The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185..........Rampart Street..........185

MILITARY JUSTICE.

Gen. Grant has lately been called upon to review the proceedings of two military courts. One of these were had in the case of a citizen tried under the Reconstruction acts and convicted of murder, and the other in the case of a private of the United States army, tried under the Articles of War, and convicted of the same crime. The sentence in both instances was death. The result is thus announced from Washington:

The Military Commission which convened at Austin, Texas, on the 19th of September, 1868, to try James Weaver, a civilian, for the murder of another civilian, named Anthony Knowles, have completed their labors by finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentencing him to be hanged. He will be hanged on the 24th of September next.

The findings of the court martial which convened at Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1868, wherein private Henry Moyat, of Co. B, 16th United States Infantry, was tried for the murder of a colored man named Henry Gillespie, and found guilty, have been submitted to the President, and by him disapproved, and the prisoner ordered to be discharged from custody and from the service of the United States.

The citizen is ordered to be executed and the soldier is ordered to be discharged from the service of the United States, and let loose upon the community. We know nothing of the facts touching the crime committed by either party, but it is quite fair to presume that the verdict of the court martial in the latter case was a just finding by the officers composing it, and that no evidence has since been laid before the President of a nature to exculpate the convicted man. This court martial was a lawful tribunal, being organized according to the rules and regulations of the army, rules to which all officers and privates of the army swear obedience and are subject, by virtue of a law of Congress well understood. If exculpatory evidence had come to the knowledge of the President since the papers in the case were submitted to him for review, he ought to have set forth the fact as the ground of his action in allowing the man to go off "scot-free." We are justified, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, in believing that the President was simply not disposed to order a soldier of the army of the United States to be hanged for killing a negro. We do not, in making these comments, wish to appear as grudging this pardoned convict his life. Let him go, and in the future make a better use of that life than he has done in the past. But what we have a right to comment upon is this—that the President should be guided in the case of the citizen by a different rule and principle from that which influenced him in the case of the soldier. One would think that if a different rule should have been applied in the determination of the fate of these two men, the harsher sentence should have been ordered in the soldier's case. First, on account of the necessity that exists for a rigid enforcement of the articles of war in the army and to carry out the discipline of the service; and secondly, because the tribunal which tried him was undoubtedly a legal tribunal, whose sentence ought to be carried out except in rare cases, and then the reasons should be given. Who doubts that political considerations induced General Grant to approve the death sentence in the case of the citizen, and that the object is to terrorize the people of the Southern States? Who believes that General Grant would not save this man's life if he were free from the dictation of those who have him in charge? General Grant is probably a humane man—all we know of his personal disposition leads us to believe that he is not a man of cruel nature, and that he would be disposed to make allowances for an act which is the legitimate fruit of the unnatural strife and lawlessness with which all civil wars terminate, if he were not under the malign influences of the Radical leaders. But whether this case is or is not a fit one for the exercise of mercy, General Grant is not ignorant that the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the case of Milligan, that Military Commissions in time of peace were unlawful, and that no citizen could be lawfully tried for crime before such a tribunal. He ought, therefore, to have ordered the District Commander in Texas to have turned over the accused to the civil tribunals of that State. We trust he will do it yet, and not suffer it to be recorded in history that while he could have saved the life of a fellow-citizen and contributed to the pacification of the country, by a well-timed exercise of the great powers of his office, he yet chose to familiarize the people with military rule and to lessen their respect for the administration of justice by the civil authorities. It is not at all impossible that when the American people have come to their sober senses they may imitate the example of the people of England in similar cases, and hold to a rigid accountability all their public officers who have taken advantage of the excitement of the times to set at naught the fundamental doctrines of their Government. This period may not be very far off. Already have able lawyers of the Republican party pronounced Mrs. Surratt "a murdered woman." It was only the other day that a judge, whose sympathies are believed to be with the Radical party, expressed his opinion from the Bench, that there had been no legal conviction of the parties alleged to have been concerned in Mr. Lincoln's death—that the commission who tried them were little better than a mob and were themselves guilty of murder." Thus spoke Judge Olin, of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, during the trial of a case before him wherein certain individuals claimed the reward offered by the Government, for the capture of the parties associated with Booth. These remarks are so important that we append them as published in one of our exchanges, and would commend them to the attention of all in authority. Said Judge Olin:

"The guarantee of trial by jury contained in the Constitution was intended for a state of war as well as a state of peace, and is equally binding upon rulers and people at all times and under all circumstances.

The parties arrested, tried, and convicted, were tried before a military commission appointed by the Executive Department of the Government. Those persons (Booth, &c.) were not in the military service of that Government, or in the military service of that sham Confederacy organized for the overthrow of this Government. The crime committed by these persons was committed in this district. Martial law was never proclaimed here. Courts of law had been established and were daily engaged in efforts to punish crimes and redress wrongs. I do not see upon the principles announced in ex parte Milligan, 4 Wallace, p. 12, how an action in this case can be maintained. It will not I think be contended, if none of the parties arrested had been tried and convicted, or having been tried and been acquitted, that an action could be maintained to recover this reward. If that be so, the question necessarily arises whether there was a legal conviction of any of the parties before the military commission? If I am right, THE COMMISSION WERE BUT LITTLE BETTER THAN A MOB, AND WERE THEMSELVES GUILTY OF MURDER."

Judge Campbell's Peroration.

The sublimity of the peroration with which Judge Campbell concluded his great argument the other day in the Slaughter-house case, before the Sixth District Court, induces us to republish it. We only regret not being able to give our readers an idea of the thrilling effect of the weighty words and the judicial manner of the venerable and profound jurist. Judge Campbell, on this occasion, proved himself to be a consummate orator as well as a great advocate:

I do not know that I am called upon to argue any further on the question of its being a grievous and burdensome monopoly. Whatever is a monopoly, by law is condemned. It is res adjudicata, that a monopoly is a baneful thing; a cause opposed to common right and common justice, and from the day it was pronounced to be against common right and common justice, the enlightened opinion of the world has been continually becoming more intense as to that fact.

The restraints and burdens, which, in the period of the Middle Ages, were put upon individual conditions, are reformed in this age, and in this country have been the signs even of revolution.

Before the echoes of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment had ceased to resound through the city, these seventeen people got one of the most audacious and oppressive monopolies that ever was seen on the statute book, and they tell you monopoly is the sole source of improvement.

That these lessons, which are so embraced in the common law and the common sense of the people of this and the mother country—that those lessons, which have been proclaimed by jurists and judges and statesmen—that these lessons, which are recorded by Smith and Turgot and which are demonstrated by Lieber and Mill, all are false. Monopoly, say they, is the crowning blessing of government. It creates separate castes, who shall have the great privileges of society.

