The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 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.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Since the publication of the Attorney General's opinion there has been a large comparative gain in the white voters registered, making the number of whites and blacks very nearly equal. At first the blacks rushed to the offices in crowds, and the aggregate for the first month showed a proportion of about three-fifths in favor of the blacks. Under this state of affairs the Radicals were very much elated. Their object was to unite the blacks in an organized body against the whites, carrying the elections for the Radical Republicans and a few negroes. The latter, we are informed, had already made boasts of their power, and had partitioned the various offices among themselves. This was encouraged by the ambitious white place-seekers, who hoped to ride into power upon the backs of the negroes. Nothing could have been more injudicious. The policy of uniting the blacks against the whites could only stir up the latter to unusual exertion, and, provided they can be induced to feel an interest, there is a very large majority against the blacks. Under the recent interpretation of the law the number of persons disfranchised is exceedingly small in comparison to that at first imagined, and not more than one hundred thousand, the New York *Herald* estimates, will be shut out. The South will then be left, it adds, with one hundred thousand votes as its political capital for a new career. As the three-fifths rule has gone out with slavery, the representation must be based upon an enumeration of the whole population, and thus the Southern States will probably return with eighty or ninety members of Congress. What will be the political status of these members is not difficult to divine. The Radicals have made a great blunder in their dealings with the negroes, and have consolidated their vote against that of the whites. The consequence of this will be that the whites will carry the elections everywhere, except in a few large towns and cities, and elect five out of six of the new members. The white vote everywhere, and a portion of the black vote in the country, will be Democratic, and very nearly all of the members of Congress elected from the South will [illegible] with the Northern Democrats, and [illegible] destroy the two thirds vote which the Radicals expect in the first Congress after reconstruction. Indeed, they may [illegible] expect a two thirds majority, but do not intend to admit the South to representation until they are assured of it, if they can possibly avoid it. In the Southern cities, where the Radicals have organized the negroes, and where they are about equal in strength to the whites, the elections may go in favor of the blacks, and some negro Congressmen be elected. Speaking of this the *Herald* says: "Perhaps the Radical policy may be so far successful in the South that in the new Southern representation there will be a dozen negroes. Should this be the case it would excite the wonder and disgust of the world. It will be justly regarded as the most remarkable and disgusting spectacle of the age. It will furnish an argument to those who hold that a tendency to degradation exists in institutions based upon universal suffrage, since it will seem to show that in choosing our law makers from a race just brought from a servile condition we do not seek to be governed by the wisdom, education and intellect of the nation, but are ready to pander to the most debasing debaucheries of Democratic theory." As we have above remarked, nothing could have been more injudicious than this policy of organizing the blacks against the whites, and the Radicals may find that the very means they have taken to gain power will be the means of their losing it after reconstruction. The increase in the number of whites who have registered within the past week or ten days shows that the attitude of the Radicals is beginning to be appreciated and that the whites begin to see the necessity of meeting them at the polls.

We regret to notice the death of Duncan N. Hennen, Esq., one of the most distinguished members of the New Orleans Bar, who died on the 4th instant, in this city, at the age of 56 years. He was of the family of Alfred Hennen, Esq., and was prominently engaged, if we are not mistaken, in the great suit of Mrs. Gen. Gaines against the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans.

Remember that the Academy of Music keeps open for the summer and is a delightfully cool place of amusement. An excellent and varied programme is presented every night.

Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, the distinguished cavalry officer, is in the city, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The British steamship Fire Queen, Capt. Williamson, sailed yesterday evening for Liverpool, direct, with a full freight, consisting in part of 1293 bales cotton, and $148,200 in specie.

Homestead Settlements.

The following is an answer from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to certain inquiries arising in reference to this class of interests:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, May 18, 1867.

Sir—In reply to your letter relative to alleged abuses of the Homestead law, in Dakota, and your inquiries as to those who can avail themselves of the benefit of that act, and also as to what is required under the law, I have to state:

1. That any person, male or female, who is the head of a family, or has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his or her intention to become such, is entitled to make a homestead entry under the provisions of the act of May 20, 1862.

2. After making an entry at the district office, the party must proceed with diligence to build his house and get upon the land with his family, and commence the cultivation and improvement of the same.

3. The fifth section of the act makes the abandonment of the land, or a change of residence for more than six months at any time, a cause of forfeiture.

Under this clause of the law you state that many persons claim the right to go upon the land once in every six months, remain thereon for a day or two, and then leave it again. That interpretation of the law will not be supported by this office.

Those parties certainly could not show in the final proof their actual residence and home had been upon their homestead entries, but, on the contrary, the evidence would indicate that the land had only been the place of temporary abode; hence such *quasi* settlers could have no cause of grievance if, upon presentation of the facts, their entries should be declared invalid.

In brief, the acts of the settlers must be such as to show an intention fully to comply in good faith with the requirements of law and make the land what the act intends it to be—his actual residence, with such improvement and cultivation of the soil as his means and strength will allow.

An exception to this requirement is made for "an adjoining farm"—homesteads. In such cases the party is not required to build and reside upon the adjacent homestead entry, but he must prove residence on the "original farm" to which the homestead tract adjoins, and also cultivation and improvement of the adjoining tract.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Jos. S. Wilson, Commissioner.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The report of the Agricultural Department for April says:

"Never has there been so general an expression of encouragement in view of the fine condition of winter wheat since the establishment of the present system for the collection of crop statistics. In more than nine tenths of the returns received, the condition of the crop is reported favorable and promising. From the South the returns are as cheering as from the West. Here and there it is stated that a smaller breadth, from lack of labor, or from bad weather in the fall, was sown or drilled. In a few places, winter killing is reported." The report states that the loss of cattle from actual starvation and exposure, the past winter, has been extraordinary. Even in this mild climate of Texas one fourth of the stock died from these causes. In the Territories, similar losses are reported. In Hall County, Nebraska, one-fourth of the cattle perished in consequence of the ground being covered with snow from the middle of December until the first of April. [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Matrimonial.—Among the passengers on the superb steamer Richmond, yesterday evening, were a matrimonial party, Mr. Thadeus Salter and Miss Mary Drummond, of this city, who, having been just united with the silken cord of connubial happiness, left on a bridal tour for the North.

Supreme Court.—This court was again occupied yesterday hearing argument in the hotly contested suit of the State vs. The Louisiana State Bank. Christian Roselius, Esq., addressed the court with his usual vigor in behalf of the Bank, and Geo. S. Lacey, Esq., delivered in the chaste and eloquent style for which he is distinguished, an argument lucid and powerful for the intervenor, Gen Bailey. Mr. Soulé have not yet spoken in this case. It is understood that he will close the argument for the State.

Board of School Directors.—Meeting last evening at the new room, on Burgundy street, Mr. Mount in the chair.

Mr. Parham, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers, reported that certificates of qualification as teachers had been awarded to the following: Misses M. S. Morris, Sarah Bloomfield, J. F. E. Stewart, Mrs. R. Bennett, Mrs. J. W. Hall, Mrs. C. T. Hirshheimer, and Mr. M. J. B. Dunn. Miss Ellen Criswell has been appointed supernumary for the Live Oak Boys' School. Mrs. Matthey, formerly French teacher in the First and Fourth District High School, is recommended for the first vacancy in the same school, she having been thrown out of position in the consolidation. Also, recommended that she have pay for the month of April, and proportional allowance of the vacation salary. Amount of the allowance $119 55.

By resolution adopted, the teachers of the Basin and St. Philip Boys' Schools are granted allowances for the month of June of the amount deducted on account of the consolidation.

