The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
Chas. E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The *Bulletin* gave a special dispatch yesterday, stating that the period for registration in Louisiana would be extended by the authorities at Washington to September.

REGISTER.—Once more we make a direct appeal to our citizens to come forward and register, as there is nothing in the way of their doing so at once, without annoyance or delay. The Registration offices are not crowded, indeed, the Registrars are frequently idle, and any citizen who desires to do so can register himself without being subjected to more than the usual and necessary formality. It is very possible, if they went at an early hour in the morning, that they would have the offices to themselves, with every official in them to attend to the business on hand. This opportunity should not be neglected, for it is exceedingly improbable that it will be offered a few days hence. As the time draws to a close many tardy persons will come forward, and, in all probability, create as great a crowd as there was at first. Embrace this opportunity, therefore, if you would register without inconvenience.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

The Mobile papers which reached us yesterday are united in condemning the course pursued by Judge Kelley on the occasion of the recent disturbance, stigmatizing his conduct as cowardly in the extreme. Had he gone to Mobile for the purpose of making an incendiary speech in order to make a difficulty between the two races, he could hardly have pursued a more direct course than in this instance. The *Advertiser and Register* very truly says that nothing could be more cowardly than for a man like Kelley to come among a conquered people whom he knows well are strictly guarded by United States soldiers, and talk about calling on the army to protect him when some drunken vagabond in the crowd interrupts his speech. The language which he used would not have come from a gentleman nor from a brave man. The result showed Kelley's character. When the first shot was fired he disappeared under the table and remained there until the crowd was dispersed, although two colored men were standing upon the platform, exhorting their companions to preserve order, and to make no disturbance. When safely sheltered in the Battle House Kelley could not rest without a guard of soldiers. The Mayor called to assure him that he was perfectly safe without a guard, and offering him protection if he would speak that day. The valiant Kelley refused to be appeased, and though, the *Advertiser* says, that he had nothing to fear but his own conscience, he still retained the soldiers near his body until he was safely landed upon a steamboat, which he had specially chartered to take him out of the city.

Although near two hundred shots were fired, only eight or ten persons were injured, confirming the truth of the statements of eye-witnesses that the blacks fired in the air as they ran away from the field. A number of pistols were picked up afterwards, and it was presumed that many of the owners were so astonished at the report of their own weapons that they dropped them and ran. As laughable as this affair was generally, it had a serious aspect. Two unoffending citizens were killed, far from the scene of the disturbance, and several were wounded by parties of blacks two miles away. A gentleman saw a negro snap his pistol twice at a lady standing in Hon. Jno. Forsyth's house, but fortunately the cap missed fire in both attempts. The citizens of Mobile, and we believe the military also, blame Judge Kelly for the intemperate and improper language used on the occasion.

SAD CALAMITY.—One of those heart-rending accidents occurred in our quiet city on Saturday evening, involving a family in the deepest distress, and a large circle of friends in sorrow and sympathetic grief.

A lovely child—a boy of about two and a half years—prepossessing and precocious—the eldest child of Capt. S. Dryden Stockman, was playing in the yard of his father's residence, and all at once was missed. Not ten minutes had elapsed, from the time when he had answered to loved maternal call, before his lifeless little body was taken from the cistern—He had climbed to the top and probably loosened the strainer, which fell through with him. The distance to the water was about ten or twelve feet, and the little fellow must have struck the water on the side of his head—producing, it is supposed, instant death.

The funeral of this interesting child was largely attended Sunday evening, evincing the deep sympathy of the community in the afflicting bereavement. When the roll of the angels is called, the lost and loved one will be found ready with his answer, "Father, here!"
—*Natchez Courier.*

THE NEW NATION.—On the 23d of February, 1853, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the same who is now on a political tour in the South, delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, wherein, among other things, he said as follows:

We believe that slavery in the States is a local institution; that we are not responsible for its existence, and that we have no legal authority to interfere with it in any way whatever. I am content to leave slavery to the people of the States where it now exists. I recognize the Democratic doctrine of State Rights in its application to slavery, as well as to other local affairs and, while I have a seat in this chamber, I shall resist all attempts to encroach upon the reserved rights of the sovereign States of the Union. I will stand side by side with my Democratic friends in vindication of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-9, which they indorsed in Baltimore in 1852.—*Mississippian.*

STARVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—William Gilmore Simms writes from Barnwell district:

As far as I can see there is no possible escape from general famine, in which all will suffer, many perish! In a precinct of fifty miles in this district there is no more than one planter in fifty who has corn enough to last him a single month; not more than one in two hundred who has enough for two months, none that have any that can last three months, and of these there is hardly more than five in the hundred who will be able to supply themselves with provisions of any sort unless by borrowing money on mortgage, not only out of the growing crop, but of the lands, and at such a rate of interest that no crop they can make can possibly save them from ruin. A great many will almost or quite starve unless they can get help from some other sources than their own. Briefly, the famine which now threatens the land is all over the land, and no one region can help the other. The mules and horses, especially where owned by the negroes, and upon which the hope of next year's crop must greatly depend, are dying of work without food. They literally drop down in the harness, and much the same sort of picture may be drawn of the humans, white and black—life is prolonged solely from spasmodic efforts, and all sorts of expedients day by day; the parties not regarding any sacrifice which will yield the means of daily subsistence to their families. Unless the charities of the outer world are more prompt and more bountiful, I do not see what is to avert the fate of thousands to whom the peck or bushel of corn which suffices for a week must simply prolong the agony of a death by inches.

THE BAILING OF MR. DAVIS.—A Richmond dispatch, of the 13th, to the Western press, contains the following particulars of the bailing and discharge from custody of Mr. Davis:

When the court called for those intending to go bail, Horace Greeley, who was present all the while, rose amid loud murmurs of satisfaction by all present, and walked around where Mr. Davis was sitting with his counsel, shook hands with him and announced himself as one of the bondsmen.

Mrs. Davis was not in the court.

The arrangement for sureties was then commenced, each one walking up to the clerk's desk and signing his name.

The bondsmen are for five thousand dollars each, as follows: Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Charles O'Connor, New York; W. H. [illegible], Richard Barton, —— Hazall, Isaac [illegible], Thos. B. [illegible] and Abram Warwick, [illegible], Horace Clark, Henry Welch, David [illegible], Gustavus A. Myers, Wm. W. Crump and [illegible] Thomas, Richmond, Va. W. [illegible], Thos. W. Doswell, and [illegible].

The Court then commanded the Marshal to release the prisoner, which was done, amid cheering and congratulations. Mr. Davis, his counsel, Greeley and others then proceeded to the hotel in carriages, and as they appeared on the street the dense crowd received them with cheers. The community appeared delighted at the result, and Greeley could now easily be elected to any position within the gift of the denizens of Richmond.

"Brick Pomeroy" has unmasked Butler and Forney and shown their terrible deformity to the world. In a letter from Columbus, Georgia, he exposes another thief, Captain Whiting, of Des Moines, Iowa, who was detailed to bury Colonel C. A. Lamar, who fell in the fight at Columbus, when General Wilson attacked that place. Captain Whiting took from the body of Colonel Lamar a fine gold watch and chain, which he wears to this day, though the friends of deceased have located on him returning it.

We wish Brick Pomeroy only knew of other instances of the same kind, that he might hold them up to the scorn and indignation of the civilized world.

It is said that the Prince of Wales is writing a book descriptive of his travels in America. It is said that his trip to this country is the burden of his conversations.

FINANCIAL DISASTERS.

It is useless for the press to remain silent upon a subject that is agitating the entire community, and yet to speak out, at this time, is like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. But, although it may not remedy present evils, it can give words of warning for the future, and show wherein we have been wrong in the past. The closure of the First National Bank, and the distress it caused among our mercantile houses who entrusted their funds to its keeping, has been closely followed by a disaster to the Bank of Commerce, perhaps the best known and most trusted of any bank in this city. To what extent this bank is involved, or how great has been the disaster that fell upon it, we are yet unable to state; but, for the sake of the poor depositors, we sincerely trust that Mr Barker may find immediate relief, and allay the painful excitement which now exists. The worst of this disaster is, that it falls mainly upon the poor—upon the mechanics and laborers of our city, who have saved their earnings and deposited them in this bank for safety. If it should fail, they lose their all. They lose money earned by honest toil, by hard labor in their various avocations, saved dollar by dollar, from month to month, and not made by some lucky *coup* in a bold and hazardous speculation. Mechanics, and artisans, and laborers, have long had faith in the Bank of Commerce, probably on account of the name which Mr. Barker bears for financial shrewdness, and more of them deposit there than in any other bank in the city. The number of these depositors is much greater than would be supposed, while the united sums deposited by them will not, probably, amount to as much as that of one wealthy depositor in the First National Bank. Yet in case of a failure the distress must be far greater than that of the first, where the sufferers have something to rely upon outside of their bank deposit. For this reason no one can fail to feel a deep sympathy with those who are now threatened with so great a disaster.