It organizes these bands to control and direct labor, and make property contribute to it. That is statesmanship!

I pete the guardianship of the food and comfort, and subsistence of this great city for twenty-five years in the hands of the firm of Weed & Co.

That is statesmanship—that is legislation—that is justice! Anything else is folly, absurdity and absolute [illegible].

Now, sir, the protection we claim here, is from the judicial tribunals. We! wo! who! to this country if these tribunals falter in the performance of their duty. We do see that the Legislatures do not perform it. We see the executive department of the Government—I do not mean the highest of them, but the Executive administrative departments of the Government from their offices give a stench worse than ever came from any slaughter-house here or anywhere else. Fraud and corruption you hear of from every one. You cannot speak to a human being upon political affairs at all without being nauseated with that cry. One is forced, in order to get clear of it to go back to his old reading—back to anything to escape from the dreadful din produced by these things, and we come here to ask of this Court, and we ask of all the judiciary of the country—these courts whose members have been for five centuries maintaining popular rights—to sustain us.

All modern civilization is derived from the ascendancy which the legal profession acquired. All the constitutions of Europe emanated from the professional mind, and I pray that the judges of the land may fulfill their high vocation, and defend, and protect and guard the liberties that are embodied in these constitutions.

THE YERGER TRIAL AT JACKSON MISSISSIPPI.

The case of Mr. Yerger now on trial before a Military Commission at Jackson has taken a different appearance, since the evidence for the defence began to be heard.

The Clarion of Tuesday last contains a report of the proceedings of the Commission of the previous day, and we find certain facts established which seem to us to go very far towards showing that Col. Crane deliberately provoked the difficulty and committed upon the property and dwelling of Mr. Yerger's wife an illegal trespass, after he had been made aware that the property did not belong to Mr. Yerger. The title deeds to the property, real and personal, upon which the accused resides, were introduced in evidence, showing he had no claim upon any portion of the same, all being the property of his wife. The record of a suit instituted by Mrs. Yerger, on the 5th of June, (three days before the killing took place) against the Mayor and Aldermen of Jackson, before the District Court of Hinds county, was also produced in evidence. Mrs. Yerger alleges the seizure by Col. Crane of a piano, that it was her separate property and not liable for her husband's debts. She obtained writs of injunction and restitution thereupon and the piano was returned on the 18th of June. Two letters of Mr. E. M. Yerger to Col. Crane were also filed in evidence—one written in April and one written in May—in relation to the taxes claimed. Mr. Yerger makes in them a claim on the city of Jackson by way of reconvention. We append a report of the testimony of the Marshal of the city of Jackson concerning the seizure. We should judge the effect of this evidence, taken in connection with the fact that Col. Crane struck the first blow, would be to reduce the offense to that of manslaughter.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. FREEMAN.

I was City Marshal on the 4th of June; I had a distress warrant against E. M. Yerger, for taxes due and unpaid to the city of Jackson. Col Crane, acting Mayor, directed me to levy on the piano and bring it away from the house; I asked officer Isler to go and get some male relative of the family to go along with us; he asked Jas Yerger, who refused; he then asked John K. Yerger, who said he would be engaged till 3 o'clock P. M., and could not go; I told Isler that we would go ahead and do the business alone; Jas Yerger overtook us as we were going up; went along with us. Mr. James Yerger knocked at the door, was admitted, and the door was locked, without our admission; Mr. Yerger came out after a few minutes and demanded the writ; I refused to give it to him; he then asked for a copy, and we went into the library and he wrote the copy himself. Mrs. Yerger told me that the piano was her property, had belonged to her previous to her marriage with Mr. Yerger, and refused to let me levy upon it. I then dismissed the team and hands I had employed to assist in removing it. Mr. Jas. Yerger then went to the parlor and showed me the piano. I went from there to my dinner, and afterwards called upon Colonel Crane, and informed him of my action. He told me that if I was afraid to do my duty he would get a Marshal that would do his duty. I told him that I was not afraid to do my lawful duty, but if he so ordered, I would take the piano from the house, he replied to go and get the piano, "ask no questions and answer none." I then went and got the necessary assistance, and called upon Mrs. Yerger for the piano. She locked the doors after I had gotten inside; I asked her to unlock them, as I had orders to break down the doors, if necessary to get the instrument out of the house; she then unlocked the doors, and the instrument was removed. The writ of restitution was served on me on Monday, the 7th of June, and I returned it to the residence of E. M. Yerger on Friday, the 18th of June. I had no instructions from any one to return it except the instruction contained in the writ.

By Judge Advocate:

I levied upon the property by authority of a warrant of distress issued by Mayor Crane.

By the Court:

I stated to Col. Crane that the piano was the property of Mrs. Yerger, and I desired to wait until the return of Mr. Yerger, before making the levy; I had to let one writ die on my hand waiting for the return of Mr. Yerger. The first writ expired about the 27th of May; that writ was issued for the same delinquent taxes. My reason for permitting it to expire was that I desired Mr. Yerger to be at home, for I anticipated some difficulty in the matter from what the citizens had told me of him, and I wanted him to be there when the levy would be made and the property taken away.

Judge Yerger desired to introduce a telegram from defendant to his wife, instructing her to seek legal advice in reference to the seizure. Judge Advocate objected, objection overruled and telegram received, together with two letters from E. M. Yerger to Hon. Joseph G. Crane, Mayor, etc.

JACKSON RAILROAD—EXCURSION TRAIN TO MAGNOLIA.—Superintendent Williams announces through our advertising columns that on and after Sunday 27th instant, the Excursion train for Magnolia will leave the depot at 7 A. M., returning will arrive on Monday at 10.10 A. M. Tickets $1 50 for the round trip. Passengers can return on the 11 45 P. M. train on Sunday, or 10 10 A. M. train on Monday. Half tickets by the Saturday evening train as usual, (one fare and return free.) See advertisement.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Slaughter Controversy.—The controversy between the Butchers' Association and the Slaughter-house Company was further argued yesterday, Hon. Christian Roselius occupying the attention of the court in an able and eloquent effort. We have only room to notice the argument briefly as follows, with the remark that it advocates the claims of the monopolists in the strongest light that his great learning and eloquence could educe:

Mr. Roselius commenced by arguing against the proposition that proceedings of the Legislature, acting in its regular channels, could be interrupted, and endeavored to show that all branches of the Government could select their agents for carrying out their requirements, even where those agencies embraced corporations with large privileges. On this point, he cited Justice Marshall's decision in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, reading at page 316 in 4th Wheaton's Reports. He instanced the case of the wharves, ferries, etc., as illustrations of police regulations where compensation was to be received for benefits conferred. They were not mere commercial regulations. Here he cited case in 11th Peters' Reports, page 147, relating to health inspection laws, and Gibbons vs Ogden, in which the same subject is treated.