Marion L. Baker, of the Board, was granted ninety days' leave of absence.

Sup't. Rogers' monthly report showed: Children on roll at last report, 13,295, admitted since, 628, left, 947. Average daily attendance in May, 11,560. Whole number enrolled, 18,[illegible].

Mr. Thieneman reported the following beneficiary cadets to the State Seminary, at Alexandria, which were approved:

From First District—W. H. Dyer, Robert Stuart, R. bert Ferguson, Fred Parmele, Wm. Stith, Lewis Wynn, B. R. Tybolt and H. Finch.

Second District—S. Guyol, A. Guyol and J. B. Delonche.

Third District—Julius Matthey, S. Bourges, and Wm. Parnell.

Fourth District—Robert Holsberry and Warner Easton.

A resolution was adopted to procure by September another larger building in the Third District for the Chalmette Boys' School, and to consider and report upon the feasibility of erecting a school house in the neighborhood of the square bounded by Enghien, Port, Craps and Dauphin streets.

The resignation of Mr. Brewer as a member of the Board was accepted and Mr. John A. Walker chosen in his place.

Mr. Thieneman reported that the Beauregard Schoolhouse, in the Seventh Ward, had been decided in court to belong to the African Methodist Church, who desire its use in one month.

Mr. Leslie, of the Finance Committee, reported that the pay roll of the school for May had been approved, as follows: Amount, $24,580 71, appropriations for same month, $30,000, balance $19,682 28 to credit of the Board.

Police Appointments.—D. J. P. Brown, W. B. Barrett, Wm. Orr, F. W. Jones, Thos. Rodwood, Gustave Convertie, Jos. Carter, James Casey, Henry Wilson, J. A. Gallagher, George Lee, Jos. Gallagher, J. H. Manuel, J. Curtis, F. Trapanie, Jas. McCloskey, Julius Warner, Nath. McCann, Thomas Gleson, John Hurley, Robt. Gould, Alex. Marcell.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of J. Henry Schwartz, 23 years old, a native of New Orleans, who died at his residence on Craps street, from injuries received in being run over by a train on the Mexican Gulf Railroad, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was an employee of the company, and was ordered by the engineer to turn the switch, as the cars were slowly approaching the corner of Marigny street. Deceased being on the tender jumped off, and went to see what the engineer wanted. On returning he caught hold of the sand box in front of the locomotive, which, being nearly empty, turned with him, and precipitated him under the wheels before the engine could be stopped, causing him to be killed almost instantly. The death of deceased is attributed to accident, and in no wise resulted from the condition of the road, though the company are blamed for not keeping the road in better order.

Another Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Lewis Winehill, native of Russia, 26 years of age, who, according to the verdict, committed suicide in a fit of insanity, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, at No. 347 Magazine street, Fourth District.

Mrs. L. Bensadon testified that deceased had married her daughter about two years ago. They lived happily with each other, except when deceased was in liquor, which had happened but seldom lately. In order to keep him from drinking, witness had threatened to have her daughter apply for a divorce. Since then he had stopped drinking entirely, but had become perfectly deranged. About 9 o'clock last Tuesday morning he left the house, returned at 4 o'clock, refused to eat dinner, said the spirits were after him, and that he would have to kill the watchman on the beat because he would not believe his story about the spirits. About 1 o'clock at night witness heard a noise in the room of deceased, and found him with his throat cut.

Deceased leaves a young wife, and a child about a year old, which was found playing in the room all unconscious.

Fires.—At 10½ o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a frame house on Rocheblave street, between Ursulines and Lapeyrouse, totally destroying the house. The property was owned by Louis Martin, and occupied by a colored man. There was no insurance, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At 2½ o'clock an alarm of fire was given, occasioned by the partial burning of seventy-five bales of hay on the levee, at the foot of Poydras street, belonging to Chas. Pleasant & Co. Damage small.

The alarm at 10 o'clock last night was occasioned by the accidental burning of several boxes of matches in the commission house of Messrs. Fraencke & Dancel, No. 39 Natchez street. The fire companies soon extinguished the flames without much damage, except by water.

The alarm about 1 o'clock this morning proved false—as we were informed by firemen who were returning home after a useless race to render themselves serviceable.

Protest of Gov. Wells Against His Removal by Gen. Sheridan.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPART'T, New Orleans, June 4, 1866.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir—The enclosed order from Gen. Sheridan removing me from office, is respectfully submitted for your consideration as to the question of his power to do so. As to the reasons assigned by him for taking this step, viz: That I have impeded him in the execution of the law of Congress, I enter a respectful but emphatic denial to the accusation. I am prepared to establish the truth of this assertion. It is evidently a mere pretext on the part of the General to give color of cause for an act which originated in personal malice toward me, because I dared defend myself from his personal attacks.

Had the General stated that I was an "impediment" in the way to the gratification of his inordinate ambition to make himself a great man, he would have come much nearer the truth than he did. His abuse of me, personally, I do not condescend to notice. His eminent skill in that line is well known to this community. That he should so far degrade the office he holds as to make his official orders the vehicle of his malice may surprise you, but not me, who know his reckless habits.

It is not my purpose, however, in this communication, to make your Excellency a party to the personal quarrel of General Sheridan and myself. It is foreign to the question at issue, which is simply, if military commanders, under the law of Congress, have the right to remove civil officers under the Provisional Governments of the States established thereby, or, in other words, if they possess any power beyond those delegated in said act, and definitely expressed.

Knowing that this question, touching the general powers of the military commanders thereunder, particularly growing out of the frequent exercise of the removing power by General Sheridan, is now under consideration by the Attorney General, I respectfully submit the case of my removal, in connection therewith, as another instance of the illegal exercise of power by General Sheridan. Believing the importance of the question involved will call forth an early decision, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

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

The Military and the "Nationalist."

The following telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pope and general order from Col. Shepherd, commanding this post, were handed in for publication Saturday evening, and should have appeared in Sunday morning's *Advertiser and Register*, but were accidentally omitted:

ATLANTA, June 1, 1867.

To Col. O. L. Shepherd, Commanding Post:

No newspaper in this District, of any politics, will be interfered with, except by direct orders from these headquarters. If you have thus interfered with any newspaper in Mobile, you will undo your action immediately, and report the facts to me through your proper commanding officer.

By order of General Pope.
(Signed) G. K. SANDERSON,
Capt. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MOBILE,
Mobile, Ala., June 1, 1867.

[General Orders No. 44.]

Agreeably to instruction received by telegram from Brevet Major Gen. John Pope, commanding Third Military District, the Provost Marshal of Mobile, Major Curtis, will at once discontinue the guard over the office and printing rooms of the *Nationalist* newspaper in this city, and will send the guard back to camp.

By order of Colonel O. L. Shepherd.
(Signed) F. W. COLEMAN,
1st Lieut. 15th Infantry, Post Adj't.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The report of the Famine Commission of India is given in the condensation of the Board of Revenue. The Commissioners estimate the mortality in Orissa and Midnapore as certainly not less than one-fourth of the whole population, but state that they have no trustworthy statistics of the whole population of the province. The statistics vary from three and a half to five millions, which would make the mortality from three-fourths of a million to a million and a half, in an era of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six square miles, or half that of England and Wales. The deaths from starvation and its results, disease in the Cole and Sonthal districts of Chota Nagpore have just been officially reported by the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, as thirty-three thousand [illegible] Lorraine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order from General Pope.

Union Republican Convention in Alabama.