It is a well-known fact that in cases of this kind people too often work their own ruin by their anxiety to save themselves. At the first intimation of danger, whether true or false, a run is made upon the bank, and its doors are soon closed. Pressing upon the bank in their over anxiety they dishearten the proprietor, and prevent him from perfecting measures for the relief of all and for saving his bank. Such over-anxious exertions do no good in any case; they generally work mischief. They are always wrong. If the bank has really failed then common justice demands that the assets be equally divided. If it has not failed, then crowding will be more apt to break it than to relieve it. The surest way to recover the money is to wait patiently until the causes of the trouble are known, and until it is clearly ascertained whether or not they can be removed. In this case no depositor can gain anything by crowding in the hope of getting the advantage of others, and he may ruin himself and all concerned.

We need not state that there is great excitement about this affair—there naturally would be in any case of this kind—but the true feeling should be how this excitement can be allayed and the bank relieved. In his card Mr. Barker states that he has property in the city upon which he hopes to effect a loan sufficient to meet the demands. If not interfered with by some selfish persons, he probably will do so, and carry the Bank of Commerce through this crisis as honorably as he has carried other banks through crisis worse than this. Any one can understand how a banker's checks may be returned to him through the fault of his correspondents, and how this may cause a temporary crisis in his affairs. Those who are involved should first of all satisfy themselves that the banker is dealing fairly, and then render him every assistance in their power. If this course is pursued in this case we venture to say that the bank will come out with flying colors; if the opposite course be pursued by selfish men, the bank may be broken and distress and ruin brought into many homes.

These two cases should be a warning to the public. It is known that the first disaster was caused by private speculations of a magnitude that no man with less than a National bank to back him could indulge in. These speculations must have been known "on 'change," and when it is clearly ascertained that they are going on, the officials implicated should be closely watched, and their accounts carefully and frequently revised. Commercial men have an opportunity of watching such speculations, and unless they do, and unless it is known that they are watched, nothing can prevent unscrupulous bank officers from using the funds intrusted to their care. A sufficient warning has now been given, and in future the mercantile public has only itself to blame if such things occur.

Go Slow.

On this text, Brick Pomeroy preaches a lively sermon in defence of his policy of striking boldly and vigorously. We quote a few passages:

The men who advised us to go slow have not been heard of, while this paper now has a circulation larger than any other Democratic paper in the United States—it is sent from this office each week by the great wagon loads—it goes to more than seven thousand postoffices in the United States, and has more earnest, active, untiring, unconquerable, fighting friends than any other political newspaper in the country.

If you want proof, look at our books—see the papers going out—inquire of the postmaster here—at the postoffice in Chicago, where we send bags after bags of mail matter each week for distribution—ask the people everywhere!

How came this?

We will tell you. So much for pluck and a bold defense of the right. While others faltered, we fought for Democracy. When others dodged for policy, we cut through for principle, and the millions of America are endorsing us. This is no idle boast. We do not risk our influence and credit with the brave men who are our patrons by idle boasting. The day for joking and jokes has passed.

* * * * * * *

Who would, when charging down upon an enemy, go slow, a lovers ride in moonlit avenues! What General would "dress parade" his troops to the front and move down in an easy jaunting car upon the batteries which were pouring minute broadsides of shot and canister into his enduring force?

Where is the fire company that would go slow when the bells were clanging, the people shouting, the flames rising, the thieves robbing, and the proud fabrics of their own building were going to ruin? What kind of a friend is that who walks with "becoming dignity" to save a friend who is drowning, or who goes by easy stages to call a physician to restore the constitution a bad disease has shattered?

* * * * * * *

It will be time to go slow when the victory is won, but not till then. It is the true policy now to strike home—to keep the enemy flying, and not let them pause to turn upon us.

An Heiress Claims One Million Dollars Worth of Property in New Albany.

We learn that a Miss Catherine Hatton, of Caroline county, Virginia, has lately made the startling discovery that she is the rightful heir of property to the amount of about one million of dollars, in the upper part of this city. The lady claims that she is the direct and only living lineal descendant and sole heir of George and Ann E. Hatton, who, in 1847, obtained a patent for one hundred acres of land in No. 28 of Illinois grant, from Andrew P. Hay, David W. Dailey, Samuel McCampbell, Christopher Cole and Alexander Mare, who were appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia as Commissioners to apportion and deed the lands granted to the Illinois regiment. This patent was issued to George and Ann E. Hatton, as the sole heirs of one Christopher Hatton, who was a Solicitor under Gen. George Rogers Clark, in the famous expedition, in what was known as the Illinois regiment.

The suit which will decide her claim is for lot No. 37 Upper Oak street, the property of Wm. S. Culbertson, and in the event of her success in this case she will, it is said, commence suit for the whole estate. The case is docketed for the eleventh day of the present term of the Floyd Circuit Court. It is creating quite a sensation in real estate circles. Her claim embraces one hundred acres, commencing at the front line intersecting Seventh street, and running northeast along Poplar street, and thence south, parallel with Vincennes street, to a point about thirty feet south of Spring street, till it again intersects the grant line in front of Mr. Scott Moore's residence.

Captain T. W. Gibson, of Louisville, is her attorney in fact. Capt. Gibson and Stotsenburg & Brown represent the plaintiff, and Smith, Kerr & Ghormley the defendant. The defendant has not answered the complaint of plaintiff yet, but has moved the Court to order her to file an abstract of the title by which she expects to maintain her action, which motion was granted, but as yet the abstract has not been filed.—*New Albany Commercial.*

SIGNIFICANT LANGUAGE.—In his address to the New York Anti-Slavery Society, on the 7th instant, Wendell Phillips said:

With the Senate of the United States bartering principles; with Sherman and Fessenden the practical leaders of that body, I consider it time to tell the South, in the language of the old Anti-Slavery Society, that we put no confidence either in oaths or parchment, in no guarantee or amendment; and that we shall not believe the change to be safe until we see forty acres under his foot, a school-house behind him, a ballot in his right hand, the sceptre of the Federal Government over his head, and with no state government to interfere with him until half of the white men of the Southern States are in their graves. [Cheers.]

The New York *Herald* has come out against confiscation, and thinks that there has been quite enough of the suspended sword, red or confiscation, especially when used as Wilson does, for partisan political purposes.

Madame Ristori has been well patronized and appreciated in New York. She was to play for the last time in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-five [illegible] were raised at Cleveland, Ohio, for the relief of the famishing people of Northwestern [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Net Income of Millionaires in New York.

Mr. Davis Since His Release.

A Female Poisoner in Boston.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrest of Rioters in Spain.

U. S. Mediation Accepted by Paraguay.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 17.—The release of Mr. Davis meets with applause from his friends. Since his release he has repelled as personally obtrusive anything like a demonstration, though he has received his friends cordially and conducted himself in all respects with the quiet dignity of a private gentleman.

Washington, May 17.—The merchant prince, Stewart, of New York, returned eighty dollars as his net income for the last year, and Claflin, one of the largest dry goods merchants in New York, returned one hundred and fifty dollars as his net income. Both these merchants returned over a million income last year. They have sold more goods this than any previous year, and almost exclusively for cash. Their short balances are not attributable to bad debts.

Washington, May 17.—George Bancroft, of New York, has been appointed successor to Gov. Wright, as Minister to Prussia.

New York, May 17.—There is an easier feeling in the Money market, and demands are more freely met but at advanced rates. Call loans 5 to 6 per cent on Government bonds and stock collaterals. Gold stronger, closing at 137¼. Sterling steady at 109⅞—business slight. Government bonds fraction lower this afternoon. Stocks were stronger at the close.

Receipts at Sub-Treasury $2,776,000; payments $1,624,000; Custom receipts $285,000 old and $222,000 in notes.

Richmond, May 17.—A telegram from Staunton, Va., to the *Dispatch*, announces the election by the Episcopal Convention of Reverend Francis M. Whittle, of Louisville, Ky., as Bishop of Virginia.

The stables of Abraham Warwick, near this city, were burned last night with 19 mules in them.

New York, May 17.—Stocks active, and somewhat better. Money 6 per cent—market improving. Gold 137. Governments dull—5-20's of '62, coupons, 109⅞. Cotton easier—sales 1000 bales. Middling Uplands 28¼c. Flour dull—declined 10 to 15c; State $10 90 to $14 25, Southern Mixed to Good $15 20 to $18 50. Corn declined 2 to 3c; Western Mixed, new, $1 23 to $1 26, and old $1 31. Pork heavy at $23. Lard firmer at 12¾ to 13¼c. Rice firm. Sugar steady. Coffee easier. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 62 to 63c. Rosin $3 75 to $3 87½. Freights quiet—per steamer, to Liverpool, 3 16d.

Vicksburg, May 17.—Passed up, St. Charles, at 6 A. M. Passed down, Quitman, at 8 P. M. River falling.

Baltimore, May 17.—Prime Rio Coffee scarce and in demand. Sales of 25,000 bags, late yesterday, on private terms. Cotton fair demand and good at 27¾ to 28c for Middling Uplands. Flour inactive—decline 50c. Wheat nominally 10 to 15c. lower. Corn improved and in good demand at an advance of 2 to 3c. Prime White, $1 15. Yellow $1 15 to $1 16. Mixed Western $1 05 to $1 07. Sugar firm. Provisions firm and quiet. Bulk Shoulders 8⅞ to 9c. Ribbed Sides 10½ loose, and 10⅞c packed. Mess Pork $23 50 to $23 75. Whisky steady at $2 30c in Bond.