These are elementary principles, not before denied, known to the veriest tyros of the profession. This police power, which can inflict no injury on any man, unless his property has been taken, illustrates the maxim damnum absque injuria, under which no man could complain of the exercise of principles for the general good. If this corporation has been properly created for the purposes for which they are intended, using their own means to erect their own buildings, then where is the monopoly? And why this cry of monopoly so loud and persistent from the house-tops, the bar rooms, from every quarter, till the public mind has been misled, and the people believe all these things? He amusingly illustrated the origin and manner of such outcries, by an instance in his own experience where a fine dog of his, a setter, was set upon by other dogs on the Gentilly Road till he ran for his life. Fearing his dog would be overtaken, he galloped his horse forward to protect him. But the faster he rode the faster his dog ran, till reaching the Faubourg Tremé every body got excited and cried out "mad dog," when the truth was the dog was no madder than they were.

The objects of this company were not only for their own good, but the public good, though they did make money by them. What if they made a few hundred thousand dollars or a million? Why not benefit themselves as well as the public? Was paying ferriage a tax instead of compensation for a benefit conferred? It was a quid pro quo which was the whole doctrine when underlies this act, nothing more nor less.

[Mr. Roselius here drew a picture of the difference between the old slaughter system of Jefferson City and that of the Slaughter-house Company.]

Can you say that it is a monopoly to compel you to go to this slaughter-house? Why the law, your sovereign, the States commands you to do it. He asked the permission of the court to read from Webster's Dictionary the definition of the word monopoly, which he read, after remarking to the court that he would not presume to read it without permission.

[Our readers will find it interesting here to refer to the definition of the word "monopoly," as given in the unabridged editions of both Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.]

The opposing counsel say that there is no contract by the butchers with this Slaughter-House Co. to allow the latter to charge such and such prices and exercise such and such reserved rights. Why, of course not, but they forget that these are police powers, or powers for police purposes. He drew the difference between the rates required under the old and those under the new system, a system the Legislature had power to regulate as much as it had to designate where slaughter-houses may be located in order to protect the public health.

What is the state of facts which have called into existence any legal right against this company? I will notice but one thing. We have been told that in the exceptions which we have taken we have admitted the fundamental pressure of this Slaughter-House act. In answer, we say you have made allegations against the Legislature which a court of justice cannot entertain, and must be erased before the petition can consistently be heard. No such charge was ever listened to in a court of justice. My learned friend (Judge Campbell) has not referred to a single case in point. Were the cases he referred to cases in law, where an enactment was violated? No. No Judge here or in Europe had ever attempted to inquire into the purposes of any Legislature in enacting any law.

But to proceed methodically to show that these assertions of the counsel are groundless: How are all laws, I mean the prescribed rules of government for civil conduct, divided. These were divided into laws of police, and real and personal statutes. The law now considered belongs to the first class—it is a law of police, a public law coming under the head of legislation.

[Here Mr. Roselius pleasantly digressed for a moment to allude to the peculiar authorities introduced by his friends, Judge Campbell and Mr. Mills, which he did very humorously. The most plausible person he ever met was his distinguished friend, Mr. Benjamin, (J. P. Benjamin) and next to him was his very particular friend, Judge Campbell.]

Rights of government were exercised as in this instance by means of what are termed private statutes, and when these have been procured by fraud it is the State that has been defrauded, and as the party in interest has the right of action, and private parties, to sue the State, must obtain the authorization of the Legislature.

Do the gentlemen think that the counsel for the defense are such miserable cowards as to be influenced by the clamors of the people, or the laudations or the denunciations of the newspapers? Such was the eloquence of our distinguished and learned friend, and the eagerness of the press to use it with the people, that this morning his whole argument is published in the Bee.

Your Honor does not expect me to follow my friend's magnificent peroration. I must confess, it reminds me of the peroration of Lord Brougham, in the trial of Queen Caroline. For not only are there the same flights of fancy, but also almost the same language. This, it is stated, Brougham wrote twenty times over before he brought it to perfection after one week's study, and admitted that it was on the model of the greatest of ancient and modern orators—Demosthenes.

Great minds will fall into the same road and use the same language. So my friend has followed almost in the footprints of Henry Brougham, who admitted that he walked almost in the track of the great Athenian orator.

He concluded by eloquently expressing the conviction that if his clients were right his Honor would so decree, despite the clamors of the people, and if wrong, whatever the decision of the court, they would still submit and rest satisfied.

The argument of Mr. Roselius, like that of Judge Campbell, occupied nearly a day and a half's attention of the court, and considering that he spoke more rapidly, was doubtless quite as long. It was certainly a very able and eloquent argument.

Mr. Randall Hunt speaks to-day for the Slaughter-house Company.

[In reference to the remarks of Mr. Roselius, touching our report of Judge Campbell's argument, it is proper to explain that it is not the policy of the proprietors of this paper, whatever their convictions, to entirely ignore either side of any great public question like that involved in this important trial, and that his previous argument was not given with that of Judge Campbell, simply because we had no room for both in the limited space at our command at the time.]

The Red River Improvements—The Mandamus on Governor Warmoth.—In the Sixth District Court, yesterday, was argued and continued for further argument this morning the exceptions taken by the Governor of the State to the mandamus ordering him to sign the bonds for the improvement of Red River, as provided for by act of the Legislature of 1868, in favor of Messrs. Oliver & Co., the mandamus in the case having been sued out by Capt. William Durbridge, who has a third interest in the contract. T. A. Bartlette, Esq., for the relator, and Attorney General Belden and H. C. Dibble, Esq., for the State and Governor.

Mr. Bartlette offered in evidence the act of the Legislature and certificates of engineers of the work done as approved by Commissioners. Mr. Dibble filed the answer of the defendant, embracing the denial of the Auditor and Secretary of the State that the work had been accomplished.

Mr. Bartlette based his argument on Art. 831 of the Code of Practice, which provides that a mandamus may be directed to any public officer to compel him to perform the duties required by his office.

Mr. Dibble argued that a mandamus could not reach the Governor as the Supreme Executive of the State, and that as the chief of one of the coordinate branches of the State government, he could not be commanded by another branch to perform a mere ministerial office. It was only clearly constitutional duties which he could be required to perform by the judiciary or legislature. Even in these, in cases of doubt, he was solely responsible to the people.

He contended that the State Government was the same in its organization of these three branches as the General Government.

This the Court questioned with the remark that it had been specially avoided in the Constitution of 1868 of Louisiana.

Mr. Dibble will resume this morning. He stated in the course of his argument that the Governor refused to sign the bonds in order to save the State about $48,000.