Chief Justice Chase in Raleigh.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, June 5.—The national debt, bearing compound interest, has increased $61,441,000; currency bearing decreased $41,423,000; matured debt not presented decreased $2,219,000; bearing no interest increased $368,000; decrease in coin Treasury $15,492,000, increase in currency $38,827,000; total decrease of the public debt $5,470,000.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $670,000.

Washington, June 5.—Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular regarding locked safety valves authorizing the use of either five, viz: America, Robinson, Farrer, Mason and Mc Murchy, subject to the usual inspection regarding workmanship and quality of material.

It is officially announced that the Treasury is prepared to redeem the compound interest notes as they shall mature, by payment of principal and interest, on presentation to the Treasurer or either of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Raleigh, June 5.—The State Executive Committee, of the Holden wing of the Republican party, held a meeting at the *Standard* office, and invited the Republicans throughout the State to hold primary meetings in every county, to elect delegates to a general State Convention, to assemble in this city on the first Wednesday of September next.

Chief Justice Chase is receiving calls from the members of the bar, now in this city. He has created a favorable impression, and the utmost cordiality prevails.

Raleigh, N. C., June 5.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this evening, and was welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of white and colored citizens. On his arrival at the hotel the Mayor extended him a cordial greeting with appropriate remarks, to which Chase responded, thanking him for the hospitality, and saying he was glad the time had come when all stood equal in the light of the law, irrespective of color or their previous condition. His speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

Charleston, June 5.—Considerable depression prevails in the community owing to the recent order of Gen Sickles, interfering in municipal affairs. The last two days city stock has fallen from 10 to 15 per cent. The Board of Trade has passed resolutions deprecating some of the provisions of Order No. 32 as injurious to the prosperity of the city, and appointed a committee to confer with Gen. Sickles in relation thereto.

A white man named Kearns, recently committed to jail on the charge of attempting rape on a little negro girl, hung himself last night.

Augusta, June 5.—Gen Pope has issued the following order:

First. Interference of the Post Commander at Mobile with a newspaper of that city is an authorized, and entirely disapproved. He will at once undo whatever action he has taken.

Second. The duty of the military authorities in this District is to secure to the people the utmost freedom of speech and of the press, consistent with the law, and not to restrict either. No satisfactory execution of the Acts of Congress is practicable, unless this freedom is secured and its exercise protected by the usual legal means.

Third. No officer or soldier in this command will hereafter interfere with newspapers or speakers, on any pretext whatever. If a disturbance is feared from these sources, the necessary precautions to preserve the peace will be taken in the manner and through the agents prescribed in General Orders No. 25, from these headquarters.

Fourth. Treasonable utterances are not legitimate exercise of freedom of discussion; but even in such cases, whatever action is taken must be by direct orders from these headquarters, and not by any subordinate authority.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. J. POPE.

Montgomery, June 5.—The Union Republican Convention of Alabama adjourned *sine die* today after two days session. The proceedings of the first day were confined chiefly to completing the organization.

Wm. H. Smith, of Randolph, formerly a Colonel in the Federal army, was elected President, with thirteen Vice Presidents and four Secretaries.

Officers and committees were selected without distinction of color. Over forty counties were represented by about 170 delegates. To-day, the Committee on Platform made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The loyal man of Alabama desire the earliest practicable settlement of the disturbed condition of the country;

WHEREAS, We believe that the establishment of justice is essential to enduring peace, that patriotism should be exalted as a virtue, and that it is the duty of the State to cherish all its people; and

WHEREAS, Those who assert these principles are, throughout the Union, called Republicans.

Resolved—1. That the Republican Union party of Alabama declares itself a part of, and in alliance with the National Republican party of the Union, and is the unconditional friend of the Union of these States.

2. That we endorse the action of Congress on the question of reconstruction, and will heartily endeavor to carry out the same to its conclusion.

3. That we will endeavor to secure by amendments to the Constitutional laws of the United States, and of this State, the equal rights of all men, and the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, without distinction on account of color.

4. Whatever are the friends and advocates of free speech, free press, free schools, and the most liberal provision by the State for the purpose of educating people thereof and henceforward, there is to be no distinction made between the inhabitants of the State, in civil and political rights, on account of color or previous condition.

5. That we discountenance all attempts to stir up strife and contention among the people, believing such a course to be in every way injurious to the country.

6. That those men who stood firm to the cause of the Union are entitled to that confidence which is the reward of patriotism and fidelity in every land.

7. That we pledge our endeavors to effect the removal of the tax on cotton and the State poll tax, and to establish as a rule in the State that the tax paid by every man shall be in exact proportion to the value of his property, and none other.

8. That we recommend to the people of the State that they manifest to the world their determination to abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, by electing to office those men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of the acts of the Congress of the United States, and to support for office only such men as are true to the Union, and who prefer the Government of the United States to any other that could be formed.

9. That all men have a cordial welcome to political equality upon this base.

Savannah, June 5.—Cotton market quiet, but firm. Middlings 26c. Sales 230 bales. Receipts 676 bales.

Charleston, June 5.—Cotton declined ¼c—Sales 125 bales at 25¼c for Middlings. Receipts 470 bales.

Augusta, June 5.—Cotton market quiet; sales 158 bales at 25c for Middlings. Receipts 26 bales.

New York, June 5.—Money active and firm at 6 to 7 per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. Prime discounts quiet at 7½. Gold closed firm at 136⅞. Sterling exchange is quiet and steady. Prime bankers' bills 110 to 110¼. Governments and stocks closed steady.

The Sub Treasury receipts $3,701,000; payments $2,440,000.

Baltimore, June 5.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28c. Rio Coffee dull at 15 to 19c, gold, for common to choice. Flour dull; Howard street extra $12 50 to $14. Corn declined 1 to 2c; white $1 07 to $1 12; yellow $1 14. Sugar dull and steady. Provisions unchanged. Whisky in bond 33 to 35c.

New York, June 5.—Cotton firm, with sales of 1800 bales at 27½ to 28c for Middling Uplands. Flour heavy: State $9 to $11 75; Southern $11 to $15 50. Corn heavy; Mixed New $1 12 to $1 17; Old $1 22 to $1 26½. Mess Pork heavy, closing at $22 90. Lard heavy. Rice, sugar and coffee steady. Naval stores heavy. Turpentine 60 to 61c. Rosin $4 to $8 50. Stocks dull. Freights firm. Money seven per cent. Gold 136⅞. Five-twenties of '62, with coupons, 109⅞ to 110.

Concord, June 5.—The New Hampshire Legislature was organized to-day by the election of Geo Griffin, Speaker of the House, and Wm. T. Parke, President of the Senate.

Vicksburg, June 5.—Passed up, Nick Longworth, at 12 M. Passed down, Lady Gay, at 2 P. M. River rising.

Omaha, Nebraska, June 5.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad now running to North Platte, are officially reported at $251,728 for the month of May. The track laying is progressing rapidly Westward.

Louisville, June 5.—Sales 33 hhds Tobacco at full sales—$2 75 to $35 for Lugs to Good Leaf. Flour—Superfine $9 to $9 75. Wheat nominal; $2 55 to $2 60. Shelled Corn 90c; Ear 70 to 95c in bulk. Oats 78 to 80c in bulk. Rio Coffee active, 23 to 25c. Bacon—Shoulders 9¼c packed; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾c. Lard in tierces, kettle rendered, 12¾c. Cotton—Middlings 25½c. Whisky, free, nominal, $2 30. Pork $22 75.

River falling—6 feet 10 inches in the canal, by the mark.