Boston, May 17.—A young woman named Abbot was arrested here to-day, charged with poisoning a young man by the name of Pickering.

Detroit, May 17.—A shoemaker named King killed a blacksmith named Seely, with a knife.

St. Louis, May 17.—The steamer Denver was burned at St. Joseph, Missouri, to-day. Loss $75,000.

Mobile, May 17.—Cotton market quiet; sales to-day 800 bales Middling Uplands at 25c; receipts 297 bales; sales for the week 2240 bales; receipts 1557 bales; exports 1489 bales; stock on hand 33,245 bales.

Savannah, May 17.—Cotton quiet; quotations nominal; Middling Uplands 26¼c; small business; receipts 500 bales.

Charleston, May 17.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands 27 to 27¼c; sales 200 bales; receipts 450; receipts for the week 1600, exports 4900; stock on hand 5000. The steamer Manhattan sailed for Wilmington, Delaware; and ship Mary Alden for Liverpool.

Augusta, May 17.—Cotton market opened firm but closed easier; sales 230 bales; receipts 108; Middling Uplands 25c.

St. Louis, May 17.—Bright Leaf Tobacco higher, at $18 to $30; other grades steady—Cotton advanced to 24c for Middling Uplands. Flour dull at 50c to $1 lower, Spring and Fall $8 to $10. Wheat drooping, prime Spring $2 60. Corn $1 07 to $1 15. Oats 88½ to 91c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon—Shoulders 9c, Clear Sides 12¾ to 12¾c. Whiskey in bond $2 27.

Cincinnati, May 17.—Flour and Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn not in elevator 94 to 95c. Oats in elevator 74c. Rye firmer at $1 70. Whisky in bond $2 32. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Mess Pork $22 50. Bulk Meats 8 to 10c; 9¼c for Shoulders; 11c for Sides, and 12c for Clear Sides. Lard 12¾.—Groceries steady.

St. Louis, May 17.—Cotton advancing; Middling Uplands 24c. Flour declined 50c to $1 for Superfine and lower grades; sales at $8 to $10 50 for Spring and Fall Superfine. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon Shoulders 9c. Clear Sides 12¼ to 12¾c. Lard 12¼ to 12¾c.

Cincinnati, May 17.—Flour dull. Whisky in bond held at $2 32. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork $22 50. Lard 12¾c.

London, May 17.—A large number of persons engaged in the recent disturbances at Catalonia, and other parts of Spain, have been arrested.

Liverpool, May 17.—The steamers Hecla and Kangaroo arrived here to-day.

Liverpool, May 17, evening.—Cotton closed firm, with sales of 12,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 17.—The Brokers' circular reports sales of the week at 108,000, of which 42,000 were for export and 8000 for speculation; stock on hand and on shipboard 826,000, of which 457,000 are American.

London, May 17.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £174,000.

Queenstown, May 17.—Steamer Cuba touched here to-day.

Londonderry, May 17.—The steamer America touched here to-day.

London, May 17.—Dispatches from Athens states that two sanguinary battles have been fought in Candia, in both of which Omer Pasha's forces were badly whipped. The Turkish loss was 3000.

European Powers have again united in a petition to the Porte to cede Crete to Greece.

Lisbon, May 17.—The mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived. She brings the news that President Lopez, of Paraguay, had accepted the mediation of the United States, and would at once dispatch an envoy to Washington. The allies had not accepted the American plan for adjusting the difficulties, and it was thought doubtful whether they would compromise at all. No further fighting had occurred between the contending armies. The revolt in the district of Medoza, in the Argentine Republic, was assuming alarming proportions.

London, May 17.—Evening.—Money quiet. Consols closed at 92¼. 5-20's 72¼.

Liverpool, May 17.—Evening.—Advices from Manchester not favorable. Telegrams from that city have been received reporting goods and yarns dull and prices tending downward. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet and generally unchanged. Lard has declined 3d. and is quoted at 51s 9d.

Southwest Pass, May 17—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.15; weather fair.

Went up in tow: ships Naragansett and Fawn, bark Arthur and schooner Greenland.

Went to sea: schooners Mary and Mischief, bark Carl George; steamship I. C. Harris.

On the bar: ship Adriatic.

Steamer due; Cuba and Geo. Sheridan.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, May 16.—The Supreme Court confirmed the decision of the District Court in the case of Thompson et al. vs. Riggs & Co. This was a case in which gold had been deposited with Riggs & Co., bankers. The Court held that the gold deposited created a debt which could be legally discharged by legal tenders, and it excluded evidence showing that it was the custom of bankers to return gold for gold and currency for currency.

Southwest Pass, May 17, 6 A. M.—Weather calm, with a thick fog. Barometer 29.75.

11:30 A. M.—Weather fine. Barometer 29.70. Arrived—bark Arthur, Briggs, Palermo 54 days, with fruit to A. F. Cochran & Co.; schooner Greenland, Gordon, Belize, Honduras, 10 days, to master.

Steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola and Galveston, with freight and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Ships Narraganset and Fawn were towed in this morning.

Capt. Gordon, of the schooner Greenland, reports schooner Village Gem was wrecked on the Northern triangles, and is a total loss. All hands saved.

Went to sea—schooner Prata and steamship Gladiator.

Arrived down—bark Carl George and schooners Mary and Mischief.

Liverpool, May 16, evening.—Cotton market active; prices irregular and fluctuating; Middling Uplands 11¼d; Middling Orleans 11⅜d. Rosin advanced ⅛. Turpentine 33s 3d.

New York, May 17, 10 A. M.—Gold opens at 137⅞.

New York, May 17, 11:15 A. M.—Gold 136¾. Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 28¼ to 28c; Middling Orleans 29¼c. Sterling 109⅞ for sixty days; 110¼ for sight.

New York, May 17.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn unchanged. Pork dull at $22 30. Lard quiet. Freights firm.

Liverpool, May 17.—Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 11¼; Middling Orleans 11½; estimated sales 15,000 bales.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Orders.—We make the following extracts, from orders issued by Gen. Sheridan, of interest to the public:

Until further orders no fire arms will be permitted to be carried either openly or secretly, by any person in the city of New Orleans, except such as may be authorized or required by law to carry the same, in the execution of their official duties. The Mayor of the city will give such instructions to the police as may be necessary to insure a strict enforcement of this order, and any person found violating it will be subject to trial and punishment by Military Commission.

Our Indicator.—We had the pleasure, the other day, of witnessing a test of the instrument recently invented by our worthy fellow-citizen, Capt. Léon J. Frémaux, for the purpose of indicating to passengers in street and other railroad conveyances the names of the streets, railroad stations or other points passed by a city car or railroad train.

In company with Capt. Frémaux, his brother and other gentlemen, we passed over the Baronne street track, from the middle station to Canal street, in a car kindly loaned by the Railroad Company, crossing some ten or twelve streets, and returning to the same station. The names of every street, marked upon the circle like the hours upon the dial-plate of a clock, were correctly indicated. Each street, as we were about to cross it, by movements of the index pointing to the respective names, cross streets being indicated by the names being painted in black letters and streets, where any change occurred in the direction pursued, in red letters. The operation of the indicatory movement is reversible by the very motion of the car as it starts to return, and passengers only have to look at the face of the indicator as they would at a clock upon the warning of a certain sound on the bottom of the car, distinct from the noise created by the motion of the vehicle itself.

The manner of creating this effect and communicating it to the indicator itself is the secret of the invention. This is done in a manner so simple and with so little machinery and expense as must make the system a great desideratum with every railroad company seeking the comfort of its passengers. In the first place a small iron shoulder or boulder of two, three or four inches height, according to the elevation of the cross ties above that of the railings, is fastened to a cross tie in a few inches of the railing, on one side of the track at each street or point to be indicated.

A crank attached underneath the car at a right angle thereto and connected with the indicator is so operated upon as to move the index of the indicator, so that it points to the name of the street or other point just at the moment the car is about to pass, while the noise of the upper end of the crank, which is made to strike upon the bottom of the car, indicates to the passengers each point passed according to the names on the indicatory plate.

The test abundantly satisfied us that the invention is complete in design and arrangement, and even better adapted perhaps for steam cars than those of our city railroads. Capt. Frémaux intends making another trial of his invention shortly, when we hope all our contemporaries will notice it as one of the results of the native genius of Louisiana.

The Firemens' Festival.—The first of the three days' festival of the Firemens' Association, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the association, passed off very pleasantly yesterday. About a thousand firemen, in the order of the numbers of their respective fire companies, proceeded in procession, with their engines handsomely decorated and bands of music, as usual, through a number of the principal streets of the city and out to the Fair Grounds, where, though the attendance of visitors was not as large as is generally the case, the exercises came off partially in accordance with the programme announced in the papers, and were very spirited and interesting.

As the procession passed on Canal street, the military moved out partially in the same direction for the purpose of inspection, and added greatly to the splendor of the scene, which was witnessed and admired by crowds of spectators from the streets and balconies. It was erroneously conjectured that the military were displayed in consequence of the late riotous disturbances among the negroes. Such we are assured, however, was not the intention. Gen. Mower had suggested the propriety of closing the drinking saloons, which, however, was not thought necessary upon the assurance of Mayor Heath that no trouble on that score need be apprehended, an assurance which proved correct.