Surveying the Passes.—A number of gentlemen, the committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the Academy of Sciences, and their guests, left the city yesterday, about 8 o'clock, on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, Capt. Freeman, for the Passes, where they propose remaining for several days, in order to take soundings, make surveys, and gather all the points about the nature of the bars possible, in order the better to devise some method for keeping them dug out or deepened.

The Morenque Building Ownership.—In the suit before the Sixth District Court, touching the ownership of the Morenque Building, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, Judge Cooley decided that the sale by the Sheriff on the 14th of November, 1865, to Samuel Jamison was irregular and must be set aside, and Mr. J. C. Barelli declared to be the owner. Mr. Barelli is not to be put in possession, however, until the amount paid for improvements and tax amounts paid by Gauche to Barelli are settled.

The Auditor's Case.—The rule taken before the Sixth District Court, by Rufus Waples upon State Auditor Wickliffe, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, was dismissed. The Auditor, answering in person, explained to the court that he could not issue the certificates of taxes due from plaintiff to the State in a certain form, but was ready and willing to do so in the only way he was allowed to furnish them, according to the law of the State bearing upon the matter in dispute.

Contempt of Two Courts.—A writ of mandamus, from Judge Brenning, Jefferson parish Judge, acting in place of Judge Pardee, of the Second Judicial District Court, was served on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners Wednesday. The writ commands them to proceed without delay thoroughly to police the City of Jefferson, and in every respect to carry the Metropolitan Police law into effect, and to perform the duties imposed upon the Commissioners "as far as the same refers to the City of Jefferson, and particularly to support and maintain Felix J. Leche as Mayor of said city, in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office of said Mayor of said city, and continue uninterruptedly so to do and perform the several matters and things herein above set forth, so that no more complaint be made to the court."

The Girls' High School Exhibition.—The exhibition of the Girls' High School for the Second and Third Districts, located on Casacalvo street, opposite Washington Square, took place Wednesday evening in the presence of a highly gratified audience, in accordance with the programme below. The compositions, recitations and dialogues were generally good and elicited much applause, showing evident care in the educational training of the pupils. The musical exercises under the direction of Prof. Curto were especially commendable. Mr. Rogers, General Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city, very justly took occasion to honor both teachers and pupils:

Song—"Home to Our Mountains."
English Recitation—"Maud Muller," by Miss Marcy.
English Composition—"Tears," by Miss Willis.
English Composition—"Between the Past and Future Lies the Gulf of Uncertainty," by Miss Berwick.
English Composition—"The Mission of a Needle," by Miss McCollough.
English Recitation—"The Leper," by Miss Fitzgerald.
Song—"Gently, Gently, Sighs the Breeze."
French Composition—"La Musique," by Miss Michel.
English Composition—"All Flesh is Grass, and all the Glory of Man is as the Flower of Grass," by Miss Collins.
English Composition—"Friendship's a Golden Chain, and Kind Hearts the Links that Bind It," by Miss Edwards.
English Recitation—"Spartacus," by Miss McCollough.
Song—"Hail Us, Ye Free."
English Composition—"The Blessings of Ignorance," by Miss Oliver.
French Composition—"L'Avantage de Lecture," by Miss Hardenbrook.
English Composition—"Patience is a Bitter Seed, but Yields Rich Fruit," by Miss Thieseman.
English Recitation—"Candle Lectures," by Miss Goodwyn.
Song—"La Manola."
English Composition—"Day Followeth Day," by Miss Brown.
English Recitation—"Three Days in the Life of Columbus," by Miss Dashert.
French Composition—By Miss Viekaier.
French Composition—"Life's Lessons," by Miss Mererson.
French Recitation—"The Famine," by Miss Goodwyn.
Song—"Mon, mon, mon, Seigneur."
English Composition—"The Bee will Seek Out Other Flowers," by Miss Ballard.
French Dialogue—"Les Precieuses Ridicules," by Misses Amélie Lafitte, Alice Damencollonge, Octavie Viosair, Felicie Parno, Odina Coste, Alice Laroze, Alice Lourdain.
Song—"Home, Sweet Home."

The St John School.—The exercises of this school, situated next to St. John's Church, on Dryades street, closed with an interesting examination and exhibition, Wednesday night, at the Lyceum Hall. We append the programme as follows:

OVERTURE.

[illegible programme]

Stabbing.—Joseph Fieri was arrested at Milneburg, charged with cutting and dangerously wounding James Davis.

The Coming Theatrical Season.—During the coming season we are to have the Lydia Thompson fancy burlesque troupe, either at the Varieties or St. Charles Theatre. There are to be 250 elegant cushioned arm chairs, extra, to be placed in the dress circle to meet the demand indicated by the increased patronage of the theatre last season. The Varieties is to be largely altered and improved by the conversion of the parquette into orchestra booths, and the substitution of the improved iron chairs such as are used at Niblo's New York, in place of the cane seat chairs so long in use at the Varieties. The legitimate drama will be inaugurated at the Academy of Music instead of the ordinary variety entertainments. The engagements so far comprise: Joe Jefferson, Leffingwell, Mrs. Bowers and Miss Lucille Western.

Discharged.—James Rooney, the young man who was arrested a week or two ago, charged with rape, was discharged from custody by Recorder Becker. The case had been postponed several times to allow the prosecution to obtain evidence, without anything new being ascertained. The Recorder in discharging the accused stated that he was satisfied that he was not one of the parties who had violated the woman.

The Injunction Business.—Injunctions continue to be taken out by the Slaughter-house Company and the Butcher's Association, and the butchers generally, in the Fifth and Seventh District Courts respectively.

The New Contempt Charge Against the Metropolitans.—The new rule for contempt against the metropolitan Police Board, which was to have been tried yesterday before Judge Cooley, was continued on account of the other business of the court.

Garroting.—Solomon Block, John Killeen, Thos. Ford and James Weaver have been arrested, charged with garroting and robbing M. C. Kennedy, who identifies them as the parties.

Fraud.—Joshua Reynolds is charged by E. C. Palmer with fraud, and Joe Turner, a boy, is similarly charged by Mrs. Smith. Both were arrested.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Early Elections in the Unreconstructed States.

Texas Ready for a Quiet Election.

Horrible Outrage by a Negro.

Fatal Fight at the Richmond Registration Office.

Mississippi Republican Convention Resolutions.

Another Expedition Sailed for Cuba.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 24.—Grant's present intention is very reliably stated to be to issue proclamations, about the 10th of July, for elections in Mississippi about the 15th September, and in Texas about the 1st October.

Reynolds telegraphs Sherman that Texas is quiet and ready for a fair election.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $886,000.

Sherman has gone to St. Louis.

Gen. Jas. A. Ekin acts as Quartermaster General during Meigs' absence. Gen Meigs' father is dead.

It is stated that Senator Fenton secured Butterfield's appointment, vice Van Dyke, and that Boutwell is not entirely satisfied.