Cincinnati, June 5.—Flour dull and nominal; [illegible] 31c in bond. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $22 50. Bulk Meats 8 to 10c. Shoulders 8 to 8½c. Packed Bacon unchanged and quiet. Lard 12¾c. Dried Apples 5 to 6c. Dried Peaches 10 to 15c.

St. Louis, June 5.—Tobacco heavy [illegible] lower. Cotton dull at 24c for Middlings. [illegible] $1 35 for Choice Undressed; $2 50 to [illegible] Choice Dressed. Flour dull, 25c lower. [illegible] dull and nominally lower—Good F[illegible] Prime $2 60; Choice $2 75. [illegible] lower; 90 to 93c for Mixed and [illegible] to 95c for Prime and Choice [illegible] White. Oats steady, 83 to 87c. [illegible] $1 35 to $1 45. Provisions [illegible]. Lard dull and nominal.

Mobile, June 5.—Sales 600 bales Cotton at 24 to 24¼c for Middlings; market quiet; receipts 12 bales.

Londonderry, June 5.—The steamship Hibernia touched here to-day.

Queenstown, June 5.—The steamship Worcester, from Liverpool for Baltimore put in here to-day with her machinery damaged.

Liverpool, June 5, evening.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork declined 1s. Lard 43s 6d. Bacon 40s.

London, June 5, evening.—Lord Monk has been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

It is understood the Grand Turk proposes visiting Victoria during the month of July, after visiting Napoleon.

Berlin, June 5.—The plan of a Zolverian for all Germany, including the States of South Germany, as well as those comprised within the North German Confederation, has been formed. The Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Hesse voted in favor of entering the North German Confederation.

Frankfort, June 5—Evening.—United States Bonds 75⅝.

London, June 5, evening.—Consols 91⅝; Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 5, evening.—The Cotton market is quiet and prices are easier, though not quotably lower. Sales 10,000 bales.

Berlin, June 5—It is semi-officially reported that Prussia refuses to comply with the expressed desire of Napoleon that she would pledge herself against any future arming of the Fortress of Radet.

Southwest Pass, June 5, 7 P. M.—Fine weather: light breeze from N. N. E. Barometer 29.90. Went to sea: steamship H. G. Hewes. At the bar: ships John Sidney and Huntress. The latter came to anchor this afternoon, owing to light easterly winds. A large ship is now towing up to the bar.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 5.—Fine weather; calm. Barometer 29.62.

Arrived down and went to sea—steamships Pisano and Liberty, ship Huntress, brig Salvador, and bark Kate Stramler.

Arrived down—ship John Sidney.

Boston, June 5.—The Cuba sailed to-day with $410,000 specie. The Peruvian arrived, with 700 passengers.

New York, June 5.—Flour dull; 20 to 30c lower. Wheat dull; nominally lower. Corn 3 to 5c lower. Pork lower; $23. Lard dull at 12½ to 13¾c. Whisky steady.

Cotton dull. Middling Uplands 27 to 28c. Freights quiet and firm.

Albany, N. Y., June 5.—Hon. L. Harris Hiscock, member of the Constitutional Convention, was shot dead to-day by Gen. Cole, late of the cavalry service, who alleged that while he was in the army Hiscock had raped his wife.

Liverpool, June 4, evening.—Cotton less active during the latter part of the day, but closed very firm, sales 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¾d. Middling Orleans 11¾. Breadstuffs easier. Corn declined 9d since yesterday.

Washington, June 5.—Thos. J. Durant has, by telegraph to Gen. Sheridan, absolutely declined the Governorship of Louisiana.

Havana, June 1.—One of Maximilian's war vessels arrived with a prize captured off Yucatan.

Partial arrangement between Captain Gen. Manzano and Mr. Hoffman, Juarez's consular agent, has been effected.

The Bourse of Havana is about sending the Pope $40,000 contributions.

The Cuban sugar crop is expected to fall short ten per cent.

London, June 5, noon.—Consols 91¾. Bonds 73¾.

Liverpool, June 5, noon.—Cotton firm, estimated sales 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¾d. Middling Orleans 11¾d.

New York, June 5.—Stocks heavy. Money 7 per cent. Sterling exchange [illegible]. Gold 136[illegible]. 1862 coupons, 109[illegible]. Virginia 6s, [illegible] 70. Tennessee 6s, ex coupon, 65¼ to 70; new issue 68½ to 69.

General Sherman Invited to a Public Reception in New York—He Prefers to Fight the Indians.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1867.

Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, St. Louis, Missouri:

DEAR SIR—Your many friends residing in this city are desirous of an opportunity to express their grateful sense of the distinguished services you have rendered to the country in a brilliant military career which has conferred enduring renown on the national character. Learning that you are about to enjoy a period of relaxation from duty in other lands, we most earnestly request that you will favor us with your presence, and that Mrs. Sherman, at a reception in this city, previous to your departure. It will afford us great pleasure to adapt our arrangements entirely to your convenience.

We remain, with sincere respect and regard, your friends and obedient servants,

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
MOSES TAYLOR,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
PETER COOPER,

And seventy other prominent citizens.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1867.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your valued letter of 8th inst., inviting me to meet my friends in New York on the eve of my intended departure for Europe. As circumstances have occurred to prevent the fulfilment of that intention, it will not be in my power to accept the proffered honor, and it is fair that I should indicate in general terms why I have concluded to remain at my post of duty. You doubtless know that my military command embraces a vast region of wild country, which is being rapidly occupied by our people, and across which are being built two railways, destined in a few years to span the wide space between the Atlantic and Pacific States. This country has been from time immemorial the homes and hunting grounds of various tribes of Indians, who still number some three hundred thousand souls and who, being pressed from every quarter, have become nervous, excited, and in some cases positively hostile. At this moment there are fears that they may combine and do infinite mischief; and we have daily calls for protection at a hundred places hundreds of miles from each other, and it requires our constant attention as to apportion our limited military force as to protect the most vital interests.

If I should leave my division at this very critical moment my share of labor and responsibility will have to devolve on some other officer already overburdened, and, after a careful consideration of the whole question, I feel bound, in duty and honor, to stand by my post, and to defer to some more opportune occasion the gratification of a natural desire to see other and older countries than our own.

I must, therefore, beg that you will excuse me for not accepting your invitation at the present time; but on some more propitious occasion in the future it will afford me pride and pleasure to meet you all in such manner as your kindness may indicate.

With sentiments of great respect, I am truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lt. General.

The Fenians.

THE FENIANS IN MALONE—TWENTY WAGON LOADS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION READY FOR USE—MALONE AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS, ETC.

Malone, May 28.—In view of the fact that less than a year ago Malone was made the temporary camp for three thousand Fenians, armed and eager for the fray, it is not strange that the rumors of another attempt to dispossess her Britannic Majesty of the Canadas should have created considerable interest among us. Nothing, which could be called excitement has, however, yet set in.

The Fenians here have not recently been making much show of activity, though it is believed that secretly they are doing their best to place their section of the Brotherhood in readiness for the coming struggle. The circle in this town numbers at present less than a hundred, but these are all tried and true men, who have stood firmly by the organization through all its many fluctuations of fortune. The smallness of the circle, too, is by no means a fair indication of the feeling prevailing in the vicinity. In this and the adjoining counties the people are staunch friends of Irish freedom, and profess themselves in favor of any measure by which the wrongs of Erin could be either redressed or avenged, and the manhood of her sons vindicated. A vigorous and decisive attack upon Canada, and the seizure of that country as a base of operations against England, would undoubtedly be extremely popular. Last year, when the Fenian forces were here, the people exhibited their sympathy in a very substantial and generous manner, receiving them into their houses in the most hospitable manner, and, in fact, gratuitously feeding them during the greater part of their stay. The Irish element in this neighborhood is unusually strong, and it is estimated that if an invasion of Canada actually takes place, and there is a reasonable hope of ultimate success, over a thousand men could be raised in this county. This is, however, entirely conditional upon the non-interference of the United States Government. If the President interferes, it is universally conceded that failure is inevitable.

