The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1867.

The Registry Order.

It will be observed that General Sheridan has issued his order extending the time of Registration to the twentieth of June. This is highly satisfactory, for it is a painful fact that a very small proportion of our old voters have yet registered, and we fear that many of them have not yet made up their minds as to the propriety of doing so. We cannot possibly understand how any man, who is not in doubt about his position under the Military law, can hesitate upon this point. It is so manifestly every man's duty to be prepared to vote in case of an emergency that we do not see how there can be a second thought about it. But although a longer time is given no man should delay; for it should be remembered that the political parties count up every man, and derive a strong moral support from numbers. Let every one, then, who feels an interest in his party, go at once and register. Delay can do no good; it may be the means of doing much good if you register at once.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

So far as the removal of Governor Wells is concerned we believe that there is but one opinion. Had he been deposed six months ago no one would have raised a voice against it. He is, to say the very least, an extremely unpopular man, and a man who has veered and turned upon the political current until neither party or faction can trust him, and until he has made himself obnoxious to a vast majority of the people. Perhaps it is not expected that a thorough politician should be honest, but when a man arrives at that point where the members of his own party charge him with dishonesty and an utter disregard of all obligation to the will of the people, it is high time to close his public career. Governor Wells has certainly run a singular course during his tenure of office. It is not long ago that he was elected by the Southern vote as a strong Southern Conservative. The press and the people were in favor of his election, because he was believed to be an honest man, and one that truly loved the State and sympathised with the native born citizens who had suffered and were still suffering by the war.

But scarcely had he taken his seat as Governor, before his political sentiments underwent a change, and he went over to the Radical party without reserve and without a thought of the pledges he had given to gain the Southern vote. Gov. Allen, his competitor, was a popular man, but, unfortunately, he was in exile, and his friends were injudicious enough to run him upon an extreme, or ultra, Southern ticket. Wells was a Conservative, according to the popular idea; and the people desired a man of this stamp. They wished to take a conciliatory course, and to show the North that they earnestly desired peace and restoration upon terms that should be acceptable to both sections. In this belief they elected Gov Wells, and had the mortification of seeing him, after running into every error and violating every obligation, go over heart and hand to the Radicals. But as a Radical, he could not give satisfaction, and, if we may judge from the tone of their organs, none could be better pleased at his removal than the members of that very party.

Although gratified at the step taken by Gen Sheridan in the removal of Gov. Wells, there is room for a wide discussion upon the propriety of appointing Mr. Durant. In these times we need, most of all, stable and consistent men in places of trust and honor. We need men who have a political and social record that will inspire confidence, and above all we should avoid those men who have gone to extremes on either side, or upon both sides, within a short space of time. Like Gov. Wells, Mr. T. J. Durant was once a strong Southern rights man, and now he is a strong Radical. The reasons for this political conversion can only be conjectured; but, at any rate, they are not such reasons as tend to elevate him in the public estimation or to inspire confidence in his stability and honesty. The telegraph brings a rumor that Mr Durant has declined the office, and we hope that the report is true. Gen Sheridan can find a better man for Governor, and we hope that he may have an opportunity of exercising his judgment a second time.

Thanks the steamer I. C. Harris, from Indianola and Galveston, for late papers.

HELP THE ORPHANS.—The helpless little orphan babes of the St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum cry out for help, and it is to be hoped the public will liberally respond to their necessities by attending the entertainment to be given by the Orleans Relief Dramatic Association for their benefit, at the Varieties Theatre, Thursday, the 13th inst. Tickets, one dollar.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN HISTORY.—Captain Adams, a Federal officer, has written a book entitled "The Siege of Washington," in which he says: "I happened to know Mr. Davis in the summer of 1850, when he was the moving spirit of a Convention of "Fire-eaters that assembled together in Nashville; and I have a slight recollection of a speech he made on that occasion, in which separation by arms was urged, and no love for the Union advanced."

To this the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* replies that "Mr. Davis was not a member of the Convention, and that the speech which the veracious chronicler reports him to have made is a fiction."

GEN. ORD PREVENTS AN EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT.—We learn that Mr. Bonham, of Issaquena county, Miss., having purchased some slaves in Virginia, and having died during or since the war, and his creditors having obtained judgment with execution, which they sought to enforce against his landed property in Mississippi, Gen. Ord has restrained the execution as not being warranted in law.

IMPORTATIONS AND EXPORTATIONS.—During the month of May there were imported at the port of New Orleans 1,441,796 pounds of coffee—invoice cost, $160,726; spirits and cordials, 27,500 gallons—invoice cost, $48,710; sugar, 3,563,065 pounds—invoice cost, $162,218; molasses, 1,104,016 gallons—invoice cost, $263,959; wines, 462,942 gallons—invoice cost, $140,050; fish to the amount $39,788. Total invoice cost of these articles, $1,335,973.

There was shipped from this port during the month of May, 26,285,956, valued at $6,621,261.

News by Mail.

(From the Chicago Times, June 1.)

The trial of Condon before the special commission resulted in an acquittal.

The owners of the steamship Tornado have succeeded in obtaining a new trial of the case in the superior court of Spain.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.—In acknowledging the further contribution of $31,986, in gold, from California, states that the storeship Purveyor will sail for Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, with 29,000 bushels of corn.

The *Herald's* Montreal special says: "The rumors of a Fenian invasion create no excitement here. The people laugh at the reports, and look at them as a very transparent attempt to hoax the Canadians, and to cheat the United States out of a portion of its custom duties.

THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.—As Chief Justice Chase, in overruling a decision of Judge Underwood, has decided that the property of a rebel cannot be confiscated for treason until he has first been duly convicted of that crime, it will follow that in the confiscations which have been made of the property of Confederates, it will have to be returned by the parties now holding under such titles. The decision of Judge Chase will also operate as a partial extinguisher on the confiscation schemes of Thad Stevens and his followers.

The Chief Justice has not yet been assailed by the Radical press for overturning the decision of Underwood, but as he has "interpreted the law in the interests of rebellion and slavery," it is plain that his chances for the Radical nomination to the Presidency have been greatly diminished thereby.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.—The work of removing the bodies of soldiers that were slain in the fight at Belmont opposite Columbus, Kentucky, in September, 1861, is now in progress. It is stated that over three thousand bodies have been already exhumed. This is a number which greatly exceeds the most extravagant statement given at the time of the mortality in that unaccountable, and, it is believed, unnecessary engagement. One of the reasons for fighting that battle, stated by a general who took part in it, was the desire to test the discipline of the new Federal troops under fire. The sacrifice of three thousand lives seem to indicate that the test was sufficiently severe.

EXCITEMENT RESPECTING THE REGISTRY LISTS.—There has been considerable local excitement here to-day over the opening of the registration of voters under the universal suffrage act. A large crowd of whites and blacks have thronged the City Hall all day, and the struggle to get registered has been most animated. A large police force has succeeded in maintaining order, although an attempt was made this evening to seize the registration books and destroy them. The prompt action of the police prevented it, but five pages were torn out of one book. Three thousand additional voters have been registered since the books were opened.

A New York correspondent states that a number of friends are endeavoring to establish *entente cordiale* between Mr. Greeley and the Union League.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

From Raleigh.
The President's Reception, Etc.
Interesting Particulars.
Important from Mobile.
City Council, Etc., Vacated.
FROM WASHINGTON.
Sensation at Sheridan's Course.
Decrease in Public Debt.
FROM EUROPE.
Cotton Firm.
Miscellaneous Matters.
From Southwest Pass.

Washington, June 4.—On account of unexpectedly large receipts from Internal Revenue towards the close of last month, and small requisitions from other Departments, the debt statement for May will show not only a very large currency balance, but considerable reduction of debt.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $1,025,000. The monthly debt statement will be published to-morrow.

Attorney General Stanbery has returned from New York.

Sheridan's actions of yesterday have produced a profound sensation in political circles.

It is confidently expected that the President will, on his return from Raleigh, take the reins.

It is stated that Durant has declined the Governorship of Louisiana.

Attorney General Stanbery is in receipt of many letters with questions regarding particular points, answers to which, in his opinion, he cannot lawfully give, but there are assurances that the supplemental opinion, based upon abstracts from State laws, will be prepared and promulgated in ample time to meet the issues.