At the Fair Grounds a very handsome and appropriate address was delivered by Joseph P. Hornor, Esq., an old member of Louisiana Hose Company, which was vigorously applauded. Alderman Smith also made a brief speech, which was well received, after which Col. Marks, President of the Association, announced that the sports of the day would commence from the neighborhood of the race stand.

The first proposed contest was between first class steam engines for a handsome gold medal and an additional one of $100 value offered by Horace Silsby, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. This last was awarded to No. 14 without contest, the gold medal offered by the Association being consequently withdrawn. The next contest proposed was between double team trotting engines, first, for a service of seven pieces of silver, and secondly, for a silver liquor stand offered by E. A. Tyler, jeweler, on Canal street. The result was as follows:

Volunteer No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vigilant [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phoenix [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crescent [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The first prize was accordingly to No. 1 and the second to No. 6.

Perseverance No. 13 made the best time, ¼ mile in 2.46 of the hand engines for another prize, which, however we was not awarded.

Dancing closed the exercises of the day and extended far into the hours of the night, and, for aught we know, into the early hours of the morning.

More Trouble Among the Negroes.—There were additional troubles yesterday on the levee in the First and Fourth Districts, between the colored stevedores and contractors. One of the latter, it would seem, had employed a large number of men at $1 per day to discharge the barges of the Mississippi and Atlantic Steamship Company, lying at the head of Girod street. When about commencing work, several hundred other men, who had gathered around the place, interfered and would not let them, taking the gangways from the barges, and declaring that no one should go aboard and work unless employed and paid by the company—that contractors were swindlers. Some of the crowd were very defiant in their demonstrations.

The Mayor and Chief of Police not being on hand when word was sent to the City Hall, Recorder Ahern, and a couple of officers of his court, repaired to the scene, and by their resolution and address, succeeded in preventing what might otherwise have resulted, possibly, in no less an outbreak than the one of Thursday morning. The Recorder peremptorily ordered the disorderly negroes to disperse, and allow those who wished to work to do so—Alexander Dewitt, James August, Bailey Shepherd and Henry Washington, who appeared to be leaders in the disturbance, were arrested without resistance and taken to prison. The crowd reluctantly dispersed, grumbling at the contractors, while those who had made engagements proceeded to fulfill them.

Lieut. Sheehan, of the Fourth District, reported, yesterday morning, that a gang of about thirty or forty negroes went along the levee at an early hour, threatening to kill every man who was working for $2 per day, if he did not quit. The crowd dispersed in the direction of the First District, threatening, however, to return during the day. Two of the leaders, Chas Knox and Henry Bowles, were arrested.

Annual Statistical Statement of the Coroner.—In submitting to the public the annual statistical statement of his office, the Coroner wishes to set into relief the advantages which would result from such a report, were it made by law obligatory upon Coroners for the future. In fact, nothing will be easier, if, on the other part, a corresponding statistical statement of the urban population be made than to measure, as it were, the moral progress of the city from one period to another. The same may be said of the accidents occasioned by the cars: it will be equally easy to ascertain thereby the degree of efficacy of the new inventions applied to this kind of vehicles. By referring to the records of this office, one will be enabled, by the mere examination of the several cases of suicide, to form an idea of the politico social condition of the community at any period, for these cases may be considered as presenting a faithful reflection of this politico social condition.

Finally the statistical lists of freedmen who have died without medical attendance afford valuable information, and is well calculated to call forth the solicitude of the Christian heart upon this unfortunate class, whose precipitate emancipation has perhaps resulted rather into its misery than its welfare.

New Orleans, May 16th, 1867.

FROM THE 16TH MAY, 1866, TO THE 16TH MAY, 1867.

Freedmen dead without medical assistance (including 146 deaths by cholera)	307
Whites dead of cholera	[illegible]
" yellow fever	[illegible]
Accidental drowning (comprising 8 colored persons)	[illegible]
Accidentally killed by cars (city and steam)	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
a fall	[illegible]
struck by lightning	[illegible]
explosion of a lamp	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
falling of heavy stone	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
being [illegible]	[illegible]
Suicide by poison	12
" hanging	[illegible]
" cutting throat	[illegible]
" fire-arms	[illegible]
" drowning	[illegible]
Killed during the July riot—whites	[illegible]
" —blacks	[illegible]
Murders	[illegible]
Manslaughters	[illegible]
Various diseases	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CHAS. DELERY, Coroner.

Probably Drowned Herself.—The young girl noticed below left her home in Algiers, we understand, and being for some reason taken to the police station, was released and urged to go home. She went off in the direction of the river, however, and, it is supposed, drowned herself, for what reason, we are unable to state. For the accommodation of her friends we append the following:

Was drowned on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Algiers side, Second District Ferry Landing, Sarah Jane Welsh, aged 13 years and a few months. Had on a small figured calico dress, osnaburg underskirt, brown delaine saque, lined with white, and was barefooted; had her hair tied up with a brown string. Any information of the body will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by her distressed mother, at 278 Dauphin street, between Ursulines and Hospital.

Attempted Suicide.—Sophia Schroeder, a German girl of about 13 years of age, of Jefferson City, seized the opportunity, while her family were from home, yesterday morning, to attempt self destruction with a bed rope. She was discovered in a strangling condition, however, and her design frustrated, but not till she was dangerously affected by the attempt. Dr. Whitfield was called to see her. The cause of her deplorable rashness is unknown.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Charles Ronald and Philip Robert were tried yesterday on a charge of assault and battery on Frank Millen, on the 11th of March, on St. Ferdinand street. Ronald was acquitted and Robert convicted.

To the Public.—Having been suddenly and unexpectedly removed from the office of Clerk of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, under and by virtue of a military order, which would seemingly imply malfeasance in office or neglect of duty, I deem it incumbent on me to state the facts briefly:

Within the past two weeks various applications were made to the Fifth District Court for naturalization papers, and in some instances to supply proof of their loss. The parties, accompanied by their witnesses, presented themselves in due form in open court, and upon making proper proof, I issued the necessary certificate, embodying the name of the party and witnesses, as by the judge ordered.

It seems that on presentation of these certificates to the Registrars of Voters, they were dissatisfied with them, and forwarded them with their complaint to Major General Sheridan, commanding this District.

I was thereupon summoned before the General commanding in order to explain this matter, which I did as herein above recited. This occurred on Friday last. On Saturday, without further warning or hearing, I received Special Order No. 41, dismissing me from my office.

Having acted simply in a ministerial capacity, under the orders of the Court, without information or knowledge as to the political proclivities of the parties so applying, and regarding myself as having been summarily and harshly dealt with, I make this statement of facts in justification of myself, and as a duty which I feel I owe to those who have so often honored me with their confidence.

LOUIS POWER,
Late Clerk of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans.

Registration.—The number of persons registered yesterday was, as far as reported, as follows:

First District	221 names.
Second District, whites 55, blacks 18	73
Third District	90
Fourth District, whites 79, blacks [illegible]	31
Total to date, First District	7870
Fourth District	3911

The above indicates a great falling off in the daily registration in every District, except the First. From previous data we estimate that something over 18,000 names have been registered in the entire city.

Shooting.—Henry Smith was arrested yesterday, charged with having shot and dangerously wounded Patrick Buckley, Thursday night, on Common street. The parties, it seems, got into an encounter when according to the statement of a witness, the pistol went off in Smith's hand during the scuffle without any intention on Smith's part to shoot Buckley, who was shot in the finger and shoulder.

TERRIBLE BALL-ROOM FIGHT.—At a recent ball at Roseburg, Oregon, all went on in peace and quietness until Sol. Clover, John Fitzhugh, Bob Forbes, John Hannon and Abe Crowe came there, it is said, to break up the ball. When they entered the ball room they had a few words, when George Bennett struck Sol. Clover in the face with a revolver. Beranger then stepped up to them for the purpose, it is said, of stopping the fuss, when John Fitzhugh drew a Deringer and shot him through the heart, after which he never spoke. Ash Clay ton, who was holding at the time, then drew a knife and stabbed Sol Clover in the small of the back, under the right shoulder. Abe Crowe then rushed in and shot Clayton through the thigh, and another ball struck him on the fore head, the ball not entering the skull, but glancing over it under the skin and passing out at the back of the head. Crowe then drew his knife and struck Clayton across the head, inflicting a terrible wound. Fitzhugh, after shooting Beranger, rushed on to Tom Thompson, when the latter shot him twice. Hannon then struck Thompson, when the latter shot him in the stomach, the ball passing through him. Bob Forbes then rushed into the fight, when Thompson shot him also, the ball entering the right side, ranging back, striking the back-bone and breaking his back, then glanced to the right, going down the hip. After the shooting was all over, Bob Woodruff went into the melee, when some man struck him over the head with a revolver and laid him out for dead. Sy Smith also came flourishing a revolver when Fitzhugh, who was thought to be dead, or at least dying, raised himself, and with his bowie-knife stabbed Sy Smith, inflicting a dangerous wound. Out of the eleven men who were engaged in the fight nine lay dead or mortally wounded on the ball room floor.

Do Purchasers Under the Confederate Act of Confiscation take Valid Title to Property so Held?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUDGE WELLES.

