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Joseph L. Pélissier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 27,005—Whereas François Jure has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Joseph L. Pélissier, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE,
Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of Joachim Courcelle.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 25,685.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

A. J. VILLERE,
Deputy Clerk.

W. and D. Urquhart vs. their Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 17,284.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the insolvents and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the date of first notification hereof, why the tableau presented by the Syndic should not be approved and homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of the Court.

F. J. LAIZER,
Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of Aristide Beaupreau.

THE Creditors of the Estate are requested to present their claims duly authenticated, and the debtors to the same are notified to pay, within ten days of this publication, to the subscriber.

MATHURIN LEQUEUX,
Curator, No. 38 Hospital street.

Joseph H. Stockley vs. his Creditors, and those of Stockley & Delavallade.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,[illegible]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Joseph H. Stockley, that the cession of his property has been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, and those of Stockley & Delavallade, and that a meeting of said creditors will be held before F. C. Cavellier, Notary Public, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration and deliberate upon the affairs of the insolvent and to appoint a syndic to whom the property surrendered by him should be placed, and [illegible], attorney at law, is appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the Court.

L. R. LEHMANN,
Deputy Clerk.

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

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

[illegible] the Governor to issue the Bonds of the State for the amount of One Million of Dollars [illegible] to provide for the payment of the same, in defining the [illegible] building levees, in accordance with the [illegible] made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Proposals [illegible] and will be received for thirty days, beginning June 15th, 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, and are [illegible] to pay [illegible] secured by pledge of the [illegible] proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars [illegible] to the Governor of the State, [illegible] and the Board of Levee Commissioners, [illegible] "Proposals for the Purchase of Levee Bonds."

[illegible]

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

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

[illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON

MONROE & REDDINGTON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

62 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's. New [illegible] and [illegible] at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, [illegible] and [illegible] in any quantity and of the best quality, at a lower rate than these articles can be furnished by any other house in this city.

MR. VICTOR BERO

HAS purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton, lately kept by Mr. Peter 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.

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

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

J. H. KREBS.

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

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS.

BLANCAND & GUITET,
49........OLD LEVEE STREET........49
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and [illegible], from the best manufactories.

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

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

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

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO.,
20 Chartres street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

E. RICHARD.
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
100........St. Ann Street........100
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

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

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

Orders by mail carefully and promptly answered, by addressing

E. RICHARD, Box 1716, P. O.,
New Orleans.

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

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

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
73........Chartres Street........73
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

MR. FORGET—[illegible]

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, &c., &c.

—Also—

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

Apply to
SOULE & COPPENS,
16 Royal street.

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 swift ALL-RAIL LINE.

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

Through to NEW YORK	in 100 hours	
BOSTON	110	..
PHILADELPHIA	96	..
WASHINGTON	86	..
RICHMOND	85	..
VIRGINIA SPRINGS	70	..
PITTSBURG	86	..
CLEVELAND	86	..
CINCINNATI	66	..
LOUISVILLE	48	..
CHICAGO	64	..
ST. LOUIS	56	..
NASHVILLE	46	..
CHARLESTON, S. C.	56	..
AUGUSTA	50	..
MEMPHIS	30	..
CAIRO	42	..
NIAGARA FALLS	96	..
MONTREAL, CANADA	120	..
QUEBEC, CANADA	132	..

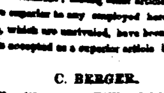
Trains leave the Depot, at foot of Calliope street, EVERY DAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Connects at Jackson with Southern Mississippi Railroad, for Vicksburg, Montgomery, etc.

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.

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 Bagatelle players and Casinos.

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

MR. ANTOGNINI having established his Manufactory in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.

[illegible] BOULETTES [illegible].

[illegible] Bonnets, etc.

[illegible]

J. AVRY,
at the Blue Stores,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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

MORNING STAR, 2800 tons......Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2915 tons......Delaney Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2200 tons......Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2800 tons......Nelson, Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Forbes, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Vandice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1800 tons......Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1800 tons......Whitman, Commander

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships that 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, $60, 2d [illegible]; 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,
33 Carondelet street.

INMAN 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
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK

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

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible rate table]

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 166 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Steamship 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 railroad 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—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 33 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 33 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

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

THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer

CAMELIA, P. Boardman, master,

will continue her trips as follows:

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

COMES M. SORIA.
No. 10 Carondelet street.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SUNDAY, June 10th, at 8 A. M.

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

Freights 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 Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

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

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

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

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

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

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves FRIDAY, June 8th, at 8 A. M.

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

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

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. S. Austin, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

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

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

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

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

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

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves FRIDAY, June 8th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel low-pressure steamer MARY, A. L. Myers, 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 2½ P. M.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates as per new tariff.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

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

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

AND AGENT for Messrs. F. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. line, ALLEN LEWIS & CO.'S BUILDING, Strand near 23d street,

Galveston, (Texas.)

CARRÈRE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
37........Carondelet Street........37
NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRÈRE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
11........South William Street........11
NEW YORK.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[illegible timetable]

Sunday Arrangement:

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

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

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

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Quarantine Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way.

THOMAS FANDEL,
General Superintendent.

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 within the second parties prior to it:

[illegible list]

Milliner and Dress Maker.

MRS. [illegible], MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, [illegible]