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TERMS OF THE BEE

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,134.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19 1867.

DOL-BAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—As the summer season is at hand when greater opportunity will be afforded many persons of improving their education, we would call their attention to the fact that this institution is kept open the entire year and at all seasonable hours of the day and night. Every important branch of practical science calculated to qualify a man for the active pursuits of business is taught by experienced professors.

The college building is a large and comfortable one, known as the Story building, corner of Camp and Common streets.

The elegant new steamer Richmond, the finest and most comfortable afloat on the Western waters, is expected to leave for Louisville on Monday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand gymnastic and acrobatic display entitled "The Bedouin Arabs," by the Buislay family and Zanfretta troupe. The beautiful and comic Chinese pantomime of "Kim-Ka" will also be given for the last time. "The Brent" will sing "Kathleen Mavourneen;" Johnny Thompson will act "The Musical Darkey;" the pretty Clinetops will dance, and the charming Misses Josie and Emma Zanfretta will grace the pantomime, while all the troupe will be made to appear to the most advantage.

On Monday evening "Mother Goose, or the Golden Egg," will be pantomimed, and Tuesday night the Zanfrettas are announced for a benefit.

Nat Gregory, a novel by William Seton Jr., and the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, for May, has been sent us from the store of Mr. E. Ezekiel, No. 40 Camp street.

FROM MEXICO.—By the steamship Cuba, arrived last night, we have files of Havana papers up to the 14th inst., inclusive. They profess to have intelligence from Vera Cruz, confirming the news which we have previously given from other sources, of the rout of the Liberals and raising of the siege of Queretaro.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Mr. C. G. D. Holle, dealer in stationery, books, magazines, newspapers, etc., 61 Exchange Alley, sends us the New York *Ledger*, containing the continuation of Henry Ward Beecher's $25,000 story, Frank Leslie's German illustrated newspaper, a beautiful and spirited engraving called "The Fight for the Standard," "Our New States and Territories," etc., etc. Mr. Holle has every thing that we can want in the reading line—all of the New York weekly papers, the new magazines and the daily papers. He has a fine assortment of German periodical literature also. Those who wish interesting Sunday reading should give him a call.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is a report in town, based upon a telegram from a gentleman of this city who is now in New York, that the time for registration will be extended to the first of September next. This, however, should not yet be taken as positive, for it was telegraphed as a rumor merely, and might have grown out of the report that certain gentlemen from this city were now in Washington endeavoring to get an extension. No one should hesitate on that account. It is every man's duty to register who can do so. Those who wish well to their State will register *sometime*, but those who feel an interest in the Reconstruction party will do so at once. In this way a moral support is given to the party, and its working members do not have to labor under such discouragements. Every man who registers promptly gives some aid to his party, no matter to which party he may belong. We hope that this report may deter no one from registering during the present month. Register at once, is our advice to all.

—— It now seems pretty well settled that there is to be no war in Europe the present summer, and affairs look smiling in comparison with the time last month. The peace congress has decided that neither France nor Prussia shall have the Duchy of Luxembourg, and that the fortress which was so great a menace to Paris or to Berlin is to be dismantled or razed. Technically speaking, the Luxembourg question has been settled upon the basis of neutralization. The last telegrams per Atlantic cable inform us that France has explained in a manner perfectly satisfactory to Herr Von Bismarck her recent arming and augmentation of her army. Prussia has assured the Emperor of the French that she meant nothing in saying that she would never give up the Castle of Luxembourg, (the words were used in a Pickwickian sense merely), and once more everything is serene. The Exposition is now fully opened and the attendance as large as could be expected. The visitors are loud in their complaints of the Parisians, who are evidently acting upon the motto of making hay while the sun shines. Prices of every thing have been increased three, or four hundred per cent. This may be very well while the Exhibition lasts, but we fear the poor of Paris will have to suffer for it hereafter. It will be hard to bring prices down to their former condition.... From England we have the satisfactory intelligence that the Derby Ministry—the government—has triumphed on the Reform question, and that the Liberal party is rapidly dissolving. John Bright has lost his influence with the Liberals, to a certain extent, and has made himself thoroughly hated by the people generally. Gladstone has resigned the leadership, and we presume that the English Radicals will give but little trouble now for some time to come.... The only warlike news comes to us from Candia, where there have been two or three battles, in which the Turks were defeated, losing heavily. Spain is in a restless condition.

—— The Mobile papers continue to give testimony about the late riot, the *Advertiser and Register* publishing that of Dr. Nicholson. This represents the conduct of Judge Kelley as reprehensible and cowardly in the extreme. It is thought that neither the whites nor the blacks went to the meeting for the purpose of a riot, but that the blacks went armed in case of one. Very few, if any, of the whites were armed, and it is supposed that the negroes were accidentally shot by their own people. Yet of all these facts, the most outrageous false report was telegraphed North.

THE ARROW TIE.—That this tie is bound to supercede the use of rope in the bailing of cotton, is evident to all who have ever seen it used, if from no other reason than the security it gives cotton thus baled from fire, and the saving of space to ship owners in the decreased bulk of the bales thus secured.

We have watched the progress of iron band ing for cotton for many years, from its introduction in New Orleans, in 1858, where we saw its fireproof virtues fully tested on the levee of that city. A bale of cotton, thus secured, was mounted upon a pile of brick at each end, and a lively lightwood fire built under it. The bagging was all burnt off, the outside of the bale charred, but it could not be made to blaze, although subjected to the severest tests.

In great cotton fires in the Crescent City, its virtues were always pre-eminently illustrated. Though this was the case, it did not come into general use, from the difficulty of fastening and the liability of the bands to burst from the defectiveness of the iron of which they were composed.

The inventor of the Arrow Tie has fully overcome these defects. The Arrow Tie is made in Liverpool, of the best and most pliable English iron, while the simplicity and ease with which it is fastened is its greatest recommendation. Indeed, so quickly is this accomplished, that a prominent planter of Georgia has asserted that he has fastened four bands while a negro was tying one rope.

Of its protection to cotton in case of fire, no better proof could be adduced than that given in the fire at Col. Chapman's warehouse, on Thursday night last. The fire started among some rope-bound bales, which communicated to the bales above in the tier, which very loosely proved to be secured by the arrow tie. These bales, though subjected to great heat, did not burst from natural expansion. Had they done so, the destruction of the warehouse and the balance of the cotton would have been assured, as the minute particles of burning cotton would have been wafted everywhere. The indestructibility of the arrow tie gave the firemen time to get on water, and the fire was soon suppressed.

To these facts we attribute the preservation of the warehouse and its contents.—*Ma. Daily Telegraph.*

Registration.

Washington, May 14.—A number of Louisianians had an interview with the President today, with reference to the time for registration in Louisiana and other States in the South. In the State named Gen. Sheridan has fixed on June 1 as the day on which the registration is to close, while in South Carolina Gen. Sickles has named July 1 as the day on which it is to commence. The Louisianians desire at least two months more. The President informed them that the registration would probably be kept open in all of the Southern States until September 1, but that the time would be definitely agreed when the Attorney General's opinion was promulgated to the commanders of the military districts, through a general war department order. Both Generals Sickles and Schofield have delayed registration, in anticipation of this opinion. In Virginia the registrars are prepared to commence work the moment they have the opinion before them for official guidance.—*Chicago Times, 15th.*

THE NEW ISSUE.

A short time since we received from New York a circular letter headed by a short note to this effect: "You will help the Free Trade cause by laying before your readers the facts of the matter which forms the subject of the subjoined articles"—signed, The American Free Trade League. We were favorably impressed with this note, having long believed in the system of Free Trade, and having long since learned to what extent a protective tariff can injure a people. The "subjoined articles" were headed "An Outrageous Fraud"—the said outrageous fraud being, doubtless, a singular error on the part of the Republican Committee in Washington in sending the wrong documents through the South.

To give the matter in detail we may state that, as this circular informs us, there is a fund raised by the contributions of wealthy Republicans, to defray the cost of printing and mailing to all parts of the country, but especially to the people in the Southern States, pamphlets and speeches explanatory of the principles of the Republican party. This is a work which the League considers necessary, and which it has urged upon the leaders of the party "with no thought, however, that we were helping to fasten on the party a most shameless and outrageous swindle." A committee sits at Washington, it seems, whose duty it is to superintend the selection and distribution of such matter as that mentioned, and this committee, it is alleged, has been corrupted and made false to its duty. It has been using the party money to send out, under the party name, documents which favor a protective tariff, and this, in the eyes of the Free Trade League constitutes the outrageous fraud.