Alexander Dimar, Director of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department, has been elected honorary member of the French Statistical Bureau.

Advices from Col Parker, a member of Gen. Grant's staff, who went West to investigate the Fort Kearney massacre, corroborate the reports of Indian hostilities. It is stated unofficially that Sherman will take the field immediately.

Judges King, of Missouri, and Frazer, of Tennessee, have been impeached by their respective State Senates.

Washington, June 4—Mr. Davis will reside during the summer at Niagara, a beautiful little village, one of the oldest in Canada, on Lake Ontario. A fine residence has been fitted up for his accommodation.

Washington, June 4.—The Department has advices from the Asiatic Squadron. Health good. No practice on the China seas since September.

Death of Capt John P Bankhead, at Aden, mouth of the Red Sea, is confirmed. Deceased was a son of the late Gen. James Bankhead, of South Carolina.

Raleigh, N C, June 4—The ceremonies at the City Cemetery commenced at noon to-day, in connection with the dedication of the monument erected to the father of the President. It is a simple shaft of red limestone, 10 feet high, with an ornamental cap. The inscription is: "In memory of Jacob Johnson, an honest man, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Born ____ Died January, 1812, from a disease contracted by an over-effort in saving the life of his friend."

The President and party, accompanied by Gov. Worth, Gen. Sickles, and others, having reached the cemetery in carriages, were conducted to a platform near the monument. A very large number of spectators were present, all apparently deeply interested in the ceremonies. After preliminary religious exercises, Hon. D. L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the State University, delivered an address, in which he traced the history of Raleigh, and in this connection alluded to Jacob Johnson, who, by a deed of noble daring, saved the lives, from drowning, of Henderson and Cullum, at the ultimate cost of his own—passing away, eventually, a martyr to humanity. The following obituary notice, written by Col. Henderson, the editor of the Raleigh *Star*, is copied from that paper of the 12th of January, 1812: "Died in this city, on Saturday last, Jacob Johnson, who had for many years occupied an humble but useful station. He was City Constable and Sexton, and Porter to the State Bank. In his last illness he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city, by all of whom he was esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, and industry, and his humane and friendly disposition. Among all, by whom he was known and esteemed none lamented him more, except perhaps his own relatives, than the publisher of this paper, for he owes his life, on a particular occasion, to the boldness and humanity of Johnson." The orator, among other things, alluded to the fact, that three natives of the State—Jackson, Polk and Johnson, have passed from obscurity and poverty in North Carolina to comparative opulence and eminence in Tennessee and thence to the highest point of honor in the Union and the world.

Dr Swain concluded as follows:

Of the history of the son of Jacob Johnson, who commenced life under such comparatively unfavorable auspices, this is not the time to speak. The companion of his boyhood, Leonidas Polk, whose character I have attempted to portray, has passed the portals of the grave. The President of the United States is before you scarcely more time worn than the Lieutenant General seemed at our last meeting.

His career in life, thus far, is one of the most remarkable in any age or nation. His country and the world have decided between the two representative men of the two parties which divided North Carolina and the South; that he who achieved success, if not as pure and as patriotic, was as brave, as disinterested, and wiser than his compeer. The monuments of Theatre are before you. The crossed swords may be suspended as a memento of the past and a warning for the future. The blood of the noblest heroes on both sides of the conflict will soon form a union in the veins of the descendants of those who met in deadly strife on well fought battle fields. The most patriotic hearts North and South, East and West, already beat in union. The time has arrived when patriotism, not less than Christianity, requires the forgiveness of all. We cannot forget the crossed swords on the monument, surrounded by the stripes and stars, form an appropriate memorial association for the Confederate and Union dead, and that no strife be impressed above their graves, but patriotic and generous emulation to do most to promote harmony and restore the more perfect union, as designed by the Constitution of our common country.

The ceremonies were closed with the benediction.

Two colored girls laid large bunches of the choicest flowers on the grave of Jacob Johnson.

The following paragraph was omitted in telegraphing the President's speech delivered yesterday: "I have come to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to a man whom you respected; he was of poor and humble condition. He was my father, and of him I am proud; he was an honest man and a faithful friend—a character I prize higher than all the worldly fortune which could have been left me."

Raleigh, June 4—This afternoon the President and party attended a State dinner at the Yarborough House. The entertainment was in elegant style. No toasts were drunk or speeches made.

The President, in company with Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall, and others, this afternoon visited the several State charitable institutions in this vicinity.

The Presidential party will leave here to-morrow morning to attend the commencement exercises at the State University, at Chapel Hill. They may sojourn there till Friday.

Mobile, June 4.—The following order was read by Mayor Horton to the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, this morning at 11 o'clock:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DIST. } Atlanta, May 31st, 1867. }
Special Order No. 34.

In pursuance of the recommendation of Maj. Gen'l Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, touching the recent disturbances in Mobile, for reasons therein stated, the offices of City Tax Collector, City Treasurer, the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Mobile, are hereby vacated by the removal of the present incumbents.

The new appointees were inaugurated immediately after the promulgation of this Order.

New York, June 4—Evening.—Cotton firm and fair demand; sales 2400 bales Middling Uplands at 27½ to 28c. Flour dull; State $9 30 to $12; Southern declining; Mixed Good $11 50 to $13; Fancy Extra $12 10 to $15.75. Wheat dull and lower. Corn 2 to 3c lower; New Mixed Western $1 16 to $1 21; Old $1 23. Mess Pork heavy at $23 12½. Lard heavy at 12½ to 13⅞. Whisky dull. Sugar firm. Coffee firm and in fair demand. Naval Stores firm. Turpentine 62 to 62½c. Rosin 3.15; steam 7.32. Stocks rather heavy. Money 7 per cent. and quite active. Gold 137. 5-20 coupons, '62, registered, 106⅛ to 106⅜. Coupons 109⅜.

New York, June 4—Evening.—Money easy—6 to 7 on call; good demand. Prime discounts 7 to 7½. Government has stopped selling new 7-30's; will sell no more till the coupons are off. Payments from bankers are to be made very easy, which must increase the demand for money. Sterling dull; prime bankers' bills 110 to 110¼. Gold closed steady at 36⅞ to 37. Sub-Treasury receipts [illegible]; balance $126,[illegible]. Custom receipts [illegible]. Gold notes $121,000.

Richmond, June 4.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here to-day, and leaves for Raleigh, N. C., to-morrow morning, to preside during the session of the Circuit Court there.

West Point, N. Y., June 4.—The Board of Visitors organized by electing Rev. Francis Vinton, of New York, President, and E. H. Augemor, of Louisiana, Secretary.

New York, June 4—Arrived: steamers Tybee, from Galveston; Rapidan, from New Orleans; and Fairbanks, from Wilmington.

North Platte, June 4.—Three hundred miles West of Omaha, Senator Wade, with excursion party, accompanied by General Sherman, arrived here. Weather delightful. The party being supplied with rifles amused itself shooting antelopes from the car windows.

New York, June 4.—Flour 10 to 20c lower. Corn dull—1 to 2c lower. Pork dull. Lard and whisky quiet. Freights dull.

Charleston, June 4.—Cotton quiet—Middlings 26c; sales 80 bales.

Augusta, June 4.—Cotton—fair demand, prices firm; sales 254 bales Middlings at 24 to 24½c.

Cincinnati, June 4—Flour dull and unsettled; demand for retail only. Wheat and Corn dull and unsettled. Cotton firm at 25½c for Middlings. Whisky dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Louisville, June 4.—Sales 357 hhds leaf Tobacco; market active; light lugs $3; medium to shipping leaf $14 to $32; bright wrapper $67. Superfine Flour dull at $9 to $12; choice $15 to $17. Prime Wheat $2 50. Corn 90c to $1, delivered; ear, in bulk, 75 to 80c. Oats, in bulk, 79 to 80c; sales at 83c, including sacks. Hay, bales, $15 to $18. Coffee and Sugar firm; market active. Mess Pork $22 25 to $22 50. Bacon shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12½c, packed. Lard in tierces 12½c. Middling Cotton 23½c.