At the close of the demonstration last year, about twenty wagon loads of arms and ammunitions, which had been confiscated by the Government, were returned to the Fenian authorities. Although no one seems exactly to know where these stores are, it is positively stated that they have never been removed from the county, and that, when needed, they can be readily produced. At the time of their return a promise was demanded by the Government, and given, that they should not be used for any warlike purpose. Like all enforced promises, however, this pledge will not probably be very rigidly observed.

There is no point on the border so well adapted as a base for Fenian operations as Malone. Although within a few hours' march of the boundary line, there is no direct communication with Canada. The border line for a few miles immediately north of the town passes through an uncleared forest. These woods are, however, easily penetrated, and a gentleman here, of considerable military experience, and who would undoubtedly co-operate with the Fenians in any active movement, although he is not now a member of the Brotherhood, at the confidently that he could lead five thousand men over the border at this point with almost complete secrecy. Until the St Lawrence were reached, no obstacle of any importance would present itself, and, if the incursion were suddenly and quietly made, it is almost certain that the river might be crossed before the British gunboats could be dispatched to dispute the passage. If an invasion is really made this year—and there are certain indications all along the border that one is contemplated—the first serious movement will probably be the one [illegible] suggested.—*N. Y. Herald*.

[illegible] Le [illegible] ... [illegible] que 100,000,000 [illegible] ... Le peuple est [illegible] York city railroads [illegible] ... aux exigences du Congrès ... L'opposition sans faible, [illegible] crackers into ... jorité du peuple est en faveur [illegible] effect. He ...

Important Political Correspondence.

We take the following important correspondence, which speaks for itself as a matter of political significance, from the *Republican*, of yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1867.

General James Longstreet:

GENERAL—In your admirable letter of the 6th ultimo, you remark that "our efforts at reconstruction will be vain and useless, unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which will command success."

The spirit which inspired the above paragraph, together with the fact that thousands of brave soldiers are still ready to follow their leader wherever he may see fit to call them has emboldened me to extend to you an invitation to attend a mass meeting in Lafayette Square to-morrow evening, at which the Hon. Henry Wilson, a distinguished leader in the Republican party, will address the citizens of New Orleans.

As soldiers, we were opposed to each other during the late war; but as citizens may we not wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union through the party now in power, and which in all probability will retain power for many years to come? If you accept, I shall be glad to hear your views on the condition of public affairs.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
JOHN M. G. PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3, 1867.

J. M. G. Parker, Esq.

My Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 15th ult. was duly received. I was much pleased to have the opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such fairness and frankness in a politician whom I have been taught to believe uncompromisingly opposed to the white people of the South.

I have maturely considered your suggestion to "wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union, through the party now in power." My letter of the 6th of April, to which you refer, clearly indicates a desire for practical reconstruction and reconciliation. Practical men can surely distinguish between practical reconstruction and reconstruction as an abstract question. I will endeavor, however, with renewed energy, to meet your wishes in the matter. The serious difficulty that I apprehend is the want of that wisdom which is necessary for the great work. I shall be happy to work in any harness that promises relief to our distressed people and harmony to the nation. It matters not whether I bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle of Mr. Sumner, so that I may help to bring the glory of "peace and good will toward men."

I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms.

The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed, and expedients sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law. The views that we hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. It is therefore our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete and conform to the requirements of law.

The military bill, and amendments, are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.

Like other Southern men, I naturally sought alliance with the Democratic party, merely because it was opposed to the Republican party. But as far as I can judge, there is nothing tangible about it, except the issues that were staked upon the war and there lost. Finding nothing to take hold of except prejudice, which cannot be worked into good for any one, it is proper and right that I should seek some standpoint from which good may be done.

If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny that Congress can legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by States, individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would restrict him. The exclusive rights of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture amongst us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all of the States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us, and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under Republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage.

If every man in the country will meet the crisis with a proper appreciation of our condition, and come fairly up to his responsibilities, I do not doubt that the sun will smile upon a happy people, and that we shall again begin to yield their wonted abundance, and our rivers will teem with abundant commerce, our towns and cities will resound with the tumult of trade, and we shall be invigorated by the blessings of Almighty God.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

Gen. Robert E. Lee for President.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Sentinel*, on the border, one of whose editors was an officer in the Federal army during the war, writes a double-leaded leader in favor of Gen. Robert E. Lee for President in 1868.

"We to-day nominate Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, as our favorite for President in 1868.

"Gen. Lee stands before the world an American nobleman, a christian, without ostentation, and a soldier without a peer, living or dead.

"We ask not whether this purest and noblest of living Americans led forth the legions of Virginia in defence of his native State in an aggressive war upon its sovereignty by the Federal government of the North, or whether partisan legislation has stricken down his rights as a citizen in the Federal system of central nation. We are only the man, with his spotless purity of character, nobility of person, true christian greatness and peerless honor.

"Acknowledged at home and abroad as the greatest captain amongst us, we deem him most amply qualified to administer with dignity and truth the principles for which his illustrious kinsman, George Washington, fought, and which the bitter passions of degenerate sons have so long imperilled.

"Gen. Robert E. Lee is the first choice of a grand army of Democrats in the North, who are not afraid to urge his claim before the country for that position for which God especially endowed him. The timid men of the party may tremble when his name is spoken, but the brave applaud.

"We believe that Gen Lee's nomination by the Democrats of the North would be hailed with delight by every lover of true manhood and nobility of character throughout the world."

A prize fight took place the other day about four miles from St. Louis, on the Illinois river, between Patsey Shepherd and Con. Reardon, for $300 a side. The fight lasted one hour and forty minutes and was won by Shepherd. Only three rounds were fought, the first being forty-eight minutes, the toughest on record. Reardon was badly bruised.

Two thousand kegs of lager beer were seized on Saturday, in Brooklyn, by the Internal Revenue officers, on the ground that the owners had failed to cancel the stamps on the kegs, and thereby violated the law.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1867.

We have no variation of moment to report in the general market, operations in which were of a restricted character throughout. There was little doing in Sugar and Molasses, and Western Produce exhibited only moderate animation, attended with little change requiring special notice in any of the leading departments, while the movement in Cotton was rather limited, being controlled by the extreme views entertained by buyers and sellers, and consequently the business was light, amounting to barely 1900 bales, at prices within the range of previous quotations.

Increased dullness was the most prevalent feature noticeable in the Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 136, against 136⅞ at New York, but subsequently declined, then reached, and closed steady at the opening rates. The cash offerings were trifling and the demand inconsiderable, the sales including the following sums: $9600 at 135¾, $10,000 and $14,000 at 136; $1000 and $3000 at 136¼; $3000 at the same; and $5000 at 136⅛. Silver was quiet, the sales comprising $600 in American Halves at 129; 1400 Mexican Dollars at 137¼, and 500 do. at 2 per cent. premium for Gold.