By the notices of this circular letter that we have seen we infer that it has been sent to nearly every newspaper south of a certain parallel latitude. Although nearly all of the Southern papers have spoken of it, we have seen no mention of such a letter in any newspaper north of Virginia; except in one or two cases, where a Democratic paper has copied the remarks of some Southern journal. The inference is clear, therefore, that this expose of the "outrageous fraud" was made for the benefit of the Southern people alone. Why was it considered necessary to show up this pretended fraud in the South and not in the North? No one will hesitate a moment to pronounce the exposé or, whatever one may call it, a political trick, by which the Republicans hoped to gull some men of the South who, favoring the Republican party in the main, are yet opposed to its protective principles. Such men are rare, and for the further purpose the circular explains itself. "The Republicans of the Southern States," it goes on to say, "are free traders; the prevailing sentiment in those States is in favor of the utmost freedom of trade. It is highly necessary for the future welfare of the Republican party that it shall have a large following in the Southern States. What sense is there, then, in repelling men there by such cheating documents."

This paragraph explains the matter and leaves no room for doubt that in sending off their campaign documents the committee made the awkward mistake of distributing those favoring protection in the South, when they should have sent the Republican free trade documents furnished by the League. Whether the reverse was the case, and free trade documents sent to New England, we are unable to state. In reading the above quoted paragraph one will be at a loss to know to whom the League refers when it speaks of the Republicans of the South. The few Radicals who call themselves Southern men have no principles whatever, so far as we have been able to see, and are ready to go for one thing or another—whatever pays best and offers the surest opening for office. There, then, remains the negroes, and if they are the Southern Republicans meant we cordially agree with the sentiments of the League. There can be no doubt that the laboring freedmen of the South are, or will be as soon as they understand the question, earnest advocates of free trade. The organ of that class of our citizens in this city very sensibly favors free trade, knowing it to be better for the laborers of the South. It is not difficult to see that the laboring freedmen of the South will have to bear the greater portion of the burden of protection, and they will not long be willing to submit to so great a taxation in order that the New England manufacturer, or the Pennsylvania miner, may make a profit of two or three hundred per cent. The abstract principle which now binds them to the Republican or Radical party cannot hold them there long at the cost of protection; and were the objects which they seek guaranteed to them by any other party, a black Radical would be difficult to find in the entire South. It is preposterous to suppose that the Radicals can hold these people in subjection as they are now doing by the claims of gratitude, for they already repudiate the idea with scorn. Commenting upon Gen Mower's order, the *Tribune* says that the negroes owe nothing to the North, and that the debt is on the other side. Yet the negroes are now Radicals because they distrust the assurances of the Southern people, and fear their oppression. Have they not done more already for the negro, voluntarily, than the people of the North? In what city in the country has the negro more privileges than in this? We do not deny that some of these privileges were given reluctantly, because it takes time to change public sentiment, but we do say that the Southern people have not broken faith with the blacks, nor have they interfered with any of their privileges when granted by law. We believe with the organ of the colored men in this city, that the negroes have worked out their own freedom, and that if left alone they would get along much better than they could with meddlesome interference from parties who were *præterea* ... in their enslavement for so many years, even though not directly slaveholders.

We all know that the Republican party is, and always has been, a protection party. At the same time, we are ready to admit that Mr. William Cullen Bryant, and the free trade league, have been Republican free traders, but they have formed an almost imperceptible minority. This minority has now been brought forward in the endeavor to lead the colored men to believe that the party is in favor of free trade, which they know to be necessary for the South and for themselves. If they have any regard for their own interests, they can never support a party which taxes their labor so enormously by tariffs and taxes on cotton and tobacco. As we have remarked above, their distrust of their own white people now makes them Radicals: but when they see that their best friends are at home, that Southern men regard their interest and well-being more highly than any others can, and that they may do better by following their advice than the advice of strangers, they will not be bound to the Radical party by the tie of gratitude which the North imagines strong enough to hold them forever.

We have only to wait, therefore, until the newly enfranchised blacks have learned to rely upon the honesty of Southern men, to find them joining heart and hand with the owners of the soil which they must cultivate, and with them opposing all parties which endeavor to put such a fraud as a protective tariff upon the country.

The Case of Surratt—The Murder Out at Last.

There can be no longer any doubt that Mrs. Surratt has been murdered. Yes, *murdered* is the word. A foul, a bloody, a hellish deed has been perpetrated by a gang of assassins acting as a Military Court. There is not a man who officiated in that conspiracy to assassinate a pure-minded, innocent, upright Christian lady that should not be tried for his life before a civil tribunal. The case is now clear, clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. Holt is the chief among the official murderers of Mrs. Surratt, and if there were law and justice in the land that assassin would swing for it. This is worse than an ordinary murder—for it is murder done under the form of law. Not satisfied with the knife or the bowl, not satisfied with the bullet or poison, they have suborned justice, they have perpetrated their devil's work by the hired executioner.

But if, fearing the consequences of the trial of the son of the murdered woman—if dreading the exposures that would be made by his counsel, they have concluded, as we are told by telegraph from Washington, "to abandon the trial," because "there is a general conviction prevailing in official quarters that the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt was not guilty of the crime for which she was executed"—if, afraid of these disclosures, they release John H. Surratt, then, we say, that John H. Surratt will be an accessary after the fact if he does not bring Holt and his fellow-murderers to trial—yes, to trial, and if guilty, let him suffer the full penalty of his crime. He owes it to the memory of that mother to procure the verdict of acquittal from the crime laid to her charge. This he can do—this he is bound to do, unless he wishes to take his place with her murderers—this he must do, if he would escape the remorse of conscience and the eternal disgrace that will cling to his name. By the memory of your innocent, pure-minded mother, if you, John A. Surratt, permit her murderers to escape justice, you will be an accomplice in their crime. The day that you breathe the free air of heaven once more you must commence the work—you must enter upon the performance of the duty which you owe to the being who gave you birth; and if you have a man's heart in your body, if you have a son's deep, abiding love for a mother, you will—not as a matter of vengeance—but impelled by an imperative sense of justice, bring her murderers to trial.—*Metropolitan Record.*

The Mobile *Register* says that Dr. J. C. Nott has reached Baltimore, opened his office, arranged his books and instruments, and with his animated energy had got ready for work. We are glad to learn that he has been welcomed with great cordiality as a most valuable accession to the city of Baltimore, and that patients were already seeking the benefit of his great professional skill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Boats and Shipping and Freedmen's Wages.—The following highly important order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, La., May 18th, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to owners, captains and agents of steamships, steamboats, barges, etc., that all vessels are liable, and will be held responsible for wages due freedmen for labor performed in loading or unloading the same; whether the labor has been performed under the immediate supervision of the officers of the vessels, or of a contractor employed by them.

By order of Brevet Maj. Gen J. A. Mower,
U. S. A. Assistant Commissioner.
THEO. H. STERLING,
Capt. 1st U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.

The Firemen's Festival.—The attendance at the Fair Grounds yesterday was, we regret to say, not so large as on the first day, but will, doubtless, be very large to-day.

In the trial of second hand steam engines the first prize was won by Fire Company No. 10, throwing water 269 feet through 1¼ inch nozzle, and the second by Jefferson No. 22, 226 feet same nozzle.

In the horse race, trotting with hand engine, one mile, the first prize was won by Volunteer No. 1—Time 4 44; the second by Chalmette No. 23—Time 4 59; and the third by Jackson No. 18—Time 5.15.

In the hurdle race, 4 hurdles, and one mile dash, the first prize, $50, was won, in 2:15 minutes, by T. W. Collens, Jr., and the second, $25, by J. W. Stack. One of the riders in this contest, Chas Maloney, aged about 20 years, was thrown or fell off, and died about an hour afterwards.

We did not remain to get the result of the other races. The exercises closed with dancing, which, as usual, kept up till a late hour.

Auction Sales.—The following sales only were made yesterday by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co.:

Two lots on St. Charles street, between Erato and Thalia streets	$5,000
Two lots on St. Charles street, between Delord and Calliope streets	5,500
Three lots on Dryades street, between Gircd and Julia streets	2,550
Two lots of ground on Second street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets	4,600
Two lots corner New Camp and St. Mary streets	3,050
Two lots on Common street, between Villere and Robertson streets	2,550
Cottage No. 315 St. Louis street, between Roman and Prieur streets	1,125
Two lots on Clio street, between Clara and Willow streets	1,000
One lot on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and White streets	1,000

Most of the property advertised was withdrawn from sale.