F. W. Allen vs R. B. Bridges et al.—This action was brought to recover a quantity of personal property, consisting of two engines and fixtures, used for mining purposes, belonging to the plaintiff, in Rutherford county, North Carolina, alleged to have been unlawfully converted and disposed of by the defendants, to the value of $10,000. One of the defendants has been arrested and held to bail in that amount. The defendants' answer state that at the time of the alleged conversion they were citizens of North Carolina, that the State, on the 20th of May, passed an ordinance of secession and thereby undertook to withdraw from the Federal Union and from the Government of the United States; that all the departments of the State government gave their adherence to such acts of secession, and the State, by her civil and military power, compelled all her citizens to obey all the laws and orders. Afterwards the State united with the other Southern States which had adopted similar ordinances in forming, under a Constitution framed for that purpose, a Confederate Government. They appealed to arms in its support, and "a state of public war existed between the said States and the people thereof, and the people and Government of the United States, at the time of the alleged grievances." On the 30th of August, 1861, the Confederate States, as a war measure, passed the Confiscation act, and the property referred to was bought by defendant at a sale in proceedings under that act. At that time, and for a long time thereafter, the Federal Government did not, and could not protect its citizens in that State, and the only government which existed was the government which had adhered to the act of secession.

To this defence the defendant put in a demurrer, and the question was elaborately argued yesterday. It was claimed for the plaintiff that the Constitution of the United States being "the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State" being "bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," and North Carolina being implicitly conceded to have been one of the United States at that time, by the allegation that she "undertook to withdraw" therefrom, the secession ordinance was to be examined, if at all, by the light of that constitution, and as the object of that ordinance was to set at naught the Constitution, its only authority would be the consent of *all* the people, or a successful, accomplished revolution, so as to relieve the people and State from obligation to maintain and uphold the general government. Various clauses of the Constitution were quoted in answer to the several allegations of the complaint. It was contended that the recognition of a party to a civil war as a belligerent did not concede to that belligerent legislative powers, that the right to confiscate rests with independent nations, and there was no "public war," but civil war, existed. For the defendant it was contended that persons should be protected in acts done in pursuance of laws passed by a *de facto* government.

Owen, Gray & Owen, for plaintiff; Mr. Nash, for defendant.—*New York World.*

A disease, resembling hydrophobia, has simultaneously attacked cattle, hogs and dogs in New Market, Va.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1867.

The commercial week closes this evening with a quiet market in most departments of trade. Sugar and Molasses were in light supply and limited demand, and Western Produce exhibited barely moderate activity, attended with an easier feeling in Flour, continued steadiness in Corn and Oats, and a rather declining tendency in Pork; while the movement in our leading staple has been of a restricted character, the sales at the close amounting to barely 2850 bales at former prices, the market closing with a tendency decidedly upward. The sales during the past week embrace 20,150 bales, against 19,600 last week, and 16,400 the week before.

The Coin market has been unusually quiet throughout the day. Gold opened this morning at 136, against 137⅛, the opening rate at New York, but subsequent dispatches being less favorable, it receded at a later hour, and closed heavy at 135¾ to 135⅞. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Outdoors the transactions included $6000 at 135¾, $17,000 and $25,000 at 135¾; $5000, $10,000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 136; $24,000 at the same rate, and a Gold check on New York for $20,000, three days' sight, at 1 per cent. discount. In Silver, we notice a sale of $700 in American halves at 129. There were no transactions in Mexican coin reported, the counter rates for which were 138 to 138½.

We regret to announce that the private banking house of Mr Jacob Barker has been compelled to suspend payment. From inquiries at his office, we learn that he hopes within a forthnight to be able to meet the claims of his depositors, and that in the meantime they may feel inspired of ultimate safety in the large amount of real estate proposed by himself as well as from the other assets of the concern. We understand that the immediate cause of the suspension is connected with the difficulties of the First National Bank.

We have few transactions to report in Foreign Exchange, the movement in which was light from the opening to the close of business. The offerings were of a limited character, and the demand inconsiderable, most dealers evincing unwillingness to purchase, unless at figures materially below the views of holders. Hence the negotiations were light, including the following bills of Banks and bankers: £1600 and £3000 Clear Sterling at 145, £3000 at 145¼, £5000 at 145¾, £2000, £4000 and £6000 bill of lading, at 146, £4000 A1 at 147¼, and £3500 Bank at 149. The sales of Francs included 50,000 A1 Commercial at 3.92½, 100,000 at 3.91¼, 50,000 at 3.90, 175,000 bankers' at 3.87½, and 100,000 do at 3.85. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 145 for bill of lading bills, 146 to 146½ for A1 and first class, and 149 to 149½ for Bank; and Francs at 3.92½ to 3.90 for A1 Commercial, and 3.85 to 3.82½ for Bank.

The Stock market was inactive. There were no sales at the Board, and only one reported outdoors, viz: 13 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $305. The transfers at the office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company for the week ending this evening comprise 91 shares. We now quote Stocks nominally as follows: Bank of Louisiana at $5 50 to $6 50; Louisiana State Bank at $69 to $70; Mechanics and Traders' Bank ($50 paid) at $45 to $47; Canal Bank ($50 paid) at $65 to $58; Union Bank at $1 to $69; Citizens' Bank at $135 to $156; Bank of New Orleans at $35 to $37; Southern Bank at $95 to $96; Merchants' Bank at $24 to $25; Crescent City Bank at $28 to $29; Bank of America at $142 to $143; First National Bank at — to —; City National Bank at $90 to $91; Louisiana National Bank at $100 to $102; New Orleans City Railroad at $306 to $307; St. Charles Street Railroad at $90 to $92; Crescent City Railroad at $130 to $140; Opelousas Railroad at $5 to $5 50; Jackson Railroad at $7 to $7 50; Pontchartrain Railroad at $60 to $62; Carrollton Railroad at $44 to $45; Levee Steam Cotton Press at $30 50 to $31; Commercial Water Works at $61 to $62; Gas Light Company at $152 50 to $153; Union Insurance Company at $70 to $75; Hope Insurance Company at $65 to 70; Germania Insurance Company at $38 to $40; and National Insurance Company at $25 to $26.

Domestic Exchange was dull and drooping throughout. The Banks checked on New York at par to ⅛ per cent. discount, generally at the latter rate. The counter demand was fair. There was only a moderate supply of Commercial offering, and the sales effected show a further tendency in favor of buyers, including the following bills: $30,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent discount; $20,000 and $30,000 at ⅛; $20,000, $25,000, $30,000, and $30,000 at ⅛; $50,000 at the same; $100,000 at ⅛; $5000 ten days' at 1, and $7000 sixty days' at 3 per cent. discount. The closing rates for Commercial sight were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount; ¾ for one day's; 1 to 1¼ for ten to thirty days'; 1¾ for thirty days', and 2½ to 3 for sixty days'.

City Bonds were dull and inactive from the opening to the close of business. There were no sales at the Board, and none that were reported outdoors. The Consolidated are quoted at 89 to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 58 to 60; Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 72 to 73, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 54 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $3000 City Notes at 95c per dollar, and $9000 State Notes at 83c. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 42 to 43c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 83 to 84c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 5 to 6 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

There was litte business transacted at the night session of the Board on Thursday evening, embracing: $10,000 State Treasury notes at 83c per dollar, and $10,000 ditto at 83½c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1867.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning subject to the same influences that prevailed yesterday, and has exhibited very little animation at any time throughout. The offerings were sufficient to meet the requirements of buyers, and most factors manifested renewed anxiety to sell, although generally very firm in their pretensions, several, in fact, demanding enhanced rates; while, on the other hand, the majority of the buyers were averse to operating, their inability to negotiate Exchange unless at unsatisfactory rates, rendering it extremely difficult for them to fill their orders to advantage. Hence the sales have been light, amounting in the aggregate to barely 2850 bales, taken by ten brokers at firm prices, the market closing with a tendency evidently upwards. With the above remarks we now quote as follows: Ordinary 21 to 22c. Good Ordinary 23 to 24c, Low Middling 25 to 26c, and Middling 27 to 28c, remarking, however, that even running lists and desirable descriptions could not be had at those figures. The sales for the past three days comprise 8140 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 20,150 bales, against 19,600 last week, and 16,400 the week before. The receipts proper during the past week, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 4900 bales, against [illegible] last week, showing an increase of [illegible] bales. The week's exports comprise 11,149 bales, [illegible] of which were coastwise, and 15,520 to foreign ports.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	2,348
Cleared previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

The exports comprise 1140 bales for Havre, 521 for Barcelona and 1479 for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday are confined to 10 hhds Cistern bottoms and 9 bbls Molasses—no Sugar. The Cistern bottoms sold at 5c per lb. and a lot of 715 hhds White Clarified Sugar sold on private terms. The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote Louisiana Sugar nominally at 12c per lb for Low Fair, 13¼ to 13¾c for Choice, 13¾ to 14 for Yellow Clarified, and 14¼ to 15c for White—Molasses, 40 to 45c per gallon for Fermenting and 72c for Prime. There is a large stock of Cuba Sugar and Molasses on hand, but no demand for Molasses and very little for Sugar. There were sales of Sugar yesterday at 11¾ to 11¾c per lb for No. 12 boxes, and 11¾c for Grocery in bbls. In the total absence of sales of Molasses we are compelled to omit quotations. Week's receipts from the coast 81 Sugar, 62 bbls Molasses; exports only 10 bbls Molasses.