River falling fast, 9 feet 3 inches in the canal.

Louisville, June 4.—The Board of Trade approves calling a convention at Cleveland, on the 16th of July next, to adopt the cental system, and resolved to send delegates.

Vicksburg, June 4.—Passed up: Henry Ames, at 2 A. M., and Leonidas, at 4 P. M. Down: Amazon, at 1 A. M., and Magenta, at 6 P. M. River falling.

Savannah, June 4—Cotton in good demand. Middling firm at 26c. Sales 275 bales. Receipts 320 bales.

Mobile, June 4.—Cotton—sales 255 bales; market easy; Middlings 24½ to 25c; receipts 19 bales.

St. Louis, June 4—Tobacco less active. Cotton unchanged. Flour unsettled—Double Extra ranges from $11 50 to $15, Choice and Fancy $16 to $17. Wheat very dull—Choice Fall $2 82½ to $2 85. Corn firmer at 91c to $1. Oats dull at 84½ to 88c. Rye quiet at $1 50 to $1 52½. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm at 8¾ to 9c for Shoulders, 11¾ for Rib Sides and 12¾ to 12⅞c for Clear Sides.

Louisville, June 4.—An important race over the Woodlawn course came off to-day; two mile heats for four year olds won by Lee Paul; time 3:44 and 3:40¾. In first heat Stonewall came in second and Merril third; in second heat Merrill came in second and Stonewall third.

Baltimore, May 4.—Cotton firm—Middling Mobile 28c. Coffee dull—prices favor buyers. Sugar steady—stock increased by late arrivals. Flour—no sales further decline expected. Wheat very dull—declined within a few days 10 to 20c. Corn steady—White $1 10 to $1 13; Yellow $1 14 to $1 16. Western Mixed $1 08. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess Pork $23 50 to $23 75. Bacon steady. Whisky nominally unchanged.

New York, June 4.—The Constitutional Convention organized, electing Wm. A. Wheeler President.

London, May 4.—Noon.—Consols 91¾. Ex dividend Bonds 73.

Liverpool, May 4—Noon—Cotton firm—estimated sales 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11⅛ to 11¼d. Middling Orleans 11⅜d. Common Rosin 7s. Fine 13s. Turpentine 33s. Tallow 44s.

Toronto, C. W., June 4.—A fashionable wedding took place at St James Cathedral to-day. Wm. Hyde, editor of the St Louis *Republican*, was married to Miss Benson, a Southern lady, who has spent some time here for her health. The Cathedral was densely crowded.

Jeff Davis, J M Mason, Gen. Jubal Early, Col. Donly and other Southern celebrities were present. Davis, on being recognized, was kindly cheered. The event created quite an excitement.

Southwest Pass, June 4, 6 P. M.—Wind light from east, northeast. Beautiful weather. Barometer 29.68.

Arrived—Steamship Alabama, Atkinson, from Indianola, with freight to C. A. Whitney & Co.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Conclusion of President Johnson's Speech, and other Speeches at Raleigh—Old Board of Louisiana Levee Commissioners, etc.

When looking back forty one years ago, and on turning here to-day, I begin to inquire, where are those I left behind? In the language of poetry itself, the friends of my childhood, where are they? Echo answers, where. Some have emigrated, gone to other lands; some have complied with the inexorable and irrespective call, and have passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. I again ask, friends of my childhood, where are the Haywoods, Hunters and Lanes? Where the Roysters, Smiths and Jones? Where the long list of men who lived at that day, and commanded respect from constancy to principles? [Applause.]

Under these circumstances, could I feel indifferent? I would be false to my nature if I forgot you. And not to indulge in self adulation, I can say I feel proud of the demonstrations in my honor by citizens of my native town.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

[Applause.] This is not the time nor occasion to discuss the political issues which disturb the public mind, but as allusion has been made to my first going from among you, I may say that ever since I formed an opinion as to the fundamental principles of the Government, I have adhered to them and to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of my country. [Applause.]

When I went out from among you, and from the time I became connected with politics, I laid, as my rule, the conscientious performance of duty, and adhered to the Constitution of my country as my guide. [Applause.] By these, whether in prosperity or adversity, I have always been guided and controlled, and come weal or woe, in high places or low places, with the Constitution as my guide, with my hand laid on the altar of my country, I will leave these great principles for those who are to follow. [Applause.] One of my leading tenets has been the prosperity of the great mass of the people, holding that all persons, without regard to condition or color, should be esteemed according to intrinsic worth or merit, leaving each to rise on his own energy, courage and merit. Let this be the standard, so that to every one may be assigned his true position. I trust and hope, instead of discussing party issues, creating factions between North, South, East and West, that all will exert themselves to the restoration of the union of these States, so that the flag may float over a contented and prosperous people. [Applause.] Let us, my friends, repair the breaches made by war, and restore the Union. This being accomplished, we may then make such issues as public prosperity and safety may demand. Let us efface from our minds the memory of the past. Let us pour oil on the troubled waters, and restore peace to the States. This has been my constant object, but let this pass. I simply came to this place in compliance with your invitation to participate in another ceremony to confer an honor upon the memory of one who was a few years ago in your midst. This has not emanated, as I understand, from any particular quarter or family. One word to you, young men. There is much said as to education, advantages, etc., but if any of you wish to succeed, or, in common phrase, make yourselves men, you will have to do so through your own exertions. I know some are familiar with the hardships and fiery trials through which I have passed during the time that has elapsed since I left you. It is not for me to say whether I have succeeded or not. Let that be as it may, my race is nearly run. I am no aspirant for anything, and the way is open for all. places of emolument and distinction are before you; there are here a few of those in whose hands the administration of government is placed; we are passing away, the next wave will bring you men and women in our places, and our work will fall into other hands; therefore, the greater should be your efforts to prepare yourselves for the responsibilities that must, in time, devolve upon you.

In conclusion, permit me to tender my thanks for this cordial welcome, extended through your distinguished representative, the Governor of the State, though she sent me out penniless and friendless, and did not then afford those advantages which you now enjoy, and though on returning I cannot do so, in the language of the schools, "to my alma mater," I can say with pride and satisfaction, she is my mother, whatever have been her deficiencies. Then, ladies and gentlemen, let me again express my heartfelt thanks for this warm and sincere welcome on my return to this my native city.

The President, as he retired, was repeatedly applauded. Secretary Seward having been loudly called for, said:

Ladies and gentlemen of North Carolina—Like my great chief, who preceded me, it is not my purpose to make a speech, having come with him to his native city as a companion and friend.

I feel the touching sublimity of the occasion. The President is among you, now; nothing more has happened; it is only one citizen of Raleigh come home again. I owe you one word of acknowledgment, however, for the willingness you have shown to see and to hear me. It was not so always; it will, I trust in God, be so hereafter, [applause,] and if it is not so hereafter, it will be as it has been heretofore, your fault, not mine. Yes, yes, I have a word to say about the political situation. When the idle and mischievous expression, "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace," went abroad, I noticed well that the tempter went abroad and placed his mouth at the ear of North Carolina, and she went out with the rest, but most loath, and last of all. I have not forgotten that after the storm of violence and passion had begun to subside, and the rainbow was distinguished by the faintest tints in the political skies, we sent out the dove and the olive branch, inviting the wanderers to come home; again North Carolina fluttered and hastened back to the ark.—[Applause and laughter.] You never had my consent to depart; you now have had my refusal to stay out. You have always my heart to come and stay in, what way you come—come white, come black, come mixed, come all together—only come, and all shall be well again. [Applause.]

As he withdrew, Postmaster General Randall was next called for, and said: It does not become me to talk much in such a place after what you have heard from the President and Secretary of State. I simply come forward to express my thanks for your good will. I come as a torch bearer and assistant to the President, to whose staff I belong. You see in him a young man going out from among you without a place to lay his head, with no place to call his highest honors heaped upon him. You have seen him again out on foot, and returning in a chariot, a President of forty millions of people. [Applause.]

It is well such a spectacle is presented to this Government and people, that they may see there is no position that energy, enterprise, honesty and intelligence may not reach, which qualities, without the President's bending the supple hinges of the knee, have led the people to give him the highest public place on the earth. It is good to reach high positions, but better to deserve them. [Applause.] The time will come when it will be asked, not "what wealth we gained and power we acquired," but beyond this will be the inquiry, "Is the world any better for your having been in it."