Disturbing Fire Alarm Boxes.—Officer Dove reports that on Friday night three men made several rounds through the First and Fourth Districts, opening the fire alarm boxes, and giving false alarms. It was, however, not possible to overtake them, but steps have been taken to prevent such things more effectually in future.

Mad New Policeman.—One of Mayor Heath's new appointees got drunk on Friday night, and wanted to fire upon some unoffending negroes. He would have created some serious disturbance but for the fact that he was promptly arrested by Mr. Hilborn, clerk to the Chief of Police, who happened to be present. To Mayor Heath's credit be it said, he was immediately discharged.

Embezzlement.—Chas. Hardy, arrested on a charge of embezzlement and breach of trust, made by Theodore Wennigerholz, 86 Tchoupitoulas street, was arraigned before Recorder Ahern yesterday morning. The prosecutor affirms that he placed $100 in legal currency in the hands of the accused for the purpose of procuring U. S. Treasury notes for the firm of H. A. Schuerman, and that he failed to procure the notes or return the money entrusted to him. The case was fixed for the 25th; bail $500.

Discharged.—Bailey Shepherd, Henry Washington, Joshua McGuire, and other negroes, charged with being instrumental in creating the disturbances on the Levee Thursday, were arraigned yesterday and discharged, the negroes promising to behave themselves in future.

The Cart Driving Homicide.—Moses Murphy the colored man charged with driving a cart over the little son of Mr. David Falres, on the 9th instant, at the corner of Erato and Carondelet streets, thereby causing his death, was examined yesterday before Recorder Ahern and sent for trial before the First District Court. The testimony elicited was in accordance with the statements already made in the papers.

Charge of Fraud.—H. A. Schuerman was arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Ahern, charged by John F. Douglas with obtaining freight from the steamer Julia, on the 27th of April, by fraudulent representations. The affidavit states that the freight was consigned to the accused, and that $184 98 was due thereon to Capt Wm Thompson and owners of the boat; that the accused secured the delivery of the freight to him by giving the clerk of the boat a check for the amount on the Bank of Commerce, and that this check, on presentation, proved to be worthless, and was given with a view to defraud. The accused was required to give bonds in $250, to answer on the 25th.

Larceny.—Mike Roach is charged with having stolen, on the 15th instant, clothing to the value of $60, from the room of Laurence Sweeney, corner of Rousseau and Jackson streets. The case was fixed for examination on the 27th, before Recorder Ahern.

Gored to Death by a Cow.—Mrs. Frederica Guerbrecht, of Jefferson City, was frightfully gored by an enraged cow, which she encountered way from home Friday morning. She died of the wounds yesterday.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The following sentences were pronounced yesterday:

Peter Oreibi, alias Pietro Manchini, charged with the murder of Louis Canoli, on the night of the 12th August last, on Domaine street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, and found guilty without capital punishment, to hard labor in the Penitentiary for life, the rule for a new trial being dismissed.

Charles Carroll, convicted of burglary and larceny, five years hard labor in the Penitentiary. Carroll was indicted on the same charge as above, with one William Norton and another John Smith, alias William Smith. Smith was acquitted and Carroll and Norton both convicted on the trial, about two weeks ago. Norton was sentenced on the 11th instant to seven years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, having been previously sentenced to five years on a similar charge, together with a fellow named Johnson, a one armed man, who, it will be remembered, endeavored to conceal himself in a coffin, at the office of an undertaker, Mr. Condon.

In the present case Carroll and Norton were convicted of having entered the store of H. Cohen, No. 170 Poydras street, on the night of the first of March, and stolen therefrom a lot of thirty revolvers and other articles. Carroll moved for a new trial, which was overruled, and he was sentenced as above.

Phillip Powers, convicted of feloniously entering the store of Mr. Buddecke, No. 60 Common street, on the night of the 20th of April, was sentenced to a fine of $10 and two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

John Hancock, colored, convicted of having on the evening of the 8th of March last, in a restaurant, corner of Tréme and Bienville streets, wounded with a dangerous weapon one Major Johnson, colored, was sentenced to six months' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Judge Howe remarked to Hancock that he thought best to send him to the State Penitentiary rather than let him lie idle in the Parish Prison. Hancock had good counsel, and got off well, as it is, having been charged with stabbing with intent to murder.

John Beverley, charged with robbing Thomas Nash, colored, of $41 in the "Negro St. Charles" drinking saloon, corner of Perdido and Baronne streets, on the 10th of April last, and convicted instead of larceny, was sentenced to the Parish Prison for three months. Nash, it will be remembered, proposed to treat his friend Beverley, when the latter took up his Nash's pocket-book from the counter and retreated in the most uncivil acceptation of the idea.

Rules for new trial respectively in the cases of Thomas N. Davis, found guilty of keeping a gambling house on St. Charles street, in the second story of the building No. 66; Timothy Briardon, convicted of embezzlement of a horse, wagon and four dozen brooms, and P. R. Burns charged by Mary A. Corlis with embezzlement to the extent of about a hundred dollars, and convicted, were taken under advisement.

Jefferson Davis.

Upon the greatness of the evil Jefferson Davis did, we need not dwell—of that there will be many to speak; but of own wrongdoing, now is not the time to be silent. For two years Jefferson Davis has been hidden in the casemates of Fortress Monroe, and for part of that time in irons and utter solitude; for two years he has rested under an accusation of plotting assassination—a charge urged by the President himself, and not withdrawn, even when thorough search had found no facts to sustain it; for two years he has been denied that which just laws grant to every prisoner—a trial. Does this imprisonment atone for the crimes whereof he is accused? No! And because no informal punishment can by any possibility satisfy the demands of justice, those who defend the long imprisonment of Mr. Davis without trial, on the ground that he deserved it, insult the dignity of the nation. The greater the crime, the more swift should be the retribution; and now that one great step has been taken, and that Jefferson Davis has been taken to Richmond, we demand justice—we demand his trial. For the honor of the United States we demand that the prisoner of state shall be tried or released. Our laws are written where all may read; of them there is no doubt; his deeds are a part of history; of them there is no question; the indictment is drawn, the witnesses are ready, on either side the counsel are prepared, the jury is empannelled, the court is in session, the prisoner is ready. Between him and the justice which is our boast, nothing intervenes but a ring of bayonets, a military order; and these must no longer overrule the supreme law. If, then, the United States is unable, or unwilling, or afraid to try Jefferson Davis for acts with which the world rings, let the fact be confessed, and let the prisoner be released.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The most prominent thought in one's mind, as he passes through this Exhibition, is that everybody should know so much. Each nation must be astonished at the knowledge of the other. But the deceptions are as numerous and more terrible than the astonishments. An inventor puts up a machine at great cost, and when he walks into the division of another nation, across the aisle, he finds a better invention for the same purpose. Certain nations, at a great expense, have sent whole categories of goods, not to show the progress they have made, but to compete for premiums, and their collections are miserable failures. Thus, for example, the Germans have had the courage and the misfortune to send to the Exhibition a considerable number of carriages; and when one passes from the French into the German collection, it is like passing into a *salon des refusés*, such as the French used to have at their annual Art Exhibition. Of course, in these striking contrasts lie the great value of the Exhibition, for by them workmen learn to estimate each other, and to measure the distance in perfection which separates them. These striking contrasts are frequent in the Exhibition.—*N. Y. Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM EUROPE.

Letter from Cyrus W. Field.

Cotton Quiet and Steady.

Reported Defeat of the Cretans

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Receipts and Disbursements.

Fair for Southern Destitute.

Gen's Grant, Thomas and Dent in Richmond.

The Storm at the Balize.

Lighthouse Foundation, Comprising 3500 Bales of Cotton, Submerged.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 18.—Revenue receipts today have been $500,000; for the week $2,500,000.

Washington, May 18.—The disbursements of the War Department for the week were $445,000; disbursements of the Navy Department for the same time, $311,000; disbursements of the Interior Department for the same time, $146,000; National Bank circulation, $2,956,000.

Washington, May 18.—A Fair for the relief of the destitute in the Southern States has been in progress here during the past week, and has netted between $3000 and $4000.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1867.

To the Agent of the Associated Press.