We have no improvement to report in the demand for Foreign Exchange. The offerings were restricted throughout, and as dealers manifested unwillingness to pay the rates demanded by holders, the negotiations effected were comparatively light, embracing the following, to bank and bankers: £2000 A1 Sterling at 147¼, £2000 at 148¼, £3000 first class at 149¼, £1000 bankers' at 150, and £3000 for gold at 107¼. In France we notice a sale of 5000 bankers' at 3 77½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 146 to 146½ for bills of lading bills, 147 to 148½ A1 to first class, and 150½ to 151 for bank; and France at 3 85 to 3 82½ for A1 Commercial, and 3 77½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued firm and unchanged. The Banks checked on New York at ½ per cent. premium, at which they met with a fair demand. The supply of Commercial was limited and the sales restricted, including: $30,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent. premium; $12,000 bank at ⅛; $20,000 at 5 16; $5000, $20,000 (Mobile), $40,000 and $60,000 at ¼; $20,000 five days' sight at ⅛; $25,000 sight at par, and $10,000 thirty days at 1 per cent. discount. The closing rates for Commercial sight were ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. premium.

The Stock market continued dull and inactive from the opening to the close of business. There was only one sale reported, viz: 100 shares Crescent City Bank at $30 50.

We have no sales to report in City Bonds. The Consolidated are still quoted at 89 to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes at 56 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 56.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $3000 City Treasury notes at 95¼c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 43c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 93½ to 94½c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at 4½ to 5½ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At the evening session of the Board yesterday, 100 shares Louisiana State Bank were sold at $30 50.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1867.

COTTON—The market to-day has been dull and inactive throughout. The demand was principally confined to parties who had unexecuted orders to complete, while the majority of buyers, in view of the increased stringency of holders, and the rather undesirable character of the assortment offering, evinced renewed unwillingness to operate in anticipation of being able to effect more advantageous purchases later in the week. Under these circumstances the day's transactions have been light, amounting to barely 1900 bales, ten brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated continued firmness, but were generally within the range of last evening's quotation, which were as follows: Ordinary 21 to 22½c. Good Ordinary 23½ to 24½c, Low Middling 25¾ to —, and Middling 27 to —, the market closing with a tendency to greater firmness. The impediments to the negotiation of Sterling Exchange continue to exercise an influence rather prejudicial to operations.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,082
Received to-day	501
Received previously	737,734—738,235
Additional bales made from wrecked, re-e and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.	13,823—751,711
	85,793
Exported to-day	3,104
Exported previously	787,891—782,995
Stock on hand	90,[illegible]

The exports comprise 601 bales for Barcelona, 1216 for Havre, and 1293 for Liverpool.

STOCK OF COTTON IN THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS—On Monday, the 3d inst., the stock of Cotton in this city was taken by actual count by the editors of the *Price Current*, who found 100,616 bales. The difference between these figures and the running account of the *Price Current* on that day was 13,323 bales, in excess of the amount called for. This excess, the *Price Current* states, is caused by the number of bales which have been made from the rebaling of wrecked and damaged Cotton, samples, &c., and has been added to the regular table. This increase of bales has, in fact, added nothing to the actual number of pounds that have reached our market, as the whole has been withdrawn from bales previously counted in our receipts. The *Price Current* had previously taken an account of the stock on the 15th of August last.

We have made the necessary changes in our Cotton table.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. The market is 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.

TOBACCO—There was again an active inquiry to-day, resulting in sales of 313 hhds, taken for export, of which 68 Light Lugs and Leaf at —, 34, a round lot of Clarksville, at — 30 Light Lugs and 111 do at 4¾c per lb. We now quote:

LIGHT.		HEAVY.	
Inferior and Trashy Lugs	3¾ @ 4	Inferior and Trashy Lugs	4 @ 4½
Good Lugs	4¾ @ 5	Good Lugs	[illegible]
Lt to Com Leaf	6 @ 7	Lt to Com Leaf	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	7½ @ 10	Medium Leaf	[illegible]
Fair Leaf	10½ @ 12	Fair	[illegible]
Fine Leaf	[illegible]	Fine	[illegible]
Choice Selections	16 @ 18	Choice Selections	[illegible]

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, and there are no settled prices. Some few favorite brands are sought for, otherwise there is little or no demand. We are informed, however, that shipments, to a considerable extent, are being made for Northern ports. The principal sales to-day were confined to 815 barrels, of which 63 Superfine at $11, 290 Superfine, in two equal lots, at $11 25, 100 Double Extra at $12 50, 100 at $13 25, 100 on its merits at $11 75, 50 do at $16, 50 do at $16 75, 50 Choice Extra at $17 50, 50 and 75 do at $18 per bbl. The dealers are generally well supplied, and there is little or no demand for the country. The stock on hand is quite ample, and consists of a good assortment for bakers 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. Prices are altogether too unsettled and irregular for accurate quotations.

CORN—The market is dull but prices are unchanged. The demand is in part for White, which is scarce. There is a good supply of Mixed on hand, but it consists mostly of inferior quality. The sales to-day are confined to 3710 sacks, of which 400 Ordinary Mixed at $1 10, 300 Mixed at $1 15, 2000 White Mixed and Yellow Mixed at $1 15, 1200 Yellow Mixed at $1 17½, 2100 and 560 White at $1 20, and 1500 White at $1 22 per bushel.

OATS—Continue in light supply and in good demand at full prices. Sales to-day 600 sacks, of which 500 at 95c, 60 and 100 at $1 per bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and in request. 150 and 150 sacks sold at $2 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime and Choice is scarce and in request and commands full prices, but poor is plenty and very dull. 100 bales Ordinary Western sold at $25 50, 100 Prime at $27, and 133 at $25 to $22 per ton. Considerable small sales were made to the trade at these prices.

BACON—Is in light supply and in good demand at full prices. Shoulders are very scarce. 10 casks Shoulders sold at 10c, 8 do Clear Sides at 13¾c, and 5 tierces Sugar-cured Hams at 19c per lb. Quite a fair jobbing trade is doing at these prices. Ribbed Sides command 13c per pound.

BUTTER—A lot of 35 kegs Common Western sold at 11c per lb. 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—100 boxes new Western sold at 15c per lb. 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.

LARD OIL—A lot of 10 bbls sold at $1 15 per gallon. It is quite firm at $1 15 to $1 20 per gallon.

COFFEE—The stock on hand is small and is now reduced to 400 sacks Rio. The demand is good at 17¾ to 18½c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 21 to 25c per currency. At retail prices are 1c per lb higher.

RICE—A lot of 160 sacks India sold at 9¼c per lb, leaving no more in first hands. It is held in second hand at 10¼c. Louisiana is selling at 9¾ to 11¼c; Carolina 12 to 12¾c.

PORK—The market is dull and unchanged. Full weight Mess is held in lots at $21 25 per bbl, but we have not any sales to report to-day. It is retailing at $21 50 to $21 75 per bbl.

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 13¾c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 14¾c in kegs.

CORN MEAL—Is selling at $4 75 to $5 75 per bbl for Kiln dried, as in quality, condition and packing.

EGGS—Are selling in boxes at 24 to 25c per dozen.

POULTRY—There have not been any arrivals for several days. They are scarce and in request.

ESCULENTS—None have arrived during the past few days.

NAVAL STORES—A lot of 75 barrels Spirits Turpentine sold at 51½c per gallon, cash. No. 1 Rosin is selling at $[illegible] per bbl, No. 2 at $1 and No. 3 at $3 50. No. 3 is scarce. Some 200 bbls No. 2 sold at $4 per bbl.

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.

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 31c for worked, 10 to 15c for burry, 15 to 25 for Louisiana in store, 20 to 24c, for ¼ to ½ Merino and 24 to 27c per lb for ¾ to ¾ Merino.