While three daughters of Rev. D. B. Nichols were approaching the city to school to-day a negro seized the eldest, aged 17, and ravished her, notwithstanding her screams and those of her sisters, the younger girls, aged 13 and 15, meantime beating the brute with sticks and stones. The negro escaped. The girls were white pupils of the Howard University. The father was formerly well known as Superintendent of the Contraband Camp, corner of 12th and Q streets.

All the New York papers have accounts of the escape of Col. Ryan, with 400 men, to Jersey City. The Marshal with the revenue cutter followed, but was unable to make any arrests. Deputy Marshal Downey, Ryan's custodian, was found gagged.

Leonard Huyck, formerly President of the defunct Merchants' National Bank, recently sentenced to the Penitentiary, was before the court to-day on motion for a new trial, when all indictments were dismissed and Huyck discharged.

The State Department has advices from McMahon to April 21st. He was well and his relations with Lopez friendly. Earlier communication was prevented by the allies.

Washington, June 24.—The President has signed J. Hubley Ashton's appointment to carry into effect the Convention of 1868 between Mexico and the United States.

Customs receipts from 14th to 19th inclusive $2,617,000.

Washington, June 24.—There is little doubt in New York that an expedition of 500 men sailed for Cuba last night. Ryan is supposed to be aboard.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 24.—No new cases or deaths from yellow fever reported from Quarantine.

Jackson, Miss., June 24.—The Conservative Republicans adjourned last night. They organized the National Union Republican party of Mississippi, and passed resolutions looking to the early restoration of State government in strict accordance with the Reconstruction laws. Setting forth that the repeated failures of all former and existing organizations to restore the State and meet the requirements of the Republican spirit of our institutions, by insisting on measures of proscription for exceeding the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and Reconstruction acts have rendered them unworthy of the respect and confidence of the voters of Mississippi. Favoring the proposed Fifteenth Amendment. Deprecating any attempt to impose greater disabilities than are imposed. Unwavering support of Gen. Grant. Favoring universal suffrage and universal amnesty on the restoration of the State to Federal relations, and pledging itself to urge Congress to remove political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion.

The Central Executive Committee was authorized to issue an address to the people, and to call a State Convention to nominate State officers, whenever expedient. Entire harmony prevailed.

Heavy rains, beneficial to the crops, have fallen during the past few days.

The Yerger trial is not yet closed. Further testimony was given to-day, designed to establish Yerger's insanity.

Memphis, June 24.—Gen. Chalmers has been elected President of the Memphis Turf Association.

Richmond, June 24—A fight occurred at the registration office in the lower ward this afternoon, in which Joe Kelly, a prominent conservative ward politician, was mortally wounded and two policemen were shot. Kelly was remonstrating against the arrest of a man whom the police had taken, when Capt. Callahan, of the police and several privates took hold of him. Callahan, who had a personal feud with Kelly, shot him through the body. The two policemen were slightly wounded, one by Kelly, and the other by a random shot from Callahan. The latter was arrested and bailed to appear.

Registration here closed to-day, the whites having overcome the black majority, and obtained a white majority of 300.

San Francisco, June 24.—The municipal election at Portland, Oregon, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt throughout Washington Territory June 20th, 21st and 23d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 24.—It is reported that France is endeavoring to renew the September Convention with Italy, for the withdrawal of troops from Rome, only requiring sufficient garrison from Italy to protect the papal territory.

Berlin, June 24.—The Government has laid before the Federal Council of the Zollverein a proposition for commerce and navigation with Mexico, on the basis of the treaty of 1855, between Mexico and the Hanse Towns.

London, June 24.—The Great Eastern is progressing favorably. Signals between the vessels and shore are perfect.

Another meeting of Confederate bondholders is called, with the object of protesting against Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims treaty and to petition against granting any compensation for such claims of the United States, unless adjudicated by an impartial tribunal on principles of equity and international law.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 24—Evening.—Cotton closed at 12¼d for middling uplands, and 12½d for middling Orleans; sales 10,000 bales.

London, June 24—Evening.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 80⅞. Specie increased £442,000.

Paris, June 24.—Bourse dull. Rentes 70.10. Specie in the Bank of France decreased nearly 3,000,000 francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 24—Evening.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer—middling uplands 34 [illegible]; sales 3500 bales. Flour—State and Western 5 to 10c lower; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat heavy—day's decline 3 to 4c. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Pork heavy—$32 62½. Lard heavy. Whisky nominally $1 04. Groceries dull and unchanged. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firmer.

New York, June 24.—Evening.—Southern securities irregular. Louisianas 71½; Levees 67½. Money easier at 6 to 7. Sterling firmer—109⅞ to 109⅞. Gold 137. Governments dull—5-20s of '62, 121½; of '64, 116⅝; of '65, 117⅝; do, new, 119⅝; of '67 and '68 same; 10-40s 107⅞.

Mobile, June 24.—Cotton nominal; nothing done; receipts 33 bales.

Memphis, June 24.—Low middling Cotton nominally 31½c. Receipts 54 bales; exports 100 bales.

Cincinnati, June 24.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn 66 to 68c. Oats 68 to 72c. Whisky held at 94c. Pork $32 75 to $33. Bulk shoulders held at 13c; sides 16c. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18¼c; hams 19½ to 19¾c. Molasses 75 to 80c. Sugar unchanged.

St. Louis, June 24.—Flour $4 50 to $5 25. Wheat $1 15 to $1 17½. Corn 62 to 66c. Rye $1 15 to $1 16. Whisky 96c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 50 to $33 75. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 19 to 19½c.

Chicago, June 24.—Flour $5 to $6. Wheat $1 24 to $1 24½. Corn 68½ to 68½c. Oats 61 to 61½c. Rye $1 08. Barley $1 40. Highwines 95c. Molasses 95c to $1. Sugar 13¾ to 14¾c. Pork $33 50. Lard 19 to 19½c. Bulk Meats inactive and nominal.

Louisville, June 24.—Superfine Flour $4 25. Corn 66c. Oats 70c. Prime Sugar 14¼c. Prime Molasses 80c. Tobacco—sales 230 hhds at $4 90 to $12 75. Pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18 to 18¼c; clear sides 18¾c. Hams 19½c. Lard 19½c. Highwines 94 to 95c. Middling Cotton 30½c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 24.—Passed up—P. W. Strader at 11 A. M.; Star and barges at noon; Paragould at 1 and Commonwealth at 2 P. M. Down—Silver Spray at 5 A. M. and R. E. Lee at 2 P. M. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, June 24.—River rising steadily.

Louisville, June 24.—River falling, with 5 feet 10 inches of water in the canal.

Memphis, June 24.—Weather warm and showery. River rose 2 inches. No arrivals or departures for points below.