Sir—I have this afternoon received a telegram from I. C. Dean, secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, containing the annexed copy of a letter which appears in the London papers of this morning, which I send you for the information of the press.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir—The uninterrupted state of telegraphic communication with America is evinced in the fact that in the course of yesterday ninety messages passed, yielding £2501 7s. In order, however, to mitigate as far as possible the effect of vague and exaggerated rumors, I feel it my duty, as chairman of this company, to ask you to place the public in possession of the following facts: On the 5th inst. it was reported that on the 4th, at 6:30 p. m., a large iceberg grounded off the harbor of Heart's Content, N. F., about one and a half miles N. N. W. of the northern point, and 200 yards east of the 1866 cable, in about 16 fathoms of water. No danger, with the present wind. On the 8th inst. it was reported that the iceberg had disappeared, but in passing over the cable of 1866, it seems that some damage must have been done, for the signal through that cable became imperfect and have now ceased. The cable of 1865, however, is unimpaired, and there is no reason to doubt that the injury to the cable of 1866 will be repaired without delay or any considerable expense. I need only add that the capacity of the cable of 1865 exceeds the requirements of the business, great as it is, between this country and America.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES E. STEWART,
Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, 26 Old Broad street, London, May 17th, 1867.

New York, May 18.—The clerks in the Post Office, in this city, have given $650 to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

New York, May 18.—Specie shipments today, $2,081,000.

Baltimore, May 18.—Cotton quiet and scarce at 26 to 26½c for Middling Uplands. Coffee dull; Prime Rio scarce, 18 to 19c, gold. Flour dull and nominal at yesterday's decline. Corn—sales at $1 10 for White, and $1 07 for Yellow Western Mixed. Sugar firm. Provisions dull but firm; prices unchanged. Whisky $2 32 to $2 33 in bond.

New York, May 18.—Arrived from Liverpool, steamer Hansa. Cotton a shade easier; sales 900 bales, at 28c for Middling Uplands. Flour dull; 10 to 25c lower; superfine State $10 75 to $11 80; extra $12 to $13 25. Wheat dull, 1 to 2c lower. Corn opened firmer, and closed quiet and rather easier at $1 30 to $1 33 for old, and $1 23 to $1 25 for new mixed Whisky firmer; $2 33 to $2 35 in bond. Mess Pork dull, closing at $23 25. Lard steady. Naval Stores steady and unchanged. Groceries quiet and steady. Freights dull.

St. Louis, May 18.—Tobacco is firm and the better qualities are slightly higher. Cotton firm at 31c. Flour dull and unsettled; prices drooping. Wheat flat at $2 50 to $2 70 for spring. Corn firm and steady at $1 06 to $1 13 per bushel. Oats steady, and selling at 88 to 90c. Pork steady at $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon Shoulders 8¾ to 9, Ribbed Sides 11½, Clear Sides 12¼. Plain Hams 12¼. Sugar-cured Hams 15½ to 16. Lard easier at 12¼. Choice steam Whisky quiet at 27c in bond.

Cincinnati, May 18.—Flour and Wheat dull. Corn quiet and dull at 92 to 93c for No. 1, in elevator. Oats quiet at 72 to 74c. Whisky $1 30 to $1 32 in bond. Mess Pork dull at $22 50. Bulk Meats firm at 8 to 10c. Bacon steady—Shoulders 9c; Clear Sides 12c. Lard 12¼c. Cheese dull at 12¼c.

Mobile, May 18.—Cotton market quiet—sales 700 bales. Middling Uplands 25c. Receipts 56 bales.

Savannah, May 18.—Cotton easier. Sales 200 bales. Middling Uplands 26c. Receipts 330 bales.

Richmond, May 18.—Gens Grant, Thomas and Dent arrived here to-day, from Washington.

Vicksburg, May 18.—Passed up—steamer Stonewall at 10, and the Alice Vivian at 11 A. M.; and the Olive Branch at 1, and the Garret at 5 P. M. Passed down—Great Republic at 1, and the Liberty and barges at 2 P. M. River falling.

Galveston, May 18.—The receipts of Cotton for the week were 1883 bales; sales of the week 3233 bales; prices to-day unchanged; Low Middling 17¼c for gold. The steamer Wilmington took out 967 bales. Gold steady at 136.

Louisville, May 18.—The markets are unchanged in every respect. Pork $22 25 to $22 75. Flour unchanged. Corn $1 08 to $1 10, sacks included. Tobacco—sales to-day 142 hhds ranging from $1 50 to $20 25 per 100 lbs. Bacon and Lard unchanged.

London, May 18—Evening.—Money quiet and steady. Consols 92⅛. 5-20's 72¾.

Liverpool, May 18—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady, closing at opening prices; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet. Pork closed at 79s. Lard 51s. 6d.

London, May 18.—The Turks claim a great victory over the Cretans in a recent battle.

Paris, May 18.—The Corps Legislatiff opposes the Emperor's proposed army bill.

Liverpool, May 18, 2 P. M.—Pork has advanced one shilling since the opening, and is now quoted at 79s. 6d. Cotton quiet and steady.

Southwest Pass, May 18—6 A. M.—Cloudy, wind light from E. N. E. Barometer 29.85.

The lighthouse tender Geranium, Capt. Dilbery, paid the bar one of her periodical visits yesterday. The dredge machine came off this morning and is all right. Another house is being put up at Pilot town, but it will be years before the place will assume its former appearance.

During the late hurricane the keeper of the Southwest Pass Lighthouse was obliged, with his family, to take refuge in the upper story of the dwelling, their being three feet of water over the first floor. The Gulf is rapidly encroaching upon the land in that neighborhood, and in a year or two the Lighthouse will be in West Bay, surrounded entirely by water and untenable. A portion of the foundation of this Lighthouse consists of 3500 bales of cotton, which at the present ruling of cotton would be worth $456,750.

We have the Havana *Commercial Bulletin* of the 14th inst., from which we quote: "The Sugar market is firm. No. 12 6¾ to 7. Exchange on Spain 3 to 4 per cent premium; on London 10½ to 11 premium; on Paris 1½ discount; on New York 28 to 28½ discount. Mexican ounces are 2½ per cent premium. American gold 1 per cent premium. Loading for New Orleans, brig Galveston, Merryman.

Southwest Pass, May 18, 8 P. M.—Wind E. N. E., light. Barometer 29.90. Arrived—schooner Henry Travers, Richards, from Utilla 7 days, to master.

On the bar—ship Antartic.

Inside—ship Neutab, schooner Henry Travers, and one tugboat.

The Agnes went to sea at 7.30 P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Philadelphia, May 18.—Sailed, steamship Juniata, for New Orleans.

New York, May 18.—Arrived, Geo. Cromwell, from New Orleans.

Annapolis, Md., May 18.—A hundred Americans assembled to honor Gov. Wright's memory. Mr. Jay presided, and Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, pronounced a eulogy.

London, May 18.—The rinderpest has appeared in several counties in England.

Frankfort, May 18—Evening.—5-20's, 76¾.

Washington, May 18.—In application for mandamus before the District Court to compel registrars to enter names, it was held that a mandamus could not issue until after the expiration of two days appointed by law to correct the lists.

In the case of Dr. Boyd, whose vote was rejected on the ground of conviction and fourteen years' sentence for aiding the escape of slaves, and who ineffectually produced Lincoln's pardon, the Court held that the pardon in itself did not restore rights of citizenship, but that the action for which Boyd was convicted was not infamous, and that he should vote.

London, May 18—Noon.—Money market firmer. Bonds 72⅛. Consols 92¼.

Florence, May 18.—The frigate Colorado, with tender Frolic, arrived at Messina.

Liverpool, May 18, noon.—Cotton opened quiet. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¼d; Middling Orleans 11⅜d. Markets generally quiet. Corn further declined—quoted 41. Pork buoyant, 78s. 6d. Beef has advanced to 127s. 6d. Lard 51s. 9d.

New York, May 18.—Stocks active, but prices lower, owing to the report of a poor bank statement. Gold 136⅜. Sterling, 60 days, 109⅜. Sight 110¼. Five-twenties, 1862 coupons, 109⅛.

Shipments of Gold to-day will reach two millions. Report says there will be a loss of legal tenders in the bank statement.

Flour 10c lower. Wheat drooping. Corn 1c better. Mess Pork $23 25. Lard quiet—12¼c for tierce, 13¼c for keg. Whisky steady.

Cotton steady—Middling Uplands 28¼c. Freights quiet. Receipts of Cotton for the week 8000 bales. Stock in port estimated at 180,000 bales.