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.

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

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 11½ to 18c, Green 10 to 10½c per lb.

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

VINEGAR—Cider is selling at 20 to 22½ 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.

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 10¾ to 11c per lb.

COAL OIL—Is jobbing at 48 to 58c in barrels, and 65 to 50c in cans.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet and unchanged. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York and Boston, ¾c 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 ¾d for Cotton, sail ⅜d. For Havre 1¼c.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 5, 1867.

Arrived Yesterday: 185 Texas Beeves and 40 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold: 205 Texas and 12 Western Beeves, 102 Calves and Yearlings, 81 Hogs and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale: 430 Texas and 6 Western Beeves, 222 Calves and Yearlings, 210 Hogs, 1000 Sheep and 33 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	14	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 6, 1867.

Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Press by hoisting their signal numbers (Rodgers's or Marryatt'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 Fire Queen, (British) Williamson, for Liverpool. J H Ashbridge & Dean.
Steamship Lillian, Westendorf, for Sabine Pass. Davis McCoard.
Steamship Lizzie, Webber for Pensacola. Master.
Steamer Planter, Newberry, for Mobile. Master.
Bark Fire della, (Italian) Todaro, for Liverpool. Creevy, Nickerson & co.
Brig Romantico, (Spanish) Ferrer, for Barcelona. Piris Bros.
Brig Fred Bliss, Sherman, for Havre. Lovell & Jordan.
Schr Challenger (British) Jouesh, for Grand Cayman. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Florida, O'Leary, from Apalachicola, to Post & Hobby—1st district 12.
Steamship Alabama, Atkinson, from Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & co—1st district 10.
Bark Colin E McNeil, White, from Philadelphia, to G. A. Fosdick—1st district 14.
Sloop Telefonte (Gillespie) from Tchefuncta River, to master—New Basin.
Luggers Rippel, Elizabeth, Pur Si Muove, Arthemise, L'Esperance, Fashion, Avril and Flying Fish, from the Lafourche and the Upper Coast, to masters—2d district 15.
Luggers E J Wand and Louisiana, from Barataria, to masters—2d district 15.
Luggers M Cure and Ontana, from Point-a-la-Hache, to masters—2d district 15.
Lugger Venus, Smith, from Grand Caillou, to master—2d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

Live Oak, White, from Jefferson.
J D Hinde, Forges, from St Martinsville.
Hunter, Jeantreau, from Pointe-a-la Hache.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Fire Queen—1293 bales cotton, [illegible]
PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—[illegible]
SABINE PASS—Per steamship Lillian—10 bbls flour [illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Planter—1059 sks corn [illegible]
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Firandello—1255 bales cotton.
BARCELONA—Per brig Romantico—601 bales cotton.
HAVRE—Per brig Fred Bliss—1216 bales cotton [illegible]
GRAND CAYMAN—Per schr Challenger—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Florida—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Colin E McNeil—Ass't [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Live Oak—[illegible]
ST MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer J D Hinde—[illegible]
POINTE-A-LA HACHE—Per steamer Hunter—[illegible]
TCHEFUNCTA RIVER—Per sloop [illegible]
LAFOURCHE AND UPPER COAST—Per luggers [illegible]
POINTE-A-LA HACHE—Per lugger M Cure and [illegible]
BARATARIA—Per luggers [illegible]
GRAND CAILLOU—Per lugger Venus—[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

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 Good Children. 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. Mathon, Secretary.

Notice to Tax Payers.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, June 3, 1867.

ALL parties with whom City Assessors [illegible] ... [illegible]
E. P. HARPER, Secretary.

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock at [illegible]
C. E. GIRARDEY, President.
Alex. A. Ker, Secretary.

Notice.

MR. B. W. HEBBARD [illegible] ... Notary Public [illegible]
JNO. DAVID, 137 Old Levee street.
New Orleans, June 4, 1867.

For Sale.

STEAM Canal Propeller J. M. TURNER [illegible] ... TWO PRIME BARGES [illegible] ... and the FLATBOAT [illegible]
T. & S. HENDERSON,
No. 31 Carondelet street.

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party,

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.

FRENCH HAT STORE,

No. 187½ CANAL STREET.

VICTOR BOUTROUE.

(BRANCH OF THE ST. REN[illegible] ST. CHARLES STREET.)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS [illegible] ... REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

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 No. 15 Royal Street.

Directors:

ROBERT MOORE, of Robert Moore & Co.
S. S. DAVIS, of S. S. Davis & Co.
JOHN F. TORRENCE, Commissioner of Public Works.
CHAS. F. WILSTACH, Mayor of Cincinnati.
GEN. F. [illegible] NOYES, Judge of Probate Court.
H. A. MORRELL, City Solicitor.
SAML. WILSON, Wilson's Cook House.
ORREN E. MOORE, Prest. Home Mutual Life Insurance Company.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, President Lafayette Bank.
W. C. MIDDLETON, of Jennings & Butterfield.
S. W. SIEBERN, County Auditor.
COL. THOS. L. YOUNG, Enterprise Insurance Co.
BENJAMIN HUMANS, Jr., of Homans & Co., Bankers.
E. B. W. McLEAN, Recorder Office.
A. AUB, of Aub, Pooker & Co.
H. PERALTA, State Auditor, New Orleans.
JOHN L. EICHBERG, Memphis.
T. T. KECKELER, Equitable Insurance Company.
J. W. PARKER, of Parker & Dixon.
GARRETT DORLAND, Wholesale Jeweler.
H. C. YOUNG, of Young & Holmes.
H. KESSLER, Prest. Eagle Insurance Company.
SAML. A. SARGENT, Real Estate.
ALFRED T. GOSHERN, of Mills & Goshern.

The Home Mutual Life Insurance Company is fully and most favorably established, and is prepared to issue Policies in any of the various, approved plans of Life Insurance that may be desired, and on more favorable and liberal terms than can be secured in any other Company. The "Home" being exclusively Mutual, all the profits go to the Policy holder, each being by virtue of his Policy, a stockholder. Dividends declared annually.

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 and reliable Policies for Life or Endowment. The system is purely mutual, and in accordance with its charter, all profits accrue to the assured. Dividends declared annually, and if desired, can be applied as cash payments on the premium. Full information and blanks can be had on application to the undersigned.

FOSDICK & STOCKTON, General Agents, For Louisiana and Texas, 29 Camp street, corner Natchez.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 25 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified, by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $2000, or $3000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

THE "ARROW TIE,"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS, 63 CARONDELET STREET.

THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for bailing 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.

St. Louis Restaurant,

Nos. 75 and 77 St. Louis street,

—KEPT BY—

HENRY BARTHE.

MR. HENRY BARTHE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open on SATURDAY NEXT, the new Saloons and Private Rooms he has had fitted up above his Restaurant. Nothing has been spared to make these Saloons large and well ventilated—the same connecting with a spacious balcony—and the furniture is being in keeping with the enlarged establishment, customers and connoisseurs will enjoy all the comfort they can desire, and will be offered the most delicate dishes and choice wines.

The Restaurant is kept open until midnight.

GEORGE STROUD,

Corner St. Charles and Girod streets.

MARBLE MANTEL PIECES, GRATES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLETS, SLATE HEARTHS and SLABS, SOAP STONE, etc., etc.

Manufacturers every description of MARBLE WORK to order.

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. [illegible] street, near the Front Levee—
A General Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Valuable Tract of Land, with a Two-Story House thereon, fronting both on Marigny Avenue and Gentilly Road.