TOBACCO.—There is good demand at full prices and we note sales of 105 hhds of which 40 Fine Leaf at —, 1 and 30 Low Leaf at 7c Lugs, and 3 Leaf, Clarksville, at 10¾c. Clarksville and Western District at 10¾c, Lugs and Leaf at 7c, 1 Lugs at 5¼c, 10 Admitted at 8c, 2 old Admitted at 9c per lb. The market is very firm and we continue to quote:

LIGHT. Inferior and Lugs			HEAVY. Inferior and Lugs		
Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Good Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	Common Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	Medium Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]	Choice Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]

Week's sales 554 hhds; receipts 537; exports 38.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The arrivals since yesterday comprise the steamers Mississippi, from St. Louis, the towboat Clipper, with a barge, from Indiana, the Argosy, with 6 barges, from Cincinnati, and the Sam Merrill, with 4 barges, from Louisville.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull. There is no demand and we have not a sale to report. Superfine is quoted nominally at $12 75 per bbl. One or two low offers have been made—negotiations not yet closed. A small retail business is doing at previous price. Week's sales 3300 bbls, receipts 9789; exports 2170.

CORN.—There was a good demand and firmer market to-day. The sales sum up 13,117 sacks, of which 1000 Yellow, 500 Mixed and White, 1470 White, 3000 Mixed, 500 do and 1000 do at $1 30, 1500 White at $1 30 to $1 32½, 100 White, Mixed and Yellow at $1 32½, 100 White at $1 30 to $1 31, 500 White, 807 do and 500 do, at $1 35 per bushel. Week's sales 51,000 sacks, receipts 128,764; exports 17[illegible].

OATS.—The market is quiet but firm. The stock is small. The sales to-day are confined to 800 sacks, of which 300 at 90c, 200 at 92½c, 95c, 140 and 150 at 95c per bushel. Week's sales 4000 sacks, receipts 3,421; exports 158.

BRAN.—Continues scarce and in request at yesterday's prices. About 310 sacks having sold, in lots, at $2 75 per 100 lbs. Week's sales 2500 sacks; receipt 1234 sacks.

HAY.—There have been large receipts since yesterday. The market is very quiet and only small sales of good Western are making to the trade at $40 per ton. Week's receipts 19,341 bales; exports 1[illegible] bales.

PORK.—The market continues very dull, and only a few small sales, of about 25 bbls Mess each, are made at $24 37½ to $24 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $25 per bbl. Week's sales 1200 bbls; receipts 1728; exports 204.

BACON.—Continues in good jobbing demand and prices are fuller. The principal sales are 10 casks Shoulders at 9¼c, and 12 [illegible] Clear sides at 13¾c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 9¼c, Ribbed Side 12c, Clear Ribbed Sides 13c, Clear Sides 13¾ to 13¾c, Sugar-cured Hams 16¾ to 17c per lb. Week's receipts 694 casks, 185 boxes; exports 45 casks.

LARD.—The market is dull to-day. Prime, in tierces, is offered, in lots, at 13c, kegs 14c. Tierces are retailing at 13¼c, kegs 14¾c per lb. Week's sales 200 tierces, 600 kegs, receipts 1,43[illegible] tierces, 285 kegs.

CORN MEAL.—Kiln dried is quoted at $6 to $6 25 per bbl on the landing.

GREEN MEAT.—We have not any sales to report. Shoulders are quoted at 8¼c, Sides and Hams 9¼ to 10c per lb.

COFFEE.—The total stock on hand is 10,000 sacks Rio in second hands. The demand is fair and is supplied at 17¼ to 18¾c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime. It is retailing at 21¾ to 25¾c, currency.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 25 to $3 25 per bbl; New Onions $6 75 to $4 25; Apples $6 to $9; Eggs $13 to $15 per bbl; Chickens $6 50 to $7 per dozen; Geese $7 to $8; Turkeys $24 per dozen.

BUTTER.—Is plenty and dull. A lot of 25 tubs New Western, the first this season, sold at 32½c per lb. Northern, is selling at 20 to 32c, Old Western 8 to 20c for per lb.

DRIED APPLES.—Some 50 bbls sold at 9c per lb.

VINEGAR.—We note sales of 50 bbls Cider at 22½c per gallon.

TALLOW.—Is in good supply but dull at 10c per lb.

RICE.—The stock of Louisiana is small and prices are firm. India and Carolina are in light supply but dull. We quote Louisiana at 9 to 11¼c; India 10 to 10¾c, Carolina 11¾ to 12¾c per lb. At wholesale, India is held at 10c currency, duty paid, and 4¾c gold, in bond.

BEANS.—Are coming in more freely and prices have declined $1 per bbl for Northern. They are held at $14 to $16 per bbl for the latter and $13 to $14 for Western.

NAVAL STORES.—The receipts are increasing but the demand is limited. Some 60 bbls Spirits Turpentine sold at 70c per gallon. No 1 Rosin is selling at $5 50 to $6, No. 2 at $4 50 to $5, and No. 3 at $3 50 to $4.

HIDES.—The supply is light and the demand is good at 9¼ to 10¼c per lb for Green, and 14¼ to 18c per lb for Dry Country.

WOOL.—The receipts are light. There is a fair demand for shipment. We quote 28 to 31c per lb for Washed, 10 to 15c for Burry, 15 to 20c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for Texas to ¾ Merino, and 24 to 29c for ¾ to Merino.

COAL OIL.—Is jobbing at 48 to 50c in barrels, and 65 to 50c in cans.

SALT.—Some 67 tons Liverpool Rock Salt was received last week, a portion of which is retailing at 3c per lb. Coarse, from warehouse, is held at $1 90 to $2, and $2 05 to $2 10 from store. There are some 400 bushels Turk's Island on hand, which are held at 80c per bush.

STAR CANDLES.—The market is dull. They are retailing at 16½c per lb for 12 oz, 17 to 17½c for 13 oz, 19 to 19¾c for 14 oz, and 22 to 23c for full weight.

WHISKY.—Only a retail business is doing at $2 to $2 30 per gallon, and Louisiana at $1 30 to $1 80 per gallon.

COW PEAS.—Are selling at $5 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Is also plenty and dull at 15 to 18c for Northern, 15 to 16c for Western, and 25 to 29c per lb for Western English dairy.

LARD OIL.—Is selling at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon.

INDIA BAGGING.—Only a retail business is doing at 26c per yard. It is quoted in large lots at 25½c.

GUNNY BAGS.—There is no demand for new—heavy is held at 22½ to 23c.

BALE ROPE.—Round lots are held at 10½ to 11c. It is retailing at 11 to 12c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Are selling from 10 to 11c per lb.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but firm. The rates are ⅜c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, 1c for Boston. Steam for New York and Boston 35c per sack for Corn, 60 to 65c per bbl for Flour, and $1 for Pork. Steam for Liverpool ½d. Sail for Liverpool 17-32 to 9-16d for Cotton. Havre 1⅛c.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 21, 1867.
Arrived during the past week—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 317 Calves and Yearlings, 370 Hogs, 2180 Sheep and 43 Milch Cows.
Sold—1876 Texas Beeves, 334 Calves and Yearlings, 369 Hogs, 1221 Sheep and 45 Milch Cows.
Remaining on sale—650 Texas Beeves, 15 Calves and Yearlings, 107 Hogs, 1067 Sheep and 47 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, choice, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	13 @ 16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep in lots, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Western Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Poor Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]
Goats ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 18, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Lauretta, Davis, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Clara Dolsen, Pegram, for St Louis. Master
Bark Conquest, Howes jr, for Boston. Geo W Hynson & co
Bark Annie M Goodwin, Fitchell, for Havre. Zerega & co
Brig Amabile Teresa, (Spanish) Julia, for Barcelona. Puig Bros

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Austin, Farwell, from Brazos Santiago, via Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamship Wm G Hewes, Tripp, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 16.
Steamer Louisa, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Ship Morning Star, Hopkins, 25 days from Boston, to G A French—3d district [illegible].
Bark Guilia, (Italian) [illegible], from Messina, to P & G Pi[illegible] & [illegible].
Schr Flying Cloud (British) Bryan, 4 days from Matamoros, to A H De Mesa, 3d district 31.
Lugger Louisiana, Justin, from Barataria, to master—2d district 15.
Luggers Sarah, Marietta, Union and McClure, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district 15.

STEAMBOATS.