Southwest Pass, May 18, noon.—Passed up, steamship Morgan, Lawless, Galveston, with Gen. Sheridan and staff, to C. A. Whitney & Co., at 3 A. M.

Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore, Havana and Key West, to Weatherspoon & Halsey, steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New York, merchandise and passengers, to Jas. Connoly & Co., at 8 P. M.

Arrived down, ship Mutabah.

The Quaker Coquette.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

Dear, coy coquette, but once we met,
But once, and yet 'twas once too often;
Plunged in ... waves in silvery snares,
All vainly pray to her heart to soften.
Yet seemed ... those eyes of blue,
Veiled ... and August lashes under,
O'er ... dwelt therein I feel,
And could have knelt in reverent wonder!

Poor heart, alas! what eye could pass
That auburn mass of curls careering;
That pure white brow, more regal now,
By its simplicity of dressing;
Lips dewy red, ... Cupid's bed
Of rose leaves up-end on Mount Hymettus—
With balm imbued, they might be wooed,
But, on! they praise, she would not let us.

No jewels deck her radiant neck—
What pearl would reck its tone to rival?
A ... the fashion's old,
A ribbon ... such trifle;—
O, past belief, the lily's leaf
In dark relief, seen off the whiteness
Of all the breast, not veiled and pressed,
Beneath her Quaker collar's lightness.

And milk-white robes, ... globes,
Than Roman maids are drawn by Gibbon,
Are gently braced with classic taste,
A round her waist beneath a ribbon,
And there ... to bil... fold,
... ...
Not hide, but dim, ...
Well turned, and ..., and trim, I warrant:

O, ... maid, were I more staid,
Or you ... ...
... ...
... ... Maya!
How ... in ...
From top to toe my ... I'd cover,
That in the end, the convert Friend
Might ... a ... lover.

Speeches of Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Richmond, May 11.—A large mass meeting was held to-night at the African church; half the audience were whites, many being ladies. Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith addressed the meeting.

Mr. Greeley said he did not come to dictate to any party or sect, either as to their views or antecedents, but simply to state his views to the citizens of Virginia in reference to public affairs. He spoke in friendly feeling. Feuds and hatred should be dropped. He favored immediate submission to all acts of Congress. Immediate reconstruction, full and equal rights, and the speedy enfranchisement of rebels now disfranchised by act of Congress. The action of the Southern people during the last two years in not organizing a free suffrage government caused the reconstruction act, which should be at once accepted. He was opposed to confiscation, and advised the colored people to buy farms, as the surest way to get them. He denounced and discountenanced mobs, and eulogized the colored people for their good conduct and bravery during the war. He foretold a happy prospect for the South. Universal suffrage must be engrafted on all the States and every Federal Constitution. He said no one favored confiscation but Mr. Stevens. He hinted of all the public lands being sold, so that colored people could get them. The latter days of Virginia would be prouder and greater than the former.

He received enthusiastic greeting, cheering and applause throughout.

Gerrit Smith then arose, and in a forcible speech, blamed the north more than the south for the war. Pro slavery men in the north had always helped the south. He concluded that slavery was not in the union. Virginia was not a State, but must be reconstructed. All the states should be in bonds of mutual love. He hoped the south would accept the situation and come in. The southerners are a conquered people and should admit it. Such admission was no disgrace. They fought well. The whole people of the south should submit promptly to the terms prescribed by congress. He held the state rights and northern pro-slavery men to blame with southern slavery for the war. He was opposed to confiscation, and assured his audience that they need not fear. Universal suffrage for all, equal rights for all races and colors, was his doctrine. All persons shall vote. He was opposed to disfranchising any one. He asked the colored people of the south to petition congress to give the franchise to the late rebels. It should be a gracious act. He advised all to go to work, come in as states, and elect proper men to congress. The north would help the south to money and aid of all kinds. The colored man must not vote for any one not opposed to slavery and in favor of equal rights and equal suffrage. As all people, the colored man was the equal of the white, and must be so respected. He made a lengthy speech about mobs, and said that black mobs were as bad as slavery. He told the negroes to leave mobs to the whites, to be orderly and law abiding, to seek justice in the courts and at the ballot box, to build schools and churches, and to drink no rum. Let the question, "What is a black man?" be answered, "A good citizen, who drinks no rum." Let the white man drink all the rum, and the black man work and buy land, and he will soon own half the land in Virginia. He was repeatedly applauded, and at one time received three cheers, in which white persons present joined heartily.

Judge Underwood and Gov. Pierpont also delivered addresses.

General Schofield has left for Norfolk to spend the week.

A FALSEHOOD.—The report that the grand jury had indicted Gen. Breckenridge and Judge W. H. Thomas is untrue.

THE KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 15th says:

The readers of the *Courier* have already been advised of the election of the Democratic candidates for Congress in every district of the State by sweeping majorities, in all but the two mountain districts—the Eighth and Ninth—which were represented in the last Congress by Randall and McKee, Radicals. In both of these districts the majorities are decided, although not overwhelming—Adams beating Rice, his competitor in the Eighth, about 750 votes, and Young beating McKee about 1900 votes, and McKee and Green together about 1200. In the entire State the Democratic majorities sum up the magnificent figures of 42,200 over the Radical and third party combined.

The following figures give to us what will prove to be almost the exact official majorities in each District of the Democratic candidates over the combined votes of the two other parties:

First District—Trimble's majority		7,924
Second "	Bryan's "	4,981
Third "	Hise's "	6,000
Fourth "	Knott's "	5,414
Fifth "	Gilvey's "	3,556
Sixth "	Jones's "	5,611
Seventh "	Beck's "	6,891
Eighth "	Adams's "	750
Ninth "	Young's "	1,200
Total Democratic majority in the State		42,326

The above figures, taking into consideration the small vote polled throughout the State, render it almost absolutely certain that in August next Helm's majority for Governor will not be less than 75,000 over the Radical and third parties combined.

The Riot in Galveston.

Stephen Paschal (colored) was introduced, and commenced speaking, addressing himself to the whites—stated that if he had had the same opportunity they possessed, he would have been one of the smartest men under the heavens. "The colored man was the smartest man on the globe." [Voice in the crowd, you're a liar.] Cries here arose of "put him out," "put him out." Paschal said, "yes put him out." Several women made for the party who had interrupted the speaker. The confusion became general, and about fifty pistol shots were fired, which caused the crowd to disperse in all directions, even to the speakers on the stand. When we looked behind, we only saw Mr. Wbildin, Major Moore, of San Antonio, Capt. Davis, of the Revenue Cutter, Judge Baldwin, Mr. Wiley, and Ruby, the colored school teacher. The greater, together with the lesser lights, had ignominiously fled the field. We saw a medical gentleman, with a plug hat, and eye glasses under a bench alongside of a negro woman, each trying to get as close to the floor as they possibly could. Such confusion, such excitement, we never saw before.

The man who cried out "you're a liar was a United States soldier. This the negroes all agree in stating, as well as a gentleman well known in the city, who was standing by him, and not only saw the man, but heard him cry out. There were two persons injured, one negro shot in the thumb, and one white man shot in the shoulder. The firing was mostly in the air, and done entirely by negroes; this we saw ourself, are willing to swear to it; and we had the best possible position for seeing what was going on.

After the shooting subsided, the valiant warriors, the choice spirits, the staunch supporters of the negroes, began one by one to sneak back to the stand, where we had remained looking on at the disturbance. The moon hid herself behind the clouds, as if blushing at the cowardice displayed, occasionally bursting forth as if in indignation, revealing to our curious gaze the pale faces and trembling bodies of the arrant cowards who had exercised so much selfishness in looking after A No. 1. Women began to crowd us out of our place on the stand. The officers of the meeting succeeded in quieting and when we left the speaking was going on as if nothing had occurred, although the assemblage was greatly reduced in numbers.—*News.*

The minister of a small church in London recently gathered together the thieves and tramps of Golden Lane, Barbican, and after feeding them with tea and cake, which the report says "disappeared with amazing rapidity," has instructed them in the early persecution of their church. Speeches were afterwards delivered by a bricklayer's labor, a bird-fancier, and a thief.

Montana is believed to be the richest mineral country in the world. In 1866 the population was less than 30,000, and the yield of gold was $18,000,000. In the same year Idaho produced $17,000,000, Colorado $17,000,000, Oregon $8,000,000. California, with a population more than ten times as great, produced $25,000,000.