Cairo, June 24.—Passed up, Indiana and Mississippi. Down, City of Cairo. River fell 5 inches. Mercury 80.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass à L'Outre, June 24—Evening.—Wind northeast and light.

Sailed—Ship Polar Star. No arrivals. Ship Lizzie Moses on the bar.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Weather calm.

Arrived—Schooner Texana, from Ship Shoals, to Light House Department.

U. S. Revenue cutter Wilderness arrived down at 6 P. M.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 24.—Noon.—Barometer 29.95. Wind northwest and fresh.

Sailed at 2 this A. M.—Steamship Trade Wind, and ship St. James at 10 A. M. No arrivals.

Outside waiting orders—schooner Texas.

Columbus, O., June 24.—The Republican Convention has nominated R. B. Hayes for Governor.

Paris, June 24.—Prince Henry of Bourbon, a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne, has married Miss Payne, an American heiress.

London, June 24.—Noon.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds quiet at 80⅞. Sugar on the spot firmer. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 3½ per cent.

Liverpool, June 24—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer; quotations unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs easier. Lard firmer but not higher. Tallow 44s 3d.

Havre, June 24.—Cotton closed buoyant yesterday, and opens easier to-day.

Washington, June 24.—Among the President's appointments to West Point, promulgated to-day, is a son of Col. Crane, of Ohio, recently killed at Jackson, Mississippi.

New York, June 24.—Noon.—Stocks firm and feverish. Money active at 7, with 1-16 commission. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 136⅞. 5-20s of 1862, 122¼. Louisianas, old 72. Levees 67½.

Louisiana Items.

The Carroll *Record* of the 19th says:

Another week of fine cotton growing weather brings smiles to the faces of planters and others interested in the crop. Cotton blooms have been reported on many plantations during the week, but judging from the report of the crops, in our local column of last year, the season is about one week behind. However that may be, our planters are in good spirits at the prospects.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* of the 22d says:

CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been most favorable to the planting interests. The growing crops are very promising; corn has improved wonderfully, cane is growing finely and rapidly, cotton is looking up. The planters in their fields are booking full crops. No talk of caterpillars.

The Negro Printer and the Typographical Union.

We have already laid before our readers the action of the National Typographical Union concerning the course of Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer, in attempting to force upon the Union of this city, to quote their own language, a "negro rat." Some of Mr. Clapp's employés, it seems, held a meeting at the Government office last evening, and we learn, passed resolutions denouncing the course of the National Union, etc. We are informed it was announced that no person would be permitted to continue there at work unless he promptly signed these resolutions this morning. All but a comparatively small number of the printers can be frightened into such a course, the presumption is that Mr. Clapp will find himself far from being possessed of an adequate force for the prompt transaction of important Government work, more particularly as the printers' society throughout the country demand of the Union here to reject this negro, and pledge their support to them in so doing. It was announced that Mr. Clapp's adherents in this matter proposed to hold a public meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening, at which Radical orators unconnected with the printing business would, it was said, harangue such as saw fit to attend, but this brilliant scheme, it is now stated, is abandoned—very probably on account of the determination of what is believed to be at least a two-thirds majority of the Columbia Typographical Union to stick to the last the employment of a negro, uninvited to admission, when large numbers of white men, and since his employment, have been turned adrift, without reason assigned, and, as is alleged, for no other cause than their well-known conscientious political views at the behest of representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, or that other delectable organization, the so-called Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.—*National Intelligencer, June 18th.*

DECISION IN THE GOLD CONTRACT CASE.—*Baltimore*, June 18.—In the suit of Abell & Co., of the *Baltimore Sun*, against the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore to recover $3000 in gold, deposited in 1861, the jury rendered a verdict this morning awarding the plaintiff $3000 in gold, with $909 50 interest also in gold. During the trial Reverdy Johnson, who was one of the counsel in the case, made a speech in which occurred the following suggestive sentences:

Mr. Hamilton went to the bank for the purpose of making such an arrangement as would enable the plaintiffs to get back their money in coin. He was carrying out the very letter of his instructions. That is not always satisfactory, as I have some reason to know. [Laughter.] The more implicitly the instructions are in some instances carried out, the worse the carrying out seems to be. [Laughter.] Gentlemen of the Jury, don't you think we ought to have this money? [Laughter.] We ought to have had it in 1864. It was worth to us in 1864 86 per cent more than paper. Who has made the profit on it in the mean time? Somebody has made it. We have not made it. The bank has not lost it. The bank has made it, or, to make Mr. Gittings the personification of the bank, Mr. Gittings has made it. Much has been said of the inspiring effects of good dinners, and the usual accompaniments in prolonging speeches. I have not those tempting appliances now before me. At those dinners they never got tired, it appeared to me, of being spoken to more than they got tired of eating.—[Laughter.] But you are without the eating, and I must leave you, and I do it in the hope that you will not be long kept from your dinners. I therefore ask you, in conclusion, to render as a verdict for the $3000, with interest from May 28, 1864, and to render it in gold, the aggregate being $3,909 50.

The New York *Tribune* thereupon makes these comments:

The decision of the Gold Contract case in Baltimore is a notable triumph for those who insist that gold deposited in banks in 1861 cannot now be repaid to depositors in legal tender. It is also noteworthy, as an instance in which Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speechmaking powers to have been of more avail than in most of his more recent oratorical performances.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1869.

The Money market is easy, and rates are without any material variation. On the street A1 paper, with unquestionable collaterals, and first class business paper, without collaterals, are done at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum, while good and second class are quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 137⅛, (against 137⅛ at New York) and closed at 137 to 137¼. The sales include $9000 at 136⅞; $9800 and $15,000 at 137; $5000 and $7000 at 137⅛; $23,000, $15,000, $25,000 and $5000 at 137¼; $3000 at 137⅜, and $3500 at 137½. Silver continued inactive. The only sale reported is $1000 Mexican dollars at 14.

Foreign Exchange was without any movement worthy of notice. We quote Sterling nominal at 150⅛ to 150⅜, and commercial at 148⅞ to 149⅛, and Francs at 3 77½ for bank, and 3 81 to 3.78⅞ for commercial.

Owing to unusually scant supplies Domestic Exchange advanced. The banks checked on New York at ⅝ to ⅛ per cent premium. There was very little commercial offered, and the sales are consequently confined to $50,000 sight on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and $10,000 do at the same rate.

Nothing reported in Stocks, except 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter-house, regular, at $21 50.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were very dull. Small lots were bought at $1 and sold at $1¼. In City Treasury Notes the only sale within our notice is $5700 at 24½ per cent. discount. They are quoted at 25 to 25½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 161 bales at about previous rates, but mostly at inside figures. We repeat our previous quotations as follows: Ordinary 26½ to 27½c, good ordinary 28¼ to 29¼c, low middling 30 to 30½c, and middling at — to 31½c.