The President loves the people, because he is of the people. It is an honorable journey he has made hither. Holding in affection the memory of his father, he has left all the duties of his high office to pay a solemn tribute to departed worth.

Randall was applauded as he retired. Major Gen. Sickles was very vociferously called for and reluctantly appeared on the balcony. He was greeted with repeated applause, and spoke as follows: I respond with pleasure to your summons to make my acknowledgment for your kind and courteous reception. I am here to join you in paying honor to your fellow-citizen and friend, the President of the United States. It is the source of much gratification to me, as I am sure it will be to your distinguished guest and his honored associates, that they have not only received a spontaneous and cordial welcome from the people, but that all has been well ordered by the authorities of the State and of Raleigh. No one can fail to observe that this assemblage is one of the greatest respectability and decorum, and that no instance or trace of disorder has occurred to mar the dignity or pleasure of the occasion.

Confident that it is gratifying to the Chief Magistrate and the Cabinet Ministers, who are present to witness the admirable bearing of the Capital, it is my pleasing duty to testify to the President that what he has seen to-day in the Capital, prevades everywhere over the broad surface of your noble State.

General Sickles was applauded as he retired. When the assemblage, which was large, after cheering the President, retired from the vicinity of the hotel, the latter, in company with Secretary Seward, walked through the streets of Raleigh, pointing out various interesting localities, and occasionally halting to shake hands with an old friend.

A large number of strangers are in the city from all parts of the State.

After the dedication of the monument, there will be a state dinner.

Raleigh, June 4.—The President, accompanied by Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall and others of the party were escorted to the Capitol at 10 o'clock to-day by Governor Worth and Major General Sickles and staff, and a number of prominent military officers and civilians, including the Mayor of Raleigh. The reception took place in the hall of the House of Commons. The visitors, after saluting the President, were introduced severally to Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall and General Sickles. The mutes from the State Asylum were among the many who paid their respects. Whites and blacks were all treated with the same courtesy. The greeting received by the President from all persons was warm and cheerful. Old as well as young congratulated him on the visit to his native town, and everybody appeared to be happy.

Richmond, June 3.—General Schofield issued an order to-day for the instruction of Boards of Registration. After quoting the reconstruction act, as to who are disfranchised, including executive and judicial officers, he says: "No one is disfranchised for participation in rebellion unless he previously held some one of the offices above named. The following will be regarded as executive and judicial officers of the State of Virginia, within the meaning of the law, viz. Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justice of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorders and Aldermen of any city or incorporated town, who are *ex officio* justices, Coroners of towns and counties and charters, Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour and other commodities. Fifth. All persons who voluntarily joined the rebel army, and all persons in that army, whether volunteers or conscripts, who committed voluntarily any hostile act thereby engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Any person, however, who was forced into the rebel army, but evaded, as far as possible, doing hostile acts, and escaped from that army as soon as possible, cannot be said to have engaged in the rebellion. Sixth. All who exercised the functions of army officers under the Confederate Government, or the government of any one of the Confederate States, which functions were of a nature to and persecuting the war, or maintaining, or the hostile character of those governments, and all who voted for the ordinance of secession, engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy. Seventh. Those who voluntarily furnished supplies, food, clothing, arms, ammunition, horses or mules, or any other material of war, or service of any kind to the Confederate military or naval forces, or money by loan, or otherwise, to the Confederate Government, or aided in any way the raising, organization, or equipment of troops to give aid and comfort to the enemy, participated in the rebellion and civil war in the United States. Eighth. To give individual soldiers food or clothing enough to relieve present suffering, or to minister to the sick or wounded, are simple acts of charity or humanity, and do not constitute giving aid and comfort to the enemy. A parent may give his son, who belongs to the hostile army, food or clothing for his own use, but if he give him a gun, horse, or other things to be used for hostile purposes, he thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy. Ninth. Whenever, after the examination required by paragraph 12 of the registration of May 13, the board is still in doubt as to the right of the applicant to be registered as a voter, and he is then willing to take the prescribed oath, the board will give to that oath its full weight, and register the applicant as a voter. Tenth. In the list of those who are registered after challenge and examination, the board will state in each case what office or offices the person held previous to the late war, and what insurrectionary or rebellious acts he committed, and what kind of aid or comfort he gave to those engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Eleventh. The challengers provided for in paragraph 12 of the regulations of May 12, will be selected by the board from the most respectable and intelligent voters of the district or ward, those who have the most extended acquaintance with the people, those who are interested in securing a fair and just registration, and who will be most likely to detect and expose any attempt at fraudulent registration. The challengers may be changed at any time at the discretion of the board. They will not be entitled to any pay for their services. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the board in any case of contested registration. The registration will be commenced in every county and city without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order. Schofield issued another order, assigning commanders to the military sub districts. Gen. Granger is assigned to the Richmond district, Col. Franklin to the Shenandoah district, Major Stewart to the Alexandria district, and Col. Johnson to the Fredericksburg district. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, acting as military commissioners in these districts, are to report to the said commissioners.

Washington, June 3.—The Special Levee Commissioner of Louisiana, on behalf of the Governor of that State, and Board of Levee Commissioners recently appointed by Governor Wells, have presented a petition to the President for the revocation of Gen. Sheridan's order deposing Gov. Wells's appointees, and appointing new Boards of Levee Commissioners. Petition sets forth that in pursuance of the laws of Louisiana, the Governor of that State appointed Boards of Commissioners to manage the construction and repairs of her levees. That the Governor and his Commissioners are prevented from the prosecution of their work by the intervention of an order issued by Gen Sheridan on the 3d of May, 1867, which order abolished the Board of Commissioners appointed by Wells and appointed another Board, and directs the latter to receive from Gov Well's appointees the property, etc. That at the time of and immediately preceding the issuing of Gen Sheridan's order, the Governor of Louisiana and Commissioners faithfully performing their special duties according to intent and meaning of laws of said State, and were in no wise obstructing the operations of the laws of Congress, nor had they refused or neglected to perform any of the functions of their office; nor were they hindering or obstructing any of the officers of said State, or of the United States, from the execution of the laws, State or Federal, and the said order of Gen. Sheridan is wholly unauthorized by law, is an unwarrantable assumption of power, and that the time General Sheridan's order was issued, agent of Louisiana was successfully negotiating loans upon bonds provided for that purpose by law of that State; that in consequence of the action of Sheridan, doubt and uncertainty resulting as to tenure and legality of the new Board, etc, the negotiations ceased; that damage to property and suffering of the people from the delay is almost incalculable; that the regular civil courts in and for the State of Louisiana were open at date of Gen. Sheridan's order, and were previous to that, and have been ever since, and are competent to hear and determine any controversy of mitigation, if any shall arise, as to powers of Government or legality, of acts of his Levee Commissioners; that Sheridan's Commissioners have organized and demanded of Governor Wells and his appointees the surrender of property, etc., pertaining to their trust, including four million dollars in bonds; that there is reason for apprehending a difficulty and a conflict of authority between State officers and General Sheridan's Board; that the interest of Louisiana and her people will be jeopardized if Sheridan shall be permitted to enforce an order compelling surrender of said bonds to an illegal Board, and finally, for the reasons set forth, petitioners ask that the order of Sheridan be revoked, and that State authorities be permitted to proceed in execution of laws of the State upon this showing.

The President, yesterday, referred petition to the Secretary of War, for early consideration, reaction with the direction that all further proceedings by the Sheridan Board be suspended until further information.

Panama dates of the 25th say Mosquero had proclaimed himself dictator, dissolved Congress, arrested many of the opposition members, declared null and void all laws passed during the session, formed Bagota into a federal district, with one of his adherents as Governor, and sent a circular to various States calling for a reelection of Congressmen.

There appeared to be a general break up among Federal office holders at the Capital. The Attorney General and two Judges of the Supreme Court are expected to resign, and two Secretaries having already done so.