In Chicago the railway companies and manufacturers have decided to pay men by the hour.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1867.

The general market has exhibited very little activity at any time throughout. The demand for Sugar and Molasses was of a retail character principally, and the movement in Western Produce evinced barely moderate animation, attended with additional firmness in Oats, an easier feeling in Flour, and a decline in Corn and Lard; while operations in our leading staple, owing to the increased impediments offered to the negotiation of Exchange, were almost brought to a stand-still, the sales at the close summing up barely 900 bales at unchanged prices, the market closing with a hardening tendency.

We have few transactions to report in Corn, operations being almost entirely suspended as well by the general indisposition of dealers to purchase as by the marked scarcity of "greenbacks." Gold opened this morning nominally at 136, against 137⅛ at New York, but later advices being less favorable, it receded, and closed heavy at 135⅛. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. In the open market the transactions were light, including $30,000 and $36,000 at 135¾; $10,000 at 135⅜, $13,000 at the same, and $10,000 at 136. There were no sales of American Silver reported, the counter rates for which were 128¼ to 129. In Mexican dollars we noticed a sale of 30,000 in different sums, at figures averaging 131¼.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was of a restricted character from the opening to the close of business. The offerings were light throughout, and the demand limited, the downward tendency of Gold restraining dealers from operating. Hence the negotiations were inconsiderable, including the following bills: £1000 bill of lading and £1000 A1 Sterling at 146, £5000 A1 on private terms, £10,000 Bank at 148¼, £1500 bankers' ten days' sight, at 149½, and £1000 Clear at 106⅞ for Gold. The sales of Francs comprised 50,000 A1 Commercial at 3 92½, 40,000 and 100,000 at 3 90, 25,000 bankers' at 3 85, and 100,000 do.—a sale which has been withheld. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 145 for bill of lading bills, 146 for A1, and 149 for Bank; while Francs rule at 3 92½ to 3 90 for A1 Commercial, and 3 88¾ for Bank.

Domestic Exchange was dull and drooping throughout. The banks checked on New York at par to ¼ and ⅛ per cent. discount, generally at the intermediate rate. The counter demand was light. There was little commercial offering, with rates indicating a decided tendency in favor of buyers, the sales comprising the following bills: $30,000 bank checks on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount; $12,000, $15,000, $30,000 and $80,000 at ⅛; $40,000 at ⅛, $90,000, in different sums, at 11 16 to ¾, and $10,000 at 1. The closing rates for commercial sight were ¾ to 1 per cent discount.

There was no movement whatever noticeable in Stocks. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoors.

City Bonds were dull and inanimate, no sales being reported throughout the day. 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.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money reported. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 41 to 43c per dollar, and State notes at 83 to 83½c. 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.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1867.

COTTON.—The movement to-day has been of a restricted character, buyers being prevented from operating by the continued obstacles presented to the negociation of Exchange. The supply was light and poorly assorted, and factors who offered, exhibited renewed anxiety to sell, although generally quite firm in their pretensions, but as the demand was limited throughout, the business transacted has been to a trifling extent, comprising at the close barely 900 bales, eight brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated no material alteration, the principal portion of the lists still realizing figures within the range of last evening's quotations, which were as follows: Ordinary 21 to 22c, Good Ordinary 23 to 24c, Low Middling 25 to 26c, and Middling 27 to 28c, adding that the market closed with a tendency to increased firmness.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,462
Received to-day	774
Received previously	714,...
Cleared to-day	1,...
Cleared previously	714,...
Stock on hand	112,...

The exports comprise 1018 bales for New York, 5210 for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. The supply of the domestic production is very light, but the demand is limited and only of a retail character. We have not any sales to report, but 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 Sugar.—Molasses, 40 to 50c per gallon for Fermenting and 72c for Prime. There is a large stock of Cuba Sugar and Molasses on hand, but very little demand for Sugar and none for Molasses. There were sales of four sales of 25 boxes each, No. 12 Cuba Sugar at 11¾c per lb. No. 12 in boxes quoted at 11¾ to 11½c, grocery grades in hhds 11¾c per lb. In the total absence of sales of Cuba Molasses we are compelled to omit all quotations.

TOBACCO.—There was a good inquiry to-day but the stock is held at higher prices than buyers are willing to pay, and the sales are confined to 4 hhds at 3c. The market is very firm and we continue to quote:

LIGHT. Inferior and	Trashy	HEAVY. Inferior and	Trashy
Lugs ...	3½ @ 4	Lugs ...	4 @ 4½
Good Lugs ...	4½ @ 5	Good Lugs ...	4½ @ 5
Inf to Com Leaf	6 @ 7	Inf to Com Leaf	5 @ 6
Medium Leaf ...	7½ @ 8	Medium Leaf ...	6 @ 7
Fair Leaf ...	10 @ 12½	Fair ...	11 @ 13
Fine Leaf ...	13 @ 15	Fine ...	14 @ 17
Choice Selections 16 @ 21		Choice Selections 19 @ 21	

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Laurel Hill, from Louisville, Strader, from Cincinnati, and the towboat Turner, with three barges, from Indiana, have arrived since yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull, even at declining prices. The principal sales to-day are confined to 75 bbls Superfine at $12 75; 100 Choice Extra at $17 75, and 100 at $18 87½c per bbl. During the day Superfine was offered at $12 50 per bbl, without selling.

CORN.—The demand is good, but at lower rates, prices showing a decline of 10c per bushel. There were sales to day of 20,000 sacks, of which 8000 White, Yellow, and Mixed, 200 White, and 800 White Mixed at $1 25 per bushel, 700 White at $1 30, 1500 Yellow and White at $1 25 to $1 30, 500 Mixed, Yellow and White at $1 30, 1500 Choice White at $1 30, 700 fancy White at $1 35, 5000 sacks White Yellow and Mixed, on private terms, and 2000 Yellow and Mixed at $1 20 per bushel.

OATS.—Are in light supply—the demand is only moderate but prices are firm. Sales to day 500 sacks at 92½c, and 184 at 95c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is scarce and in request. It is selling in small lots at $2 75 per 100 lbs. A lot of 150 sacks sold at $2 70.

HAY.—Is in good supply, but in limited demand—Common to Fair Western is selling in small lots to the trade at $32 per ton, Choice $34.

LARD.—The market is dull and prices are lower. A lot of 100 kegs Prime sold at 13¾c per lb. Tierces are quoted nominally at 13c.

BACON.—Is in good demand in a jobbing way. Clear Sides are scarce. The principal sales are 10 tierces Sugar-cured Hams at 15½c, 6, 6 and 15 do. at 16c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 9½c, Ribbed Side 13c, Clear Ribbed Sides 13c, Clear Sides 13¼ to 13½c, Sugar-cured Hams 16¼ to 17c per lb.

PORK.—The market continue very dull, and only a few small sales, of about 25 bbls Mess each, are made at $24 25 to $24 37½ per bbl. It is retailing at $25 per bbl.

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 17¾ to 18¾c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime. It is retailing at 24¾ to 25¾c, currency.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 25 to $3 25 per bbl; New Onions $3 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. New Western is quoted at 30c per lb. Northern is selling at 20 to 33c, Old Western 8 to 20c per lb.

DRIED APPLES.—Sell at 9c per lb. on the landing.

VINEGAR.—We quote Cider at 22½c per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—We quote Spirits Turpentine at 65c 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.

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

HIDES.—The supply is light and the demand is good at 9½ to 10½c per lb for Green, and 14½ to 16c per lb for Dry Country.

WOOL.—The receipts are light. There is a fair demand for shipment. We quote 28 to 34c per lb for Washed, 10 to 15c for Burry, 15 to 20c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for Texas ¼ to ⅜ Merino, and 24 to 27c for ⅜ to ¾ Merino.

COAL OIL.—Is jobbing at 48 to 55c in barrels, and 55 to 50c in cans.

SALT.—The stock is light; the demand is good. Some 87 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 bushel.

STAR CANDLES.—The market is dull. They are retailing at 16¼c per lb for 12 oz, 17 to 17¼c for 13 oz, 19 to 19½c for 14 oz, and 22 to 22½c for full weight.

WHISKY.—Only a retail business is doing at $3 to $3 20 per gallon, and Louisiana at $1 50 to $1 60 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 15 to 18c 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 10¼ to 11c. It is retailing at 11 to 12c per lb.