The market opened with a limited enquiry, and, although purchases might have been made to a moderate extent at rather easy prices, the demand continued limited, and the business noted above was done by three parties—mostly by one. Low middling sold at 30c. The stock is so much reduced that it is extremely difficult to fill orders, especially for the better qualities.

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible table]

Receipts proper since Friday evening 912 bales, against 1410 corresponding time last year.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for room for foreign ports is light and the supply of tonnage with that coming sufficient. Coastwise the offerings are still good and rates firm. We quote

By steam: Cotton to New York ⅝ to 1c. to Boston 1c; to Philadelphia ⅝ to 1c per lb. Flour to Northern ports 70 to 80c per bbl. Corn to do 15 to 16c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d, to Havre and Bremen ⅞c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 31 to 32s; to Bremen 35s; to Genoa 42s 6d; to Havre $8 50 to $9 per hhd. Flour to Liverpool 2s 6d per bbl. Oil Cake to do 25s per ton.

We may observe, however, that vessels filling up take cotton under the ruling rate.

There is now no unengaged room by steamer coastwise.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is quiet to-day. The only sale reported is 48 hhds fully fair Sugar at 12¼c per lb. Nothing done in Molasses. Fermenting is quoted at 35 to 62½c, and plantation reboiled at 55c to 67½c per gallon, as in quality.

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

FLOUR.—The movement is yet interrupted by the injunction on the flour inspectors which is still in force, and the sales are consequently confined to 2500 bbls, of which 50 fine at $5, 50 superfine at $5 75, 100 superfine at $5 87, and 100 do at $5 87½, 100 and 136 on its merits, and 100 double extra at $6, 100 treble extra at $4 37½, 49, 75, 600, and 1000 treble extra on private terms, taken for the trade and for shipment. The market is now in good supply and well assorted. Fine is quoted at $5, superfine $5 75 to $5 87½, double extra $6 to $6 12½, treble extra $6 25 to $6 50, choice extra $7 to $10, and descriptions desirable for bakers' use $8 50 per bbl.

WHEAT.—A lot of 18,000 bushels in bulk, the balance of the towboat Shark's cargo, a part having been taken to complete a previous sale, sold at $1 32 per bushel for No. 2, taken for Cork and a market.

CORN.—The supply is not large but the demand is limited, and the sales to-day are confined to 6000 sacks, of which 428 mixed and 730 yellow in bad order, at 85c, 200 yellow mixed at 87½c, 100 and 220 white mixed and 700 mixed at 90c, 1300 white mixed on private terms, 75 white at 94c, 250, 100 and 1700 do at 95c, and 50 at 97½c per bushel.

OATS.—Are in good supply. The market is quiet but firm. The sales to-day are confined to 1000 sacks, of which 200 and 250 at 71c, 200 at 73c, 80 and 100 at 73c per bushel.

BRAN.—There is little left in first hands, and yesterday's decline has been recovered. 900 sacks sold at $1 05 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—A lot of 302 bales New York sold at $22. The supply of Western is fair, but only a jobbing business is doing at $26 per ton for fair, $27 for prime, and $28 for choice. In large lots prime is quoted at $26.

PORK.—Only a retail business is doing at $33 to $35 50 per bbl for mess. It is held at wholesale at $35. A lot of 50 bbls full weight mess sold at $31 75 per bbl.

LARD.—Is quiet but firm. Tierces are quoted at 20 to 21c, kegs 21 to 23c per lb.

BACON.—The market is quiet but firm, with holders asking 15¼ to 15½c per lb for shoulders, 18½ to 18¾c for clear rib sides, and 19 to 19½c for clear sides. Sugar cured hams are retailing at 20 to 21c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is quoted at 20½ to 21c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is scarce and shoulders are retailing at 15c per lb.

CHEESE.—The stock continues very large and there is scarcely any demand for round lots. We quote choice Western Reserve at 15 to 16c, factory 17 to 18c, inferior 8 to 10c per lb. North ern cream and English dairy 17 to 19c per lb.

COW PEAS.—Are quiet. The dealers sell yellow clay Carolina Peas at $1 90 to $2 10 per bushel.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is dull and unchanged. The dealers are selling at $2 20 to $2 25 per sack for coarse, and $2 25 to $2 30 for fine. Factory filled fine 20c per sack higher; large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less.

CORN MEAL.—Is in fair supply and demand, and rates are steady. Choice brands of kiln dried sell at $4 50 to $4 60 on the landing, and $4 75 in store.

WHISKY.—The market is well supplied and with a moderate demand, prices are without any change. We quote Western rectified at 95 to 97½c, and Louisiana do at 92½c per gallon. 50 bbls Louisiana sold at 92½c per gallon.

WOOL.—There is no demand for pulled or Mexican Wool, and the stock on hand is now 125,000 pounds. We note sales, not previously reported, of a lot of 3000 lbs Lake at 31¾c, 1200 do at 31½c, and 4000 do at 32½c, 4000 lbs mixed Texas at 25c, 15,000 and 2000 mixed Louisiana on private terms, and several small lots burry at 13 to 16c per lb. Receipts of Lake wool to date 50,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—The market is steady. 50,000 lbs Texas rendered sold at 10½c per lb.

LOUISIANA ROCK SALT.—Is in fair supply and demand at $20 to $22 50 per ton in sacks. We note the arrival of the cargo of the steamer "Warren Belle" by the Louisiana and Texas Railroad, consisting of 1307 sacks, 1 bbl, and 7500 lbs.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—322 Texas Beeves, 36 Calves and Yearlings and 105 Milch Cows.

Sold yesterday—117 Texas Beeves, 171 Calves and Yearlings, 14 Hogs and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—716 Texas Beeves, 1070 Calves and Yearlings, 161 Hogs, 462 Sheep and 24 Milch Cows.

[illegible price table]

To Families AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. BIZOT & SISSAC, Old Basin Bakery, No. 7 Carondelet Walk. ARE offering superior BREAD at 6 cents a pound, in quantities to suit purchasers. The article is sold, by the carriers of the Bakery, at the rate of 20 loaves to the dollar, the same weighing 8 ounces. Also, superior and all kinds of Biscuits, at the lowest market prices. je25—1m BIZOT & SISSAC.