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

SATURDAY, June 8th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction—

SIX LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by St. Bernard Avenue, Marigny Avenue, [illegible] Avenue, Gentilly Road and Dessis Square. [illegible]

Important !------Important !!

BUYERS OF IRON TIES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq.

Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton [illegible] ... BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE [illegible] ...

SAML. BOYD & CO., Shippers [illegible] Press.
THOS. M. SIMMONS & CO., [illegible] City Presses.
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Penn. Press.
STANLEY & CO., Commercial Press.
C. N. CHASE, Virginia Press.
C. N. PASTEUR, [illegible] Press.
IRVINE KOPMAN & CO., [illegible] Press.
GAUTIER ALLAIN & CO., Penn. Press.
R. M. PASTEUR, [illegible] Cotton Press.

[illegible]

WM. A. BELL & CO.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND EAST.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON SUNDAY [illegible] Night Express leaves at 7 P. M. On and after MONDAY, [illegible] TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS leave the Calliope Street Depot at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] arrive at New Orleans at 1 15 P. M. and 7 P. M.

Through connections North, East and West [illegible] New York THREE DAYS AND NINE HOURS, 26 HOURS IN ADVANCE [illegible] ... GREAT THROUGH MAIL [illegible] 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.

[illegible]

T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Sup't.
ED. WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER.

ELKIN & CO.,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

3......CARONDELET STREET......3

NEAR CANAL.

MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Just received,

FANCY CANTON MATTING,

[illegible] ... at VERY LOW PRICE.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS [illegible]
WINDOW SHADES [illegible]
CURTAINS, CORNICES, MATS, [illegible]

LANDING [illegible] ...

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

The Company have removed [illegible] ... Common, near St. Charles [illegible] ... baggage [illegible] ...

This Line is represented by Messengers on all the trains by whom passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, steamboat or any part of the city.

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.

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

198 Gravier street, New Orleans.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

61 Broad street, New York.

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.

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, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc., Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.

By A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
18 Chartres st.

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, Bewell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets $3,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1850.

"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."

PAYS PROMPTLY.

KING & FITZGERALD, Agents,
No. 3 Carondelet street.

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, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned, personally came and appeared:

The parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the Statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of Corporations in this State, they do by these presents form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and under the following stipulations, to wit:

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 citation may be served.

[illegible]

ARTICLE XI.

[illegible]

ARTICLE XII.

[illegible]

The parties to this act are
DAVID DE HAVEN
DAVID D. MARTIN
FRANK BAKER
THOMAS W. RHETT
JOHN D. STRONG
JOHN A. A. WEST
LEE CRANDALL
THEO. KENSHAW
A. W. FALKNER

This done and passed in my office, at New Orleans [illegible] ...

(Signed) D. DeHAVEN, D. C. MARTIN, F. BAKER, THOS. W. RHETT, A. W. FALKNER, JOHN D. STRONG, JOHN A. A. WEST, LEE CRANDALL, CHAS. F. LEEDS, THEO. KENSHAW, W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

A True Copy. W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

New Orleans, April 10, 1867.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

[illegible] GAILLARD, President.
H. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of December, 1866.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of [illegible] ... the second Monday in February, 1866.

TRUSTEES.

J. Lorber, A. Miltenberger,
A. Vernon DeGruy, J. Lemore,
Jean Goette, L. Grand,
Jos. A. White, T. Avendano,
O. Gailard, A. H. D'Meza,
J. A. Stuart, F. Mathon,
A. Bidault.

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of March, 1867.

PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of Thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 2d February, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May, 1867, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs, A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere, Chas. Weishaar,
Geo. A. Fredrich, W. Lessourt,
Mason Pilcher, Frank Williams,
R. Briggs, Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte, John T. [illegible],
John S. Mansell, W. A. Violett,
P. Andrieu, D. Piegno,
Alfred Kearny, Hugh Macdonald,
A. Freiche, Harlow J. Phelps,
Geo. W. Dunbar, Wm. M. Pinckard,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Henry H. Bryan,
Geo. W. Hynson, J. B. Ebere,
Archd. Montgomery, George Foster,
Henry J. Vose, Andrew Stewart,
E. Marquese.

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, Linen Checks, Planters Linen, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damasks, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Burlaps, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Cotton and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartans, Canvas, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, Sewed Cotton and Flax Thread, etc. etc.

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

35 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis M. LeGay,
Hugh Macdonald.

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, 2500 tons ..... Berry, Commander.
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ..... Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons ..... Vaudine, Commander.
HAVANA, 2000 tons ..... Palmer, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1600 tons ..... Edwards, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1600 tons ..... Quick, Commander.
MATANZAS, 1400 tons ..... Ryder, Commander.
MISSOURI, 1400 tons ..... Holmes, 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,
33 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. B. HARTSON,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

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, $135; Second Cabin, $[illegible], including table wine for first class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin $145
Second Cabin ..... $[illegible]

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

[illegible] steamers to Havre direct.

TAMPICO ..... [illegible] ..... Saturday 8th June
VERA CRUZ ..... [illegible] ..... Saturday 22th June

Cabin passage $[illegible], gold; steerage, $50, gold, including wine.

Persons desiring to go to France may obtain their passage tickets here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
147 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. F. F. Vail
GEO. WASHINGTON ..... Capt. F. V. Gager
GEN. GRANT ..... Capt. E. W. Holmes
GEN. MEADE ..... Capt. A. W. Sampson

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

F. F. Vail, Commander,

will leave for wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, June 9th, at 8 a. m.

Freight for Boston taken by this line and through bills of lading given for same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON
41 Carondelet street.

SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA [illegible] ... DAILY [illegible] ... Bay St. Louis [illegible] ...

For freight or information apply to
COLEMAN LORIA.

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.

THE fast [illegible] ... SATURDAYS [illegible] ... THREE DOLLARS for the Round Trip [illegible] ...

Leaves EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 9 a. m.
FOR [illegible] ... ANNIE WAGLEY, [illegible] Master. [illegible]

For Bordeaux----Passage Only.

THE [illegible] ... C. CAVAROC & CO. [illegible]

20 ......CHARTRES STREET......20

C. JAUBERT & CO.

OFFER to the trade and the country at a large and splendid stock of [illegible] ... DRY GOODS, purchased direct [illegible] ... assortment not to be found elsewhere.

As usual their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.

A.—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

32......Royal street......32

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. GALPIN)

FURNISHED ROOMS BOARDING.

By the Month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for themselves.

Repasts for Weddings and other Parties at the shortest notice. [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 Goodwin's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 4 Poydras street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

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.

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS.

For the cure of GONORRHEA whether recent or chronic, in three days, easy treatment and a cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,

No. 19 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1867.

THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 19 Camp street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Smith, Newman & Co., and continue to take Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.

—DIRECTORS—

E. Rigney, C. M. Soria,
H. H. Stanley, E. L. Mann,
George W. Hynson, F. Newman,
A. B. Griswold, Alexander Marks,
T. M. Simmons, J. P. Fouscrath,
James Byrne, W. K. Gavens,
R. J. West, A. D. Grieff,
W. H. H. Witherell, John H. Kerr,
T. Fredborne, F. Stayback,
N. H. Thomas.

E. RIGNEY, President,
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

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.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 190 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART ST

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY

BLANCAND & GUITET

No. 48 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 train from City, every [illegible] ... An extra train will leave the City [illegible] ... On and after April 7th, the trains [illegible] ... Fare to and from the Lake [illegible] 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly must [illegible] ...

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.