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

Pamphlets.—The market is quiet but firm. The rates are ¾c 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 ⅝d. Sail for Liverpool 17-32 to 9-16d for Cotton. Havre 1¼d.

CATTLE MARKET.

OVER OR TARASCON'S, May 18, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—15 Texas Beeves and 295 Sheep. Sold—164 Texas Beeves, 126 Hogs, 101 Sheep and 41 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—710 Texas Beeves, 18 Calves and Yearlings, 471 Hogs, 1700 sheep and 47 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, Choice, ⅌ lb net	— @ — 16
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ — 14
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— @ — 12
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	60 00 @ 65 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	30 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	15 00 @ 20 00
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	— @ —
Hogs	— @ —
Choice Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	5 00 @ 6 00
Texas Sheep, ⅌ head	— @ —
Western Sheep, ⅌ head	5 00 @ 6 75
Milch Cows, first quality, ⅌ head	— @ 100 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	50 00 @ 75 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	10 00 @ 15 00
Calves, ⅌ head	8 — @ 15 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ⅌ head	1 50 @ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 18, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Grant, Holmes, for New York. A Moulton
Steamship Agnes, Bourne, for Indianola. C A Whitney & co
Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, for Apalachicola. Holt & Briggs
Steamship Florida, Gilmary, for Apalachicola. Post & Holt...
Steamship Tappahannock, Munns, for Corpus Christi. Perkins & Hersey
Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Galveston. C A Whitney & co
Steamship Austin, Farwell, for Galveston. C A Whitney & co
Steamer Mississippi, Thompson, for St Louis. Master
Steamer Messenger, Dean, for Cincinnati. Master
Steamer H Adkins, Gere, for St Louis. Master
Bark Edouard, (French) Blanchon, for Bordeaux. Lesser & Lotter
Schr Mary Matilda, Stokes, for Pensacola. Master
Schr Farragut, Cousens, for Boston. Geo W Hynes & co
Schr Dawn, Hopkins, for Mobile. Master
Schr N B Borden, Haley, for Ruatan Island. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, from New York 10th inst. to Jas Connoly & co ...
Steamship Morgan, Lawless, from Galveston, to Chas A Whitney & co ...
Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore via Havana and Key West, to Witherspoon & Halsey ...
Schr Texana, ..., Taylor, ... days from Pensacola, to master—New Basin
Four Luggers from the Coast—2d district ...

—STEAMBOATS—

Starlight, Hays from Carolina Bluffs.
Family ..., Koons, from ...
Fletcher, ..., from Bayou Ma...
Hunter, Jennifreau, from Pointe a la Hache

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Shark, Moore, from St Louis, with four barges.
The tugboat J M Turner, Alexander ... barges ... 236 tons hay 300 bushels corn ...

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, May 11—Arrived ... S C Evans Hammond, from Apalachicola.
Boston, May 11—Cleared, bark Coon E M Neil, Waite, for Orleans; 13th—arrived, schr S Sawyer, from Pensacola.

FOREIGN PORTS

Liverpool, April ...—Arrived ships Kite, Thayer ...; 27th Joan Mayer, ... and Vigilant ...; 28th Hanna, ... from New Orleans ... Southern Rights, from Galveston; 30th Lord Stanley, Jones, for Pensacola.
Bordeaux, April 25—Arrived bark Maria Jeune, from New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, from New York.
Ship Narragansett, Hamlin, from Bordeaux March ...
Bark Arthur Briggs, ... days from Palermo, to A F Cochran.
Ship ... and Gordon 10 days from Belize, (Hon.)
Brig Neptune ... from Havana.

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship General Grant—1018 bales cotton ... sundries.
INDIANOLA—Per steamship Agnes—...
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship City of Port-au-Prince ...
APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Florida—...
CORPUS CHRISTI—Per steamship Tappahannock—...
GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—...
GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin—...
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—...
CINCINNATI—Per steamer Messenger—...
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Hy Adkins—...
BORDEAUX—Per bark Edouard—90 bales ... and ... sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Mary Matilda—3 bbls flour ...
BOSTON—Per schr Farragut—... bales cotton ...
MOBILE—Per schr Dawn—... sundries.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr N B Borden—... flour and sundries.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Rapidan—...
BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST AND HAVANA—Per steamship Cuba—...
PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—...

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ST LOUIS—Per ... [illegible]

JEFFERSON—Per steamer ... [illegible]

CAROLINA BLUFFS—Per steamer Starlight—... [illegible]

POINTE-A-LA HACHE—Per steamer Hunter—... [illegible]

BAYOU MACON—Per steamer ... [illegible]

COAST—Per four luggers—185 bbls potatoes 32 bbls onions ... lot old iron and sundries to order.

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD

May 18—14 bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co ... [illegible]

Executive Committee of the Relief Fund.

Statement of monies collected up to this date for the relief of sufferers from overflows:

From the First District—cash	$11,482 50	
" Second "	5,686 15	
" Third "	315 00	
" Fourth "	100 00	
From non-residents, (previously reported)	200 00	$17,781 65
From Messrs. Mohan, McGuin & Thorn, Committee of Board of Trade, Washington, D. C., through the hands of Gen Beauregard	300 00	
Mr. Franklin, President N. Y. Life Ins Company, through the hands of Dr. J. S. Copes	100 00	
C. H. Townsend, N. Y., through the hands of Messrs. W. C. Tompkins & Co.	100 00	500 00
		$18 281 65

The Committee desire to tender their particular acknowledgments to Messrs. Mohan, McGuin & Thorn, Com. Washington, D. C., M. Franklin, Pres't N. Y. C. H. Townsend, N. Y., and to the following named Banks and Bankers for donations included in the above statement, viz:

From City National Bank	$500 00
" First National Bank	500 00
" Southern Bank	100 00
" Smith, Newman & Co.	250 00
" Pike, Lapeyre & Co.	250 00
" Burke & Co.	100 00
	$1 700 00

Value of supplies contributed	$3 070 00
Value of supplies distributed	2,711 96

GEO. O. SWEET,
Secretary E. C. R. F.
New Orleans, 10th May, 1867. my18 1t

THE "ARROW TIE,"
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS.
For sale at the lowest prices, by
H. T. BARTLETT & H. W. HAYNE,
GENERAL AGENTS, 43 CARONDELET STREET.
THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.
N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. my19 3m

Fifth Ward, Second District.

Address of the Executive Committee of the National Reconstruction Party to the Voters of the Fifth Ward.

OLD landmarks are obliterated, and, under the provisions of the Military bill, the Executive Committee of the National Reconstruction Party of Louisiana, in and for the Fifth Ward of the Second District of the city of New Orleans, earnestly calls upon all true and honest citizens of said Ward to aid in carrying out, faithfully and without mental reservation, all the requirements of said bill, now the supreme law of the land.

The worst of political regeneration must be a labor of love, and to all, irrespective of color and past political differences, this Executive Committee advises prompt fidelity under the law, and a free, calm and dispassionate interchange of ideas between all, so that the greatest good to all—white, colored or black, freemen or freedmen—may result from harmony, good will and patriotic motives.

Register first—meet often; and, as freemen worthy of the name calling you together, discuss the relative merits of those upon whom, by your united action, must rest the all-important work of redeeming your lost political status; and, in all your deliberations, remember that your interests, and that of those who cluster around the hearthstone, are at stake. Then act as one man, and let justice and right triumph, though all else be rent asunder.

(Signed) JULIEN MICHEL,
O. De BUYS,
ERASME NEE,
L. E. FORSTALL,
Committee.
JAMES R. CURELL, President.
E. A. BOZONIER, Secretary. my19 1t

Wanted.
A FEMALE FRENCH TEACHER, to teach small children, in the afternoon, in a school. Address at the school, corner Conti and Bourbon, over the grocery. Entrance on Conti street. my19 1t

Cow Peas.
2000 BUSHELS best planting PEAS, in store and to arrive. For sale by T. C. MURPHY & CO. 34 Poydras street
my6 1m

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. 47 Carondelet street, corner of Union.
SATURDAY, May 25th, 1867, at ... o'clock M., at the Merchants and ... Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold—
THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in the Second District ... Customhouse, Burgundy, Murat and Alexander streets, designated by the Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive. ...
ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ... Toulouse, Alexander and Napoleon streets ...
ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in the Second District ... Toulouse, St. Peter ... John street, and St. James street ...
Terms: One-third cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, the remainder in one and two years ... [illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND EAST.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On SUNDAY ... Express leaves at 7 P. M.
On and after MONDAY ... TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS leave the Calliope street Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. going North, arrive at New Orleans at ... P. M. and 7 P. M.
This ... route to the North, East and West, giving facilities to 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.
24 HOURS IN ADVANCE of Mobile and Gt. Northern.
This Road carries 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 ... City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and Rotunda St. Charles Hotel.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sup't.
ED. WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent. ...