Mississippi, Thompson, from St Louis.
Laurel Hill, [illegible], from Louisiana.
P W Strader, [illegible], from Cincinnati.
J M Sharp, Patterson, from [illegible].
B L Hodge No 2, Montgomery, from Shreveport.
H A Homeyer, Watts, from Camden.
Cuba No 2, Route, from Upper Red River.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wm. [illegible] Lombard, from the Passes—Towed down [illegible] the 12th instant bark Peter Dickson and brig J H Kennedy—brought up bark Orion and [illegible].
The towboat Bertha, [illegible], from the Passes—Towed down and [illegible] the 16th instant, schr Wild Pigeon—brought up schr Guiding Star.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Narragansett, Hamlin, from Bordeaux March 8th. Bark Arthur, Briggs, 54 days from Palermo, to A F Cochran.
Schr Greenland, Gordon, 10 days from Belize, (Hon). Brig Neptune, ———, from Havana.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lauretta—7 bbls whisky, 3 [illegible].
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—30 bales hay, 25 [illegible].
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Clara Dolsen—342 bbls 346 [illegible].
BOSTON—Per bark Conquest—1479 bales cotton, 9 [illegible].
HAVRE—Per bark Annie M Goodwin—1140 bales [illegible].
BARCELONA—Per brig Amabile Teresa—524 bales cotton, 1800 staves.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship [illegible]
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship [illegible]
BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VIA INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Louisa—[illegible]
MESSINA—Per bark Guilia—[illegible]
MATANZAS—Per schr [illegible]—174 hhds, 35 [illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—[illegible]
CINCINNATI—Per steamer P W Strader—[illegible]
LOUISVILLE—[illegible]
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer B L Hodge—[illegible]
UPPER RED RIVER—Per steamer Cuba No 2—[illegible]
CAMDEN—Per steamer H A Homeyer—[illegible]
FLOUR—Per steamer J M Sharp—[illegible]
BARATARIA—Per lugger Louisiana—50 bbls potatoes [illegible].
POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per luggers Sarah, Marietta, Union and McClure—[illegible] bbls potatoes, 90 bbls onions, [illegible] to order.

N. O., JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.
May 17—1 bale cotton to B M Cornell & co—[illegible]

DIED.

On May 1st, at Paris, France, of pneumonia, Mrs. REBECCA GIRAUD ELLIOT, wife of George T. Elliot, Esq., of New York, and mother of A. F. and W. H. Elliot, of this city. my18 1t

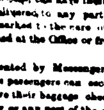
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY,
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at Dr. S. RIES, No. 134 St. Phillip street.
Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, &c., &c.
Also, cures of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from venereal diseases.
Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Corns, and all chronic diseases.
A special remedy for each and every disease.
Certificates of some cures of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office, No. 134 St. Phillip street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, many more may be seen.
Office hours, from 1 to 3½ o'clock P. M. every day.
my18 1t

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

This Company has removed from 136 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, steamships or steamboats.
Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.
Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.
Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the line of the different railroads, can have their fruit, game, parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.
This Line is represented by Messengers on all incoming trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city.
my11 3m

For Sale,
ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.



A VERY VALUABLE FARM, known as the "FORTIER PLACE," about 5½ miles below New Orleans, right bank, containing nearly 200 acres. There is a large dwelling house, cistern, kitchen, outer stable and negro quarter on the place; also, the bearing crop of about [illegible] one hundred orange trees. The place will be sold in block, or divided into lots of two arpents front by forty in depth. This is the first and most productive piece on the coast, and is a good amount of dépôt are from the country. For terms, apply on the premises. my14 1t

Notice.

THE public is informed that the house No. 20 Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, is for sale on liberal terms. Whoever is desirous of purchasing the same, also the movables or fixtures, are invited to call on the premises to see the owner. my18 1w

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

A New and Comfortable Residence, No. 156 Kerlerec, between Villeré and Robertson, near Esplanade street.

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

SATURDAY, May 18th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Kerlerec, Esplanade, Villeré and Robertson streets, designated as lot No. 15, measuring (French measure) 30 feet front on Kerlerec street, by 120 feet depth, together with the elevated, new, [illegible] house, containing four rooms, cabinet, and large gallery, kitchen, slate-roofed, with [illegible] cistern, etc.

Terms—One-third cash in U. S. notes, balance at one and two years' credit in notes of the purchaser, secured by vendor's lien and special mortgage on the property and bearing interest of 8 per cent per annum from day of sale until final payment. The act to contain the clause of non alienation, and 5 per cent attorney's fees in case of suit to enforce payment of the notes, the improvements to be kept insured and policies transferred to vendor or holder of the notes.

Act of sale and U. S. Internal Revenue stamps at the expense of the purchaser, before Jos. Cuvillier, Notary Public. my[illegible]

A Very Pleasant and Comfortable Residence and dependencies, covered with slates, with large Grounds under cultivation, and well stocked with Fruit Trees and Plants, situated on Elmyra street, between Craps and Greatmen streets, and the immediate vicinity of the City Railroad.

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

SATURDAY, May 18th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LARGE PORTION OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Elmyra, Craps, Burgundy, Desire and Greatmen and Dauphine streets, measuring 96 feet front on Elmyra street, by 120 feet 7 inches in depth.

The buildings and improvements consist of a very comfortable residence, covered with slates, [illegible] a parlor, dining room, four bed rooms and a large gallery, a two-story brick building, containing four rooms, a frame building in the rear, containing [illegible] rooms, apartments, etc., a cistern, and a garden, flower garden, fruit trees, etc.

This property being only a few steps from the Dauphine street railroad, should command the attention of parties who desire a genteel residence.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years in notes of the purchaser secured by mortgage and vendor's lien, and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from day of sale until final payment. The buildings to be kept insured, and the policy transferred to the vendor. In case of legal proceedings for the recovery of the amount of the notes, the purchaser will be required to pay five per cent. attorney's commission.

Acts of sale, including United States Internal Revenue stamps, before ——, notary public, at purchaser's expense. may[illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Sale on Account of Departure.

Two-story Brick Buildings on the Levee or Peter street, opposite the Harbor and of a large income.

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

SATURDAY, May 18th, 1867, will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, at 12 M.—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, on Levee street, between Spain and Mandeville streets, said lot measuring 34 feet 7 inches 2 lines front by [illegible] [illegible] lines in depth, [illegible].

[illegible]

Sale Without Reserve of a Comfortable Residence within a square of Esplanade street.

BY S GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner of Exchange Place and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, May 18th, 1867, [illegible] at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

McWilliams et al vs T. Sherley.

THIRD JUSTICE COURT—Parish of Orleans—[illegible] WEDNESDAY, 22d day of May, 1867, at [illegible] MULES and 1 HORSE. Terms—Cash [illegible]
may18 [illegible] ARTHUR LANGE, Constable.

"Paris Guide."

TO arrive, in a few days, directly from the Editors in Brussels, 100 copies of this great work, [illegible] pages [illegible] Superior Engravings [illegible] Plans and [illegible] bound.
Parties wishing to subscribe now, can procure the PARIS GUIDE at 6 Curt. in City Notes, without further charges, by applying to
FRANCIS BOUVAIN, 62 Bourbon street,
Correspondent of the International Library of Messrs Lacroix, Verboe[illegible], Kouver & Co. [illegible] house.
N. B.—The undersigned [illegible] to inform his numerous customers that he has finally determined to undertake the BOOK BUSINESS and will order from FRANCE, BELGIUM, GERMANY, ENGLAND and SPAIN, Scientific, Literary, Musical and other works of all kinds at MUCH LOWER PRICES than in New Orleans and New York. The Belgian editions, especially, are remarkably cheap. The catalogue of Messrs Lacroix, Verboe[illegible], Kouver & Co. are hereby offered to all those who may give me their orders.
my7 2t FRANCIS BOUVAIN.

Advertisements in the "Paris Guide."

10 Editions of 10,000 Copies Each.

The Editors of the "PARIS GUIDE" have authorized the undersigned to insert our advertisement on the following exceptionally liberal terms:

One page, large octavo .... [illegible] francs.
½ do do .... [illegible]
¼ do do .... [illegible] in currency.
⅛ do .... [illegible]

The space sold in text, and the sixth edition of [illegible] copies.
For an advertisement of [illegible] francs and upwards, [illegible] per cent discount is allowed.
Merchants, Dealers and Agriculturists generally can therefore make themselves known to the whole world at a very small cost.
FRANCIS BOUVAIN.
my12 6t 62 Bourbon street, Sign of the Bronze Pen.

FULL CORDS OF WOOD.

1000 Cords now Ready for Delivery.

Ash, sawed in three pieces, $10 per Cord.
Oak, sawed in three pieces, $10 per Cord.
Ash, sawed in four pieces, $10 50 per Cord.
Sawed and Split only $11 per Cord.

Can give your orders to our drivers, or leave them at the Sawmill, 164, 166 and 168 Derbigny, near St. Ann, Old Basin, and at the Office, 93 Canal street.
J. H. TODD, Agent.
my12 tf 4 doors above Chartres.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets $3,000,000
Annual Income $2,000,000
Wm. C. ALEXANDER .... President.
H. B. HYDE .... Vice President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS .... Actuary.
J. W. ALEXANDER .... Secretary.

The undersigned agents for the above wealthy company are now prepared to issue the most liberal and safe Policies of Life and Endowment. The system is purely mutual, and no stockholders. Dividends declared annually, and if desired can be applied as cash payments on the premium. Full information and blanks can be had on application to the undersigned.
FOSDICK & STOCKTON, General Agents,
For Louisiana and Texas,
my11 1m 30 Camp street, corner Natchez.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND RAILROAD DEBTS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, 30th April, 1867.

HOLDERS, in this city, of whatever denomination of CITY BONDS, of which the Interest Coupons are due 1st May, 1867, are notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of this City, Room No. 2, City Hall.
By order. O. DeBUYS,
my1 15t Secretary.