Office of the General Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co., New Orleans, June 24, 1869. NOTICE. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, the 27th inst., the Excursion Train for MAGNOLIA Miss. will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Magnolia at 12.15 P. M. Returning will arrive on Monday at 10.10 A. M. Tickets for the round trip to Kenner 50c; Frenier $1; above Frenier to Magnolia $1 50. Passengers can return on the 11.45 P. M. train on Sunday or on the 10.10 train on Monday. Half tickets by the Saturday evening train as usual (that is full fare going and return free). T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. je25 1 jy 4

No Injunction on the Fulton Market. FRESH MEAT, freshly slaughtered, fair and choice, furnished at the FULTON MARKET, corner St. Peter street and Old Levee, Second District, at wholesale, to retail dealers at reduced rates. We have facilities for supplying Butchers with FRESH MEAT at prices less than it will cost them to slaughter their own. If any doubt it let them try us. Come and see at the FULTON MARKET, corner Old Levee and St. Peter streets, near Jackson Square. je 24 6t STAFFORD & WEYMOUTH, Agents.

Special Notice. WE are requested to say that an elegant silver goblet has been placed on the table of Mrs. Knorr, at the Fete Champetre, Carrollton, to be awarded to the most popular pupil in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton. The friends of the various papers are requested to take due notice thereof, and begin at once to solicit votes for their respective pupils. Votes, ten cents each. je24 6t

Saddles. Saddles. Saddles. AT FOUR DOLLARS EACH. 1000 McClellan SADDLES, at $4 each. 300 RIFLES, at $12 and $15. 500 Fine Double-Barrel SHOT-GUNS, at $15 and $25. And also a large assortment of Table and Pocket CUTLERY and other HARDWARE, at low prices. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BROTHER, Successors to Taylor & Churchill, No. 41 Magazine street. je24 1m

$10 Reward TO any one who will bring back to No. 228 Royal street, a large pet terrier DOG, answering to the name of "Bolis," eight months old, white and liver colored, a white streak between the eyes, from the forehead to the nose, head yellow, the paws and legs white, one-half of the tail brown, and the rest white. He was lost sight of on St. Philip street. je24 3t

Office of City Superintendent Public Schools, 31 Burgundy Street, New Orleans, June 22, 1869. THE semi-annual public exercises of the New Orleans Central High School, will take place in Lyceum Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent. je23 2t

CRESCENT HOTEL, Bay St. Louis. THIS well-known Hotel, lately thoroughly replenished, is now open for the reception of guests. The proprietors will do all in their power to make it a pleasant Summer resort. Land at the "Crescent Wharf," fronting the Hotel. TOULME & SAUCIER, Proprietors. je25 3m

OLD INFALLIBLE. OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world. No Mother's Nursery should be without it. Are your children ailing now? Have they occasional itching of the nose? Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite? Have they a hard, swollen abdomen? Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste? GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Have they offensive breath and headache? Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach? Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth? Have they temporary blindness and deafness? GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is no dangerous sugar candy. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold all over the world.

JACOB OTT, Builder, 184..........DELORD STREET..........184 TIVOLI CIRCLE. JOBBING DONE WITH DISPATCH. PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENERAL REPAIRS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS. CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED. ESTIMATES MADE FOR NEW BUILDINGS. Orders left at shop or box 221 Mechanics Exchange, opposite St. Charles Theatre, promptly attended to. je19 1m

Daniel & James D. Edwards, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delord St., —AND— Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAINS FOR MAKING SUGAR, COPPER, BRASS, IRON, and SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, etc. COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling. —Dealers in— IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes. STEAM and HAND PUMPS. STEAM and WATER GAUGES. Made and Repaired. BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. je18 1y

Improved Mercantile Agency. J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, Proprietors—Established A. D. 1849. W. C. DAY, Superintendent, New Orleans. Office 80 Natchez street, corner of Magazine, Morgan's Building. Principal Office 267 Broadway, New York City. Branch Offices in nineteen of the principal cities in the United States and Canada. On the 1st July prox., we shall issue the Twenty-Fifth Volume of our COMMERCIAL REPORTS, containing the name, address, business and grade of credit, of nearly every person doing business in the United States and Canada—revised and corrected to date of publication. The fact alone that, for twenty years, the leading Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in every city on this continent (and in many European cities) have had these reports in constant use, is sufficient evidence of their great value and reliability. We desire at this time to call the attention of business men to the fact that no expense or labor has been spared in thoroughly revising our present, and procuring a very large number of additional reports, which for completeness and reliability have never been equalled by us. J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

Old Clothes. PERSONS having OLD CLOTHES FOR BOTH SEXES, and wishing to dispose of the same, can do so profitably by applying to BOQUET GIRARD, Tailor, Nos. 160 St. Philip street, and 187 Rampart street. je22 1m

Grand Entertainment —AT THE— OPERA HOUSE AND FAIR GROUNDS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LAUDERDALE ORPHAN HOME, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRAL HANCOCK CLUB, —ON— Tuesday Evening, June 29, 1869, AT THE OPERA HOUSE. A varied and interesting programme, consisting of the wonderful feats of the celebrated PROFESSOR HASELMEYER, and the famous PHANTASMAGORIA. The whole to conclude with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT and SOIREE DANSANTE. Doors open at 7½ o'clock P. M. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. On Wednesday Evening, June 30, 1869, AT THE FAIR GROUNDS. First—National Mule Race. Dash of One Mile, for the Central Hancock Club Plate. Entries for all States will remain open until June 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. Second—Match Race. Open for all ages. Entries closed as above. Third—Acrobatic Performances and Gymnastic Exercises in the arena. Fourth—To conclude with the Promenade Concert and Soiree Dansante in the Octagonal Building. The Gates will be open at 4 o'clock P. M. Races to commence at 5 o'clock P. M., prompt. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. JOHN G. FLEMING, Chairman. E A Tyler, J H Von Colen, Jno C Bassett, J R Purvis. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. ADAM GIFFEN, Chairman. J B Whiton, H R Witherspoon, Joe Ellison, Forrester Dolbonde. COMMITTEE OF REFRESHMENTS. S SALOMON, Chairman. P F Pennington, T L Maxwell, Dr J T Scott, Richard Flower, C C Bond, P R O'Rorke. COMMITTEE ON RACES. SAMUEL BOYD, Chairman. A H Moses, Marcus J Zunts, B H Rainy, John P Moore. COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION. THOS L MACON, Chairman. [names illegible in part] ... FLOOR COMMITTEE. THOS M. SCOTT, Chairman. [names] ... Ample refreshments provided at Opera House and Fair Grounds. Tickets of Admission—ONE DOLLAR, to be obtained at Hancock Club, from Members of the Committees, at Opera House and Fair Grounds. Tickets not receivable at either Entertainment. J. PINCKNEY SMITH, President Central Hancock Club, and ex-officio Chairman Executive Committee. WEST STEEVER, Secretary. NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1869. Mr. JNO. G. FLEMING, Chairman Executive Committee: DEAR SIR—We have the honor to inform you that the steamers FRANK PARGOUD, Capt. J. M. White, GOV. ALLEN, Capt. W. Tobin, and NATIONAL, Capt