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.
[illegible]

Notice.
[illegible]

"Paris Guide."
[illegible]
FRANCIS BOUVAIN.

Advertisements in the "Paris Guide."
10 Editions of 10,000 Copies Each.
[illegible]
FRANCIS BOUVAIN.

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 the drivers, or leave them at the Sawmill, 164 and 166 ... Derbigny, near St. Ann, Old Basin, and at the Office, 84 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, Attorney.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
The undersigned agents for the above wealthy Company are now prepared to issue the most liberal Policies for Life or Endowment. ...
FOSDICK & STOCKTON, General Agents for Louisiana and Texas.
my11 1m 80 Camp street, corner Natchez.

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, situate on Gentilly Road and Marigny Canal, ten acclimated Durham, Ayershire 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,
ap21 1m 2p No. 9 Perdido street.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
A sure cure to be had for the above diseases at DR. S. RIES, No. 124 St. Philip street.
Also, instant relief of Croup, Sore Throat, &c., &c.
All sorts of Fresh Wounds, Sores and Ulcers cured, even though derived from secret diseases.
Remedies for Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Tapeworms, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Corns, and all chronic diseases.
A special remedy for each and every disease.
Certificates of persons cured of the above diseases can be seen in most of the newspapers of this city, and also in the office, No. 124 St. Philip street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, many more may be seen.
Office hours: from 1 to 2½ o'clock P. M. every day.
may18 2t

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 called at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, 126 Gravier street, or inform the authorized canvassers, Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, Capt. LEON FREMEAUX, or E. SALAUN, of the number of shares desired.
E. FARRAND, President.
M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Secretary. my3 tf

STATE OF LOUISANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THIS TENTH DAY of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first, before me, WILLIAM JOSEPH CASTELL, a Notary Public in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, ... and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned, personally came and appeared
The parties hereinafter ... [illegible]
ARTICLE I.
The corporate name of the Association shall be the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ARTICLE II.
The place of business and legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the city of New Orleans.
ARTICLE III. [illegible]
ARTICLE IV.
The President of the Association is hereby constituted the officer on whom citations may be served.
ARTICLE V. [illegible]
ARTICLE VI. [illegible]
ARTICLE VII. [illegible]
ARTICLE VIII. [illegible]
ARTICLE IX. [illegible]
ARTICLE X.
The term for which this Corporation is formed shall be twenty five years.
ARTICLE XI. [illegible]
ARTICLE XII. [illegible]
The parties to this act are
DAVID F. HAVEN,
DAVID ... MARTIN,
FRANK BAKER,
THOMAS O. ROSETT,
JOHN ... STRONG,
JOHN A. A. WEST,
LEE CRANDALL,
A. W. FAULKNER.
[illegible]
D. PEIRCE,
D. MARTIN,
F. BAKER,
THOS. O. ROSETT,
A. W. FAULKNER,
JOHN ... STRONG,
JOHN A. A. WEST,
LEE CRANDALL,
CHAS. P. LEVEN,
THEO. KENSHAW,
W. J. CASTELL,
Notary Public.
A True Copy. W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
New Orleans, April ..., 1867.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this ... day of May, 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.
[illegible]
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Charles Briggs, A. R. Montgomery, Ant. Carriere, Chas. Wendel, Geo. A. Fosdick, A. Lescott, Manuel Probst, Frank Williams, R. Brugier, Thomas Byrne, Chas Lafitte, John Thornton, John B. Maxwell, W. A. Violett, P. Anderson, D. Pizzi, Alfred Kearny, Hugh McConnell, A. Freiche, Harlow J. Phelps, Geo. W. Dunbar, Wm. M. Perkins, E. F. Stockmeyer, Henry H. Bryan, Geo. W. Hynson, John S. Walton, Archd. Montgomery, J. B. Ebers, Henry J. Vose, George Foster, E. Marqueze, Andrew Stewart.
L. B. Probst ... mh21

For Rent.
THE fine residence No. 1.. Rampart street, near the corner of Toulouse. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the "N. O. Bee." ap25 tf

Nurse Wanted.
WANTED immediately, A FIRST-RATE NURSE, black or white. Permanent situation will be offered. Apply at LOPEZ'S Confectionery Store, corner ... and Chartres streets. may 21

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
feb3 6m 61 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. mh3 1m

TREATMENT
—OF—
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. apr3 1f

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,
ap3 tf Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fouchar Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and every description of Machinery for the South.
mh11 6m 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, founder and corresponding member of the MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF BARCELONA, a member of the Medico-Surgical Academy of Madrid, etc. He has opened an office at No. 37 Rampart street, between Conti ... and Bienville, where he can be consulted for all diseases of the eye and other diseases, and also calls on patients at their request. my1 1m

CARPETING,
Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.
200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING all colors; Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth of all qualities; Window Shades, new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Oil Cloth, Mats, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc., Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc.
By A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
mar16 16 Chartres st.

Lost.
CERTIFICATE No. 2,382, dated April 1st, 1867, issued in the name of H. De Geer & Rillard, for 10 shares of N. O. & G. W. Railroad Co. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
my3 1m 1 ... w

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
"Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons......Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons......Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Sudburn, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Vaiden, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons......Palmer, Commander
MONTEREY, 1500 tons......Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons......Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1500 tons......Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1800 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,
38 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON,
my17 tf No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamship Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......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, $165; Second Cabin, $100, including table wine. ...
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin......$165
Second cabin......$100
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Extra steamers to Havre direct:
TAMPICO ...... Saturday, 8th June
VERA CRUZ ...... Saturday, 22th June
Cabin passage $ ... steerage $ ..., currency, according to ...
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or ... to New York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
dec23 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. E. 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 ..., at ... A. M.
Freight taken by this line and through bills of lading given for same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON
my1 1y 41 Carondelet street.

HAMBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.
STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAMBURG.
THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY has determined to open a direct communication between the ports of NEW ORLEANS and HAMBURG. For the present, it has been decided to dispatch ... between the ports of Hamburg and ... the days of departure being fixed as follows:
From Hamburg, October 1st and 1st November 1st.
From New Orleans, November ... and Dec. ...
RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Havre to New Orleans, or from New Orleans to Hamburg ... (via Havre)
First Cabin $150 Gold. Second Cabin $112 50 Gold. Steerage $45 Gold.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM ... RUFERTI & CO.,
... Carondelet street.
... MAURY & CO ... street.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,
32......Royal street......32
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALLIN.)
FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY.
By the Month or by the Week.
PLANTERS ... [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, Red, CHECK, which we will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.
... OIL CLOTHS ... feet.
WINDOW SHADES, a large variety of new patterns.
CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, &c. ...

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
Office and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec2 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
HE continues to perform all operations ... a Dental Surgery in the most ... manner. Consultation in French, Spanish and English. sep1 tf

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. 14 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1867.
THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 14 Camp street, ... occupied by Messrs Smith, Newman & Co. ... Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
—DIRECTORS—
E. Rigney, C. M. Soria, H. H. Stanley, B. L. Mann, Gustave W. Minson, I. Newman, A. K. ..., Alexander Marks, T. M. Newman, P. Fourchy, James Byrnes, W. B. Owens, B. J. West, A. D. Grieff, W. H. H. Witherell, John H. Keep, T. Fauconnier, C. E. Stafford, M. H. Thomas.
E. RIGNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.
IS constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832 and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large part of ... city and ... COMMERCIAL COURSE, ... Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish ... A DIPLOMA ... [illegible]

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
All descriptions of
SAW MILL, FLOURING and CORN MILL MACHINERY,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., etc., constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Cumming's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
nov10 tf ap No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

DISEASES.
MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends as a specialist the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. ... [illegible]
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist.
Corner Delord and Burgundy streets.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 20 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Drug Store.
DR. M. ESCOUBAS begs leave to inform the public and his numerous patients, that he has opened a Drug Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. 287, near the market.
Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultations free from 12 to 1 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.

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.
Office 84 Canal street, near Chartres. apl6 tf

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James M. Brooks, Louis H. Lettey,
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