Mosquero was raising all the troops he could, and embargoing all vessels on the Magdalena. This all occurred in the latter days of April, and was the result mainly of congressional action on the subject of the steamer Rayo or Cayler, and an attack by Mosquero's troops on the lawful authorities of Magdalena.

The Committee on the Constitution and Laws proposed to impeach the President, Secretary of War, and other public officers, but were awaiting a minority report when the President sprung this coup d'état upon them.

Rumors were afloat at Panama that a column under Lopez was marching against Aspinwall. Antioqui, Santander, Magdalena, Panama and Cundamara were believed to be favorable to secession from the Federal Government.

The President of Magdalena had virtually thrown off his allegiance, and the officials in Panama had determined to do so, if the news from Bogota was confirmed. The steamer Rayo, meanwhile, was closely cornered between the Spaniards, Americans and Mosquera. The American commander of the Osceola had determined to seize her if she showed the American flag, and the Spaniards had determined to seize her if Mosquera claimed her as his personal property.

Washington, June 4.—By order of the President, through the Secretary of War, General Sheridan has restored the old Levee Commissioners.

Washington, June 4.—The Radicals have carried the city by 2500 majority.

New York, June 4—Gold closed steady at 137 to 137⅛. Governments a fraction lower on Gold bonds at close.

New York, June 4, 10 A. M.—Gold opened at 137. Cotton firm—Middling Uplands 27½c; Middling Mobile 28c; Orleans 28½c.

New York, June 4, 12:30 A. M.—Gold 136⅞.

Augusta, June 4.—Cotton dull and lower—sales 32 bales. Middling 21 to 24½c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening—Mr. Bosworth in the Chair.

A resolution to warrant in favor of N Connell. for $2973, balance due on compromise of suit for work done for the city, was persisted in over the Mayor's veto.

A message from Braxton Bragg, Superintendent of the Commercial Water Works Company, relative to necessary repairs to the works of the Company, and asking the cooperation of the city—was referred.

A resolution to appropriate $3000, to be drawn in favor of Rev. Dr. Newman, for the relief of the New Orleans Orphans' Home, was concurred in.

Also, resolution to authorize transfer of contract of H. S. Armstrong to Theo. Duvall.

A petition from a number of policemen recently removed, as they claim, without law or authority, protesting against their removal, and stating that they will have to hold the city liable for their salaries, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Whitney presented an ordinance to further carry out the art of the Legislature relative to throwing offal into the river. It fixes a penalty of $100 fine, or one month's imprisonment, for throwing offal into the river within the corporate limits of the city. Adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported, with resolutions.

One, to shell Eighth street, from Levee to Magazine, was adopted.

A resolution to accept the bid of B Clavarie, with W. R. Bell security, for farming the Le Breton market, was concurred in.

An ordinance, relative to employing the vagrants of the Workhouse on Public works, was adopted.

A resolution appointing four members of each Board to distribute $9000 pro rata among the orphan asylums of the city, and making the necessary appropriation, was adopted.

Resolutions were read, authorizing contracts with respective parties for the alteration and repairs of engine-houses Nos. 3, 4, 10, 12, 9, 14, 18, 20, 23 and 24. All were rejected except the bids for 3, 4, 10 and 12.

The ordinance relative to charitable institutions was sent to Lower Board.

A resolution to warrant in favor of Henry Parlange for pay for rubbish taken by the Street Commissioner from the ruins of the Orleans Theatre, was concurred in.

Mr. Smith called up the ordinance relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, which was read and made the order for next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Moore in the chair.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending May 25th, shows receipts $95,518 86, expenditures $87,959 45, balance on hand $882,8[illegible] 10. For week ending June 1st, receipts $73,293 41, expenditures $84,570 90. balance on hand $[illegible].

A resolution, reorganizing the Board of School Directors, increasing the present number, and appropriating $10,000 for the organization of schools for colored children, was referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution approving the farming of LeBreton Market was adopted.

Another to supply it with gas and water was referred.

The Mayor's veto of the ordinance for the removal of Dryades Market was taken up.

Messrs. Kaiser and Higginbotham spoke in opposition to the veto and in favor of removal of the market, and Messrs. Montamat, Moore, Prague and Goldmann on the other side.

Yeas — Messrs Moore, Montamat, Prague, Prados, Canningham, Goldmann, Lurges and Krantz. Nays—Kaiser, Kaus, Paisley and Higginbotham.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Health.—A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening—President Smith in the chair, and Messrs. McCoard, Creevy, Penisington and Austin present.

The President stated that he had communicated with the Chief of Police and the Mayor to secure their co-operation with the Health officers in enforcing the Health ordinance, and that they had signified their willingness to spare no effort in enforcing the same.

Dr. Bickham stated that he had examined into the case of cholera reported by Dr. Whitfield as having occurred in Jefferson City on the 28th ult., and that he considered it but an aggravated case of cholera morbus, or at best a sporadic case of cholera, with no epidemic tendency.

A communication was received from the resident physician of the Mississippi Quarantine station, referring the resignation of Dr. Breedlove, Assistant, and stating that Dr. Heifner had been appointed to fill the vacancy. The appointment was confirmed.

A letter from Collector Kellogg was received, in which he states that he had communicated with the U. S. Consuls of various ports, requesting them to communicate the prevalence of any contagious disease that might occur in localities where they are stationed.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of $1125 to Mr. Crozat for services rendered as treasurer before the war.

The Committee on Health reported that the Health Officers were faithfully performing their duties.

The present condition of the streets is attributed to the Council refusing to pay the Health officers, and the police refusing to aid them in their duties. Mayor Heath had been waited on, and had promised that two police officers and a deputy street commissioner should be placed under the orders of each of the Health officers.

In consequence of the reported case of cholera in Jefferson City, the committee recommend the appointment of Dr. V. O. King as Health officer for Jefferson City.

Dr. Bulus reported a supposed case of Asiatic cholera in the First District—a negro man, 60 years old—but probably only an aggravated case of cholera morbus, which was recovering.

After some business of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

Supreme Court.—This Court was engaged yesterday, during its entire session, in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. the Louisiana State Bank, William Bailey being an intervenor in the suit. Ex Attorney General Herron for the State, E. C. Billings for the intervenor, and S. H. Torrey for the bank, addressed the Court. To-day those desirous of hearing two of the most finished and elegant pleaders at this bar, will probably have that opportunity. Hon. Pierre Soulé will close the argument for the State, and Geo. S. Lacey, Esq., for the intervenor in this suit.

Accidentally Killed.—Henry Schwartz, an employe in the Mexican Gulf Railroad, yesterday evening, while attempting to get on the train when under headway, missed his footing and fell under the cars, and was run over and immediately killed. He was a young man about 25 years of age.

Identified.—The body of a white man found on the Lake shore, a few days ago, has been identified as that of Capt. Charles Whitaker. Deceased was in command of the steamer Miami, which foundered during the storm on Saturday week; all others on board, except the watchman, being saved. Capt Whitaker was a native of Louisiana, and 34 years of age.

The Governorship.—Gov. Wells, notwithstanding Gen. Sheridan's order of removal, kept possession of his office yesterday, and we understand that a protest against Gen. Sheridan's action is in course of preparation, and will be forwarded at once to Washington. Mr. Durant, appointed in his place, is said to be in Philadelphia.

Elopement.—Mr. William Carleton and Miss Emeline Zavistowski, respectively members of the troupe at Academy of Music during the past season, having become smitten with one another, and the mother of the fair danseuse not approving of the same, eloped, the other day, at Galveston, Texas.

Miss Emeline's determined course, we imagine, will break up the popular Zavistowski troupe which, at all events, will be very incomplete without her.

THE MOBILE REMOVALS.—*Washington, D C*, May 31.—It is generally understood, in official quarters, to-day, that the President has about decided to interfere in the matter of the removals made by Gen. Swayne of the Mayor and Chief of Police of Mobile, by revoking the military orders in those cases made and provided, and by restoring the displaced municipal officials to their respective positions. He places his right to do this on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi junction cases, wherein it was held that the duties of the Generals commanding in the several military districts must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief, and that the duty thus imposed was in no sense ministerial, but was purely executive and political. The President assumes that the facts presented in Gen. Swayne's report on the Mobile riot, in which it is declared that the disturbance was not preconcerted, and the only charge against the Police was that of timidity, are not sufficient to warrant their removal by the military, and that the order should be revoked. The whole question was before the Cabinet to-day, and the official report of Gen. Pope, which is the opposite of Gen. Swayne's report, was discussed. It is believed, however, that the order restoring the Mobile officers will be issued before the President leaves for North Carolina.

Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is announced in Leesburg, Virginia, on Friday evening.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a more liberal degree of animation, although few of the leading articles have undergone any material alteration. The demand for Sugar and Molasses was rather restricted, but the movement in Western Produce evinced considerable vitality, attended with less stability in Flour, more firmness in Corn, and an easier feeling in Pork; while operations in Cotton were on a limited scale, being controlled as well by the extreme views of buyers and sellers as by the meagre character, and hence the sales were light, embracing barely 1650 bales at fuller prices, the market closing with a stiffening tendency. The sales for the past three days aggregate 7900 bales, against 5650 during the same period last week.

The Coin market was almost at a stand still, only a few operations being reported. Gold opened this morning nominally at 136⅛, against 137, the opening rate at New York, but subsequently improved, then reacted, afterwards recovered, and closed steady at about the opening rate. The cash offerings were light throughout and the sales limited, being confined to the following sums: $10,000 and $16,000 at 136⅛, and $60,000, in different sums, at 136⅛ to 136⅜, $3500 at 136⅜ and $3000 at 136⅞. There were few transactions of moment reported in Silver. The counter rates for American Halves were 129 to 130—a small amount being sold at the former rate—while Mexican Dollars ruled at 138⅜ to 139.

There was more movement observable in Foreign Exchange, although the business transacted has been light. The offerings were large and the demand more liberal, but as holders were generally unwilling to accept the rates tendered by dealers the negotiations have been confined to the following bills to banks and bankers: £6000 bill of lading sterling at 146, £1500 A1 at 148, £2500 at the same, £2000 clear at 147 to 147½, £5000 A1 at 147½ to 148¼, a small amount of first class at 149¼, and £3500 banker's at 150¼ net. The sale of France included: 12,000 and 100,000 A1 commercial at 3 85, 20,000 at 3 82½, 300,000 at 3 80, and 50,000 banker's sight at 3.75. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 146 to 146½ for bill of lading bills, 147 to 149 for A1 to first class, and 150¼ to 151 for bank, and France at 3 85 to 3.82½ for A1 commercial, and 3.77½ to 3.75 for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet, but firm. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, at which they met with a moderate patronage. The supply of commercial was restricted and the sales trifling, including $20,000 bank check at ⅛ per cent. premium; $30,000 banker's at ⅛; $30,000 and $40,000 New York sight at 5-16; $30,000 at ¼ to 5-16; $8000 and $10,000 at ¼. $25,000 at the same, and $37,000 one day's at ¼. Commercial may be quoted at ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium for sight, ¼ to ⅛ for one day's sight, ⅛ to ⅛ per cent discount for ten to twenty days', ⅜ to ⅜ for thirty days', and 1⅛ to 1⅜ for sixty days'.

There was very little movement in Stocks. Most buyers being still unwilling to operate, unless induced thereto by liberal concessions from holders, only one sale has been reported since our last, viz: 50 shares Carrollton Railroad at $40 50.

City Bonds were dull and inactive, no sales being reported throughout the day. The Consolidated are still quoted at 89 to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 58 to 60. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 75 to 76; Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 75, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 54 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $1500 and $5000 City Treasury notes at 95c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 43c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 84 to 85c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. 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, } TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1867. }

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a continuance of the previous dullness, and as the same influences prevailed, that operated against the movement yesterday, namely, inadequate supplies, and extreme views on the part of buyers and sellers, the demand has been of a restricted character throughout, and, hence, the days' transactions have been light, comprising at the close barely 1850 bales, ten brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated an improved feeling, an advance of ¼c per lb being realized in most instances, and in accordance therewith we revise our figures, and now quote as follows: Ordinary 21 to 22½c, Good Ordinary 23½ to 24½c, Low Middling 25¼ to —, and Middling 27 to —, the market closing at our quotations, with an upward tendency. The sales for the past three days comprise 7900 bales, taken partly for the North, and partly for foreign export. The receipts proper since Sunday evening, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 2412 bales, against 3264 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 852 bales. The exports for the same period amount to [illegible] bales, [illegible] of which were coastwise, and [illegible] to foreign ports.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,082
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	727,130—727,763
	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	736,[illegible]—738,[illegible]
Stock on hand	91,[illegible]

The exports were exclusively for Havre.

TOBACCO—We have again to note an active inquiry, and several offers have been made for round lots, but factors generally refuse to yield to the views of buyers as to prices, and sales have been restricted on that account. The sales embrace 115 hhds, of which 6, 8, 19 and 10, at [illegible], and 10 at 10c per lb. The market is very firm and we continue to quote:

LIGHT.		HEAVY.	
Inferior and Trashy Lugs	3½ @ 4	Inferior and Trashy Lugs	4 @ [illegible]
Good Lugs	4½ @ 5	Good Lugs	5 @ 6
Inf to Com. Leaf	6 @ 7	Inf to Com. Leaf	6½ @ 8
Medium Leaf	7½ @ 10	Medium Leaf	8½ @ 11
Fair Leaf	10½ @ 12½	Fair	11½ @ 13
Fine Leaf	13 @ 15	Fine	14 @ 17½
Choice Selections	16 @ 20	Choice Selections	19 @ 21

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only 25 hhds Sugar have been received from the coast since yesterday, chiefly Yellow Clarified, and sold at 13¾c per lb. The market is about at a stand still, and in the absence of sales we are compelled to omit quotations. The dealers sell a hhd occasionally at the best price they can realize. The stock of Cuba Sugar and Molasses is quite large, but there is no movement worthy of note and there are no settled prices.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The towboat Mohawk, with eight barges, from St. Louis, and the steamers Great Republic and Mississippi, also from St. Louis, have arrived since yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, the dealers generally are well supplied and there is little or no demand for the country. There is a good stock on hand consisting of a good assortment for baker's use. Fresh Superfine on the landing would fetch $11 per bbl readily, but the stock in store is not wanted owing to the fear of its souring. The principal sales comprise 1165 bbls, of which 100 Ordinary Superfine at $10 75, 30 and 100 Superfine at $11, 25 do at $11 25, 100 Low Extra and 50 Double Extra on private terms, 100 Double Extra at $12, 100 do at $12 50, 25 Double Extra at $14, 200 Treble Extra at $16 50, 75 and 200 Choice Extra at $18 per bbl. Prices are altogether too unsettled for accurate quotations.

CORN—Is in good supply and demand at firm and unchanged prices. The sales to-day embrace 14,305 sacks, of which 50 Inferior at $1 10, 2000 Ordinary Mixed at $1 12½, 500 Yellow Mixed, 500 Mixed, 265 do, and 2000 do at $1 15, 500 Yellow at $1 15 to $1 17½, 3500 White, Yellow and Mixed at $1 15 to $1 20, 400 Yellow at $1 17½ to $1 20, 150 Yellow Mixed at $1 17½, 300 White Mixed at $1 20, 200 White Mixed at $1 20, 150 White, 500 White Mixed, and 1000 White at $1 20, 500 Choice White at $1 22, and 810 do. at $1 25 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and in good demand at full prices. Sales to-day 2000 sacks, of which 300 and 1000, in lots, at 95c, 100, 100 and 500 at $1 per bushel.

HAY—There is a large supply on hand of poor and Inferior which is not wanted, while Prime and Choice is very scarce and in request. Fair Western is selling to the trade at $27 50, Prime at $29, Choice at $30 per ton. Considerable sales were made at these prices.

LARD—The market is quiet but steady and firm. We have not any important sales to report but quote Prime in tierces at 13 to 13¼c, kegs 14¼ to 14¾c. A fair jobbing trade is doing at 13¼c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 14¼c in kegs. A lot of 250 kegs Ordinary sold at 13¼c.