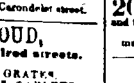
Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $5,000,000
ORGANIZED IN 1820.
"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."
PAYS PROMPTLY.
KING & FITZGERALD, Agents,
my9 1y No. 2 Carondelet street.

GEORGE STROUD,
Corner St. Charles and Girod streets.

MARBLE MANTEL PIECES, GRATES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLETS, SLATE HEARTHS and SLABS, SOAP STONE, etc., etc.
Manufactures every description of MARBLE WORK to order. may16 eod 1m

For Sale.



AT the St. Louis Hotel Farm, situated on Gentilly Road and Marigny Canal, ten acclimated Durham, Ayreshire and native COWS.
Also—STOCK HOGS of the Windsor, Chester, Suffolk and Berkshire pure breeds.
For further information apply at the office of the St. Charles Hotel. my5 1m

Gullett Steel Brush Cotton Gin.

WE are the Sole Agents for the Southwest for these well-known COTTON GINS.
They produce from same cotton a sample worth 10 per cent more than any other Gin.
Send for Special Circulars.
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Mills and Plantation Machinery,
ap28 1m No. 5 Perdido street.

AUCTION SALES.

WALTON & DESLONDE'S SALES.

IMPROVING PROPERTY.

Forty-seven Lots of Ground on Customhouse, St. Louis, Toulouse, St. Peter and other streets, in the Second District, on easy terms, by auction.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer.
Office No. 6 Carondelet street, corner of Union.

SATURDAY, May 18th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold—

THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Miro and Galvez streets, designated by the Nos. [illegible].

[illegible]

ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in the Second District [illegible] St. Louis, Toulouse, Alexander and Napoleon streets [illegible].

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in the Second District [illegible] St. James and St. [illegible].

[illegible]

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Lot of Ground on Dumaine Street, Between Villeré and Robertson Streets.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 37 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 18th May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

BOTOT

FURNISHED
of H. I. M. the Emperor of the French, the King and the Queen of the Belgians

ONLY REAL
EAU DENTIFRICE
DE BOTOT

This marvellous preparation approved of by the Académie de médecine, Paris, is especially recommended for the *purifying of the mouth*. Employed as a *gargle*, is acts as a preservative against *toothache* and *sore throat*.—It also exerts a very beneficial effect in facilitating the cutting of teeth by young children.

TOOTH POWDER
OF QUINQUINA

This powder in composition with the *Eau dentifrice* will also be found of great service in strengthening the gums, and preserving the whiteness of the teeth.

SUPERIOR TOILETTE VINEGAR

Is composed of extracts of the rarest plants and the most delicate perfumes. This Vinegar is used by all to be one of the most useful and agreeable preparations of perfumery.

On each of these wonderful productions is the following signature.

Out Sdas olde

M. J. Botot

Without which none are genuine.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT rue de Rivoli, 18,
PARIS
AT NEW-YORK, E. E. RAOUX, Beach st., [illegible]
AT NEW ORLEANS, H. DUCONGE, Druggist, and at MM. BAUSSELL and Co., [illegible] rue de Chartres.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND EAST.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On SUNDAY [illegible] Night Express leaves at 7 P. M.
On and after MONDAY [illegible], TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS leave the Calliope street Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., going South, arrive at New Orleans at 1 15 P. M. and 7 P. M.
Through connections North, East and West, giving [illegible] passengers not afforded by any other route.
Passengers leaving by the 7 A. M. train arrive in New York in THREE DAYS AND NINE HOURS.
28 HOURS IN ADVANCE of Mobile and Ot. Northern.
This Road connects the GREAT THROUGH MAIL to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
THE ONLY ROUTE CHECKING BAGGAGE THROUGH.

Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.

For Through Tickets and information, apply at office under City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and Rotunda St. Charles Hotel.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Sup't.
ED. WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent. may4 1m

Special Notice.

THE BUSINESS MEN, IMPORTERS and REAL ESTATE OWNERS of the city of New Orleans are respectfully informed that the Stock of the NEW ORLEANS LIGHTERING AND WRECKING COMPANY is now offered to the public.
Those desiring to purchase Stock in this great enterprise will please call at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, 136 Gravier street, or inform the authorized canvassers, Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, Capt. LEON FREMEAUX, or R. BALAUN, of the number of shares desired.
E. FARRAND, President.
M. JEFF THOMPSON, Secretary. my[illegible]

For Rent.

THE fine residence, No. 124 Rampart street, near the corner of Toulouse. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the "N. O. Bee." ap[illegible]

Nurse Wanted.

WANTED immediately, A FIRST-RATE NURSE; black or white. Permanent situation will be offered. Apply at LOPEZ'S Confectionery Store, corner Canal and Chartres streets. may[illegible]

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
59 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay,
Hugh Macdonald. ap6 6m

LEE CRANDALL & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
198 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
[illegible] 41 Broad street, New York.

20 .... CHARTRES STREET 20

C. JAUBERT & CO.

OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.
As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.
Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh[illegible]

TREATMENT

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist, from the Paris University,
Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. ap23 tf

Dr. RICORD'S
INJECTION AND PILLS,

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

Cow Peas.

2000 BUSHELS best planting PEAS, in store and to arrive. For sale by T. C. MURPHY & CO.,
may5 1m 34 Poydras street.

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

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

DR. N. H. MATAS,

HAS just arrived from Paris, where he has specially applied himself to the study of the diseases of the Eye. He is a Physician and Surgeon of the Faculty of Barcelona, Spain, and Intern of the Hospital of Barcelona, a member of the Medico-Surgical Academy of Madrid, etc. He has opened an office at No. 37 Rampart street, between Customhouse and Bienville, where he can be consulted for all diseases of the eye and other diseases, and also calls on patients at their request. may4 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons .... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons .... Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2500 tons .... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons .... Vandyke, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons .... Palmer, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons .... Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons .... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons .... Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons .... Hudson, Commander

The steamship
MISSOURI,
Hudson, Commander,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 25th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
Passengers are notified to be on board promptly.
Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents,
35 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON,
[illegible] No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... 18th May
EUROPE .... Lemarie .... 1st June
ST. LAURENT .... Bocande .... 15th June
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... 29th June

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $150, Second Cabin, $100, including table wine free of charge.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin $165
Second cabin $110
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Extra steamers to Havre, etc.
TAMPICO .... Rousseau .... Saturday, 8th June
VERA CRUZ .... Hillard .... Saturday, 22th June
Cabin passage, $100 gold, steerage $50, currency, including wine.
Persons wishing for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
[illegible] 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO CROMWELL .... Capt. E. E. Vaill
GEO WASHINGTON .... Capt. E. V. Gager
GEN GRANT .... Capt. F. W. Holmes
GEN MEADE .... Capt. A. W. Sampson
The steamship
GEN. GRANT,
E. W. Holmes, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY May 19th, at 7 A. M.
Freight for Bremen taken by this line and through Bills of Lading given for same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
may4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

HAMBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.

TEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAMBURG.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY has determined to open a direct steam communication between the ports of NEW ORLEANS and HAMBURG. For the present it has been decided to dispatch from each port two steamships to a steamer's [illegible] during the season of the above named [illegible] between the ports of New York and Hamburg, the days of departure being fixed as follows:
From Hamburg, October 1st and November 1st.
From New Orleans, November 5th and Dec. 15th.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hamburg: New Orleans, or from New Orleans to Hamburg (Southampton and Havre):
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$150 Gold. $112 50 Gold. $45 Gold.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.,
[illegible] 41 Carondelet street,
mh26 [illegible] MAURY & CO., 132 Gravier street.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,
32 .... Royal Street 32
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN,)
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING.
By the Month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
Réception des Voyageurs, [illegible]
M. FORGET [illegible]

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER.
ELKIN & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
3.... CARONDELET STREET.... 3
NEAR CANAL.
MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS
Just received.
FANCY CANTON MATTING.
WHITE and CHECK
Wanted, offer for sale at VERY LOW PRICES.
[illegible]
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TABLE CLOTH [illegible]
WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns.
CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c.

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Office and Residence No. 14
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec[illegible]

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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep[illegible]

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

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.
No. 19 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1867.
THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 19 Camp street, (formerly occupied by Messrs Smith, Newman & Co.) and conduct to take Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
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IS constantly in session under the Professors who founded it in 1832 and incorporated by the State. Its former students are to be found in [illegible] bookkeepers in the largest [illegible].
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All descriptions of
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ASH WOOD SAWED AND DELIVERED AT $10 A CORD,
By the New Orleans Firewood Company.
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ap17 1m J. H. TODD, Agent of Company.

DISEASES.
MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, and all new Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, etc. [illegible]
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Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 65 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets promptly attended to.

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DR. M. ESCOUBAS begs leave to inform the public and his numerous patients that he has opened a Drug Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. 227, near the new market.
Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultation from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.
fe12 6m

Arrival of Wood.
THE schooner Advance, arrived this morning with a fine cargo of Seasoned ASH WOOD.
The New Orleans Fire Wood Co. offer this cargo, for a few days, at $10 a Cord, Sawed and Delivered.
Call and see this Wood at their wood yard, 164 and 166 Derbigny street, near St. Ann, Old Basin.
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