PORK—The market is dull and unchanged. The principal sales to-day comprise 50 and 60 bbls full weight Mess at $24 25, 50 at $24 12½ and 25 bbls at $24 37½ per bbl. It is retailing at 24 50 to $24 75 per bbl.

BACON—Is in light supply and in good demand. Shoulders are scarce. They are now held at 10c per lb. There were sales to day of 5 casks Shoulders at 9¾c, 10 do. Ribbed Sides at 12c, 20 do. Clear Sides at 13c, 6 and 10 do. at 13¼c, 10 and 13 do at 13¾c and 15 tierces Sugar-cured Hams at 15¼c, and 25 at 15¼c per pound.

BEEF—30 bbls Western Mess sold at $13 per bbl. Texas is in fair supply and in limited demand at $13 to $14 per bbl.

BUTTER—About 300 packages Western sold at 22½ to 27½c per lb, as in quality. Choice Goshen is scarce but not much in request, but the better grades of Western are in fair supply and demand. We quote Choice Western at 35 to 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The better qualities are scarce and in demand, fine grades are plenty and dull. We quote Good Northern at 15 to 18c, Western 15 to 16c per lb.

BEANS—Are in fair supply and in limited demand at $11 50 to $15 for Western and $15 to $16 per bbl for Northern.

DRIED APPLES—Are selling in lots at 10c per lb.

HIDES—Are in light supply but less in demand, and prices are unsettled. We quote dry country at 14½ to 18c, Green 10 to 10½c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Is selling at $1 75 to $5 75 per bbl for Kiln dried, as in quality, condition and packing. Some 200 bbls have sold in lots at these prices.

BRAN—Continues scarce and in request—200 sacks Ordinary sold at $2 50, and 150 Good at $2 75 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The stock on hand is small. There is a fair demand at 17½ to 18½c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime and 24½ to 25½c currency. It is retailing at 1c higher.

WOOL—The better descriptions are in demand but the finer qualities are neglected. Supplies are coming in more freely. It is selling at 28 to 34c for worked, 10 to 15c for burry, 15 to 25 for Louisiana in store, 20 to 24c, for ⅛ to ⅜ Merino and 24 to 27c per lb for ¾ to ⅞ Merino.

LARD OIL—Is selling at wholesale at 95c to $1 per gallon, at retail at $1 05.

VINEGAR—Cider is selling at 20 to 22½c, White Wine 25 to 27½c per gallon.

MALT—Western is in good supply, Canada is light. The demand is limited at $1 to $1 80c per bushel for Western and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

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

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling on the landing at $20 to $22 per bbl and 22 to 24c per dozen, in boxes; Potatoes $4 to $4 50 per bbl; Onions $5 to $6. There are no Apples here. Chickens are selling at $9 50 per dozen; Geese $11 to $12 and Turkey $30 to $36.

STAR CANDLES—The market is well supplied but is very dull. The best brands are retailing at 15c per lb for 12 oz., 16c for 13 oz. and 17c for 14 oz.

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

INDIA BAGGING—The stock is fair but there is little or no demand just now. Large lots are held at 25½ to 26c; retail 26½ to 27c per yard.

SALT—The supply is light and the demand is moderate. Prices have stiffened, influenced by an advance in Liverpool. We quote, from warehouse, $2 05 for Fine; $2 for Coarse, from store, $2 20 for Fine, $2 10 to $2 15 per sack for Coarse; Turk's Island is selling at 90c per bushel.

TALLOW—We quote it at $10¼ to 11c per lb.

WHISKY—Only a retail business is doing at $1 75 to $2 25 per gallon for Western Rectified and $1 40 to $1 75 for Louisiana.

COAL OIL—Is jobbing at 48 to 52c in barrels, and 55 to 58c in cans.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine is selling at 50c per gallon; No. 1 Rosin at $5 per bbl, No. 2 at $4 and No. 3 at $3 50. No. 3 is scarce. Some 200 bbls No 2 sold at $4 per bbl.

RICE—Some 600 sacks India sold at 9⅛c per lb. There is very little India in first hands. That in second hands is held at 10½ to 11c. Louisiana sells at 9½ to 11½c, Carolina 12 to 12½c.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet and unchanged. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York and Boston, ⅝c for Philadelphia. Steam for New York and Boston 40c per sack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork and $10 to $11 per hhd for Tobacco. Steam for Liverpool ⅜d for Cotton, salt ⅛d. For Havre 1⅛c.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 3, 1867.

Arrived Yesterday: 139 Texas Beeves, 316 Calves and Yearlings, 46 Hogs and 394 Sheep.

Stock on Sale: 442 Texas and 17 Western Beeves, 394 Calves and Yearlings, 201 Hogs, 1900 Sheep and 26 Milch Cows.

Sold: 105 Texas Beeves, 230 Calves and Yearlings, 10 Hogs, 392 Sheep and 40 Texas Cows with Calves.

Western Beeves Choice, ₱ lb net	—	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	—	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	—	— 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	60 00	75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	30 00	45 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15 00	20 00
Western Hogs, ₱ lb gross	—	—
Hogs	6	9½
Sheep, 1st quality ₱ head	5 00	6 50
Sheep, 2d ₱ head	2 50	3 50
Sheep, 3d ₱ head	1 50	2 00
Milch Cows, first quality ₱ head	—	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head	50 00	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	10 00	[illegible]
Calves ₱ head	9 —	15 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	
Goats ₱ head	1 50	4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 5, 1867.

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

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Liberty, Bain, for Baltimore via Havana and Key West. [illegible]
Steamship Wm G Hewes, Tripp, for Galveston and Indianola. C A Whitney & co
Steamer Frances, Walker, for Mobile. [illegible]
Steamer Olive Branch, Jones, for St Louis. Master
Ship Thos Freeman, Owen, for Havre. Master
Ship Huntress (British) Atterige, for Liverpool via Pensacola. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Ship Arcturus, Nason, for Havre. Creevy, Nickerson & co
Ship John Sidney, Baldry, for Havre. W R Rodden[illegible]
Bark Lottie Weems, Bright, for Minatitlan. Master
Bark Salvador, (British) Hansen, for Havana. W Goldenbow
Schr Village Belle, (British) Hunter, for Utilla. Master
Schr Florida, Adams, for Pensacola. Z M Pike

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, from Indianola via Galveston to C A Whitney & co—coast district 9.

—STEAMBOATS—
Mississippi, Thompson, from St. Louis.
Great Republic, [illegible], from St Louis.
Annie Wagley, Hunter, from Washington.
Wild Wagoner, [illegible], from Bayou Sara.
Idaho, [illegible], from Ouachita City.
Iberville, Cross, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Nevada, Jewett, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which put into Nassau [illegible]

EXPORTS

BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST AND HAVANA—Per steamship Liberty—[illegible]
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Wm G Hewes—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Olive Branch—[illegible]
HAVRE—Per ship Thos Freeman—882 bales cotton [illegible]
LIVERPOOL VIA PENSACOLA—Per ship Huntress—[illegible]
HAVRE—Per ship Arcturus—3193 bales cotton [illegible]
HAVRE—Per ship John Sidney—2831 bales cotton [illegible]
MINATITLAN—Per bark Lottie Weems—[illegible]
HAVANA—Per bark Salvador—[illegible]
UTILLA—Per schr Village Belle—[illegible]
PENSACOLA—Per schr Florida—[illegible]

IMPORTS

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship I C Harris—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Great Republic—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—[illegible]
OUACHITA CITY—Per steamer Idaho—[illegible]
WASHINGTON—Per steamer Annie Wagley—[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.
June 4—73 bales cotton T H & J M Allen—[illegible]

DIED.

Yesterday, June 4, 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., F. A. BETTINGER, aged 52 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his family, and those of the Spor and Delarue families, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 5 o'clock P. M., from the corner of Kerlerec and Prieur streets.

Postponed.
Orleans Dramatic Relief Association.
The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the temporary absence of MISS ALICE PLACIDE, who will, however, positively be here next week, the performance which was to have been given this evening June 5th at the Varieties Theatre, for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, has been postponed until THURSDAY, June 13th, 1867. je5 1t

Seventh Ward Club.
NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PARTY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A MASS MEETING of this Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, in the SPANISH COCKPIT, on Columbus street, between Love and Goodchildren. Prominent and distinguished citizens will address the meeting. Members and Friends of the National Reconstruction Party are cordially invited to attend.
By order of the Club.
ISAAC RODRIGUEZ, President.
Francis A. Mauer, Secretary. je5 2t

For Sale.
STEAM Canal Propeller J. M. TURNER, now lying at the Flatboat Landing, foot of Girod street. This vessel is only two years old, and in first-rate condition. Tonnage 75, length 75 feet, 12 feet beam, cylinders 16 inches and 14 inches stroke. Also TWO PRIME BARGES, 6 inch tunnel, about 135 feet in length, 24 feet wide, depth of hold 7 feet; and one FLATBOAT, 118 feet long and 18 feet wide. Apply to
T. & S. HENDERSON, No. 31 Carondelet street. je5 3t

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party, State of Louisiana, Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.
THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, President.
T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary. my24 3ptf

FRENCH HAT STORE,
No. 187½ CANAL STREET.
VICTOR BOUTHOUE.
(BRANCH OF THE STORE No 30 ST. CHARLES STREET.)
MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. jl 3m

AUCTION SALES.
G. DE FERIET'S SALES.
Furniture! Furniture!
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 62 Royal street.
FRIDAY, June 7th, will be sold at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 8 Customhouse street, near the Front Levee—
A General Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. je4 4t

Important!------Important!!
—TO—
BUYERS OF IRON TIES.
NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1867.
JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq.:
Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters and the public in general, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties, as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.
The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction and very insecure, and we have been compelled, in many instances, and at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.
SAML. BOYD & CO., Shippers and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS & CO., Alabama and Crescent City Presses.
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press.
STANLEY & CO., Commercial Press.
C. N. CHASE, Virginia Press.
C. N. PASTEUR, Proprietor Cooper's Press.
IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Press.
GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO., Penn's Press.
R. M. PASTEUR, [illegible] Cotton Press.
Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE, we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers at the lowest prices.
WM. A. BELL & CO., Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties, No. 4, Natchez street, New Orleans. je1 3m

St. Louis Restaurant,
Nos. 75 and 77 St. Louis street.
HENRY BARTHE.
MR. HENRY BARTHE respectfully informs [illegible]

Summer Arrangement.
PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements [illegible] DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE [illegible]
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

THE "ARROW TIE,"
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS
For sale at the lowest prices, by
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE.
[illegible]

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS!
Orleans Dramatic Relief Association
On Wednesday Evening, June 5th, 1867.
[illegible] for the benefit of the ST. VINCENT INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, at the Varieties Theatre, [illegible] Beautiful Play of
Lady of Lyons.
Afterwards a Recitation [illegible]
The performance to conclude with the Farce of
Lend Me Five Shillings.
Tickets One Dollar, [illegible]

GEORGE STROUD,
Corner St. Charles and Girod streets.
MARBLE MANTEL PIECES, GRATES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLETS, SLATE HEARTHS, [illegible] SOAPSTONE [illegible] MARBLE WORK [illegible]

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGE[illegible]
ELKIN & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
3....CARONDELET STREET....3
NEAR CANAL.
MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.
Just received
FANCY CANTON MATTING
[illegible] WINDOW SHADES [illegible] CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS [illegible]

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
59 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
James M. Brooks. Louis H. LeGay.
Hugh Macdonald. ap1 6m

LANDING ex ship Narragansett, from Bordeaux [illegible]
R. TIBLIER & CO., 71 Conti st.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.
This Company has removed from 19 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 trunk, 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 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. may11 3m

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 breeds.
For further information apply at the office of the St. Charles Hotel. my15 1m

DR. N. H. MATAS,
HAS just arrived from Paris where he has specially applied himself to the study of the diseases of the Eye. [illegible] 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 call on patients at their request. my15 1m

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 89 Canal street, near Chartres. ap24 tf

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
61 Broad street, New York. feb5 6m

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, 89 Canal street.
J. H. TODD, Agent, 4 doors above Chartres. my12 tf

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 21 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND EAST.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On SUNDAY 5th inst Night Express leaves at 7 P. M.
On and after MONDAY, 6th inst, TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS leave the Calliope street Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., coming South, arrive at New Orleans at 1.45 P. M. and 7 P. M.
Through connections 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 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 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

Home Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
—OF—
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Officers:—ORREN E. MOORE, President. ISAAC W. PARKER, Vice President. CHAS. H. FROST, Secretary. H. PERALTA, General Agent for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Office [illegible] Royal Street.
Directors:
ROBERT MOORE [illegible]; JOHN F. TORRENCE, Commissioner of Public Works; CHAS. F. WILSTACH, Mayor of Cincinnati; JOSEPH C. BUTLER, President Lafayette Bank; H. PERALTA; ALFRED T. GOSHORN [illegible]
[illegible]

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets $5,000,000
ORGANIZED IN 18[illegible]
Fifty per cent dividends. Never litigated a claim!
PAYS PROMPTLY.
KING & FITZGERALD, Agents, No. 2 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THIS TENTH DAY [illegible] MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]
The parties to this act are
DAVID DE HAVEN, DAVID C. MARTIN, FRANK BAKER, THOMAS G. RHETT, JOHN D. STRONG, JOHN A. A. WEST, LEE CRANDALL, A. W. FAULKNER.
This done and passed in my office, at New Orleans [illegible]
(Signed) D. DEHAVEN, D. C. MARTIN, F. BAKER, THOS. G. RHETT, A. W. FAULKNER, JOHN D. STRONG, JOHN A. A. WEST, LEE CRANDALL, [illegible], W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
A True Copy. W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
New Orleans, April 10, 1867. ap11 tf

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
139.........GRAVIER STREET.........139
Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.
Importers of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.
RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, [illegible]

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.
mh14 6m LEEDS & CO.

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, [illegible] Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc., Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc. etc.
mar10 A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Assets [illegible]. Annual Income [illegible].
Wm. C. ALEXANDER, President. H. B. HYDE, Vice President. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary. J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
[illegible] FOSDICK & STOCKTON, Gen'l Agents for Louisiana and Texas, 20 Camp street, corner Natchez.

Cow Peas.
2000 BUSHELS best planting PEAS, in store and to arrive. For sale by
T. C. MURPHY & CO., 34 Poydras street. may6 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, 2000 tons......Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons......Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......Veazie, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons......Palmer, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons......Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons......Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons......Ryder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons......Hudson, Commander
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. H. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y. dec4 1y

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:
EUROPE......Lemarie......1st June
ST LAURENT......Bocande......15th June
PEREIRE......Duchesne......29th June
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......13th July
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $130. Second Cabin, [illegible], including table wine.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin $135
Second cabin [illegible]
[illegible] through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
TAMPICO [illegible] 6th June
VERA CRUZ [illegible] June
For passage, apply to
VICTOR FERRILLIAT, 157 Common street. dec25

For New York Direct.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. CROMWELL......Capt. [illegible]
GEO. WASHINGTON......Capt. F. V. Gager.
GEN. GRANT......Capt. E. W. Holmes.
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. Sampson.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible] Commander, will leave for wharf, foot of [illegible] street, on SUNDAY June 9th, at 8 A. M.
Freight [illegible] and through Bills of Lading signed [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON [illegible] my4 1y

SEA SHORE LINE.
BAY ST LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.
THE elegant [illegible] CAMELIA [illegible]

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.
[illegible]

For Bordeaux----Passage Only.
[illegible]

20......CHARTRES STREET......20
C. JAUBERT & CO.
OFFER [illegible] DRY GOODS [illegible]
A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
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 [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 Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO., No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall. nov10 tf

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. 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, ap23 tf Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of New Orleans, No. 18 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1867.
THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 18 Camp street [illegible] Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
—DIRECTORS—
E. RIGNEY, C. M. SORIA, [illegible]
E. RIGNEY, President.
[illegible], Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. jan1 1y

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. [illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART ST.
HE continues to perform his operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations 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.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
[illegible]
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Steam trains from City, every SUNDAY morning at 6 A. M. [illegible]
An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at [illegible]
On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 6 until 9 o'clock P. M.
Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
[illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent. nov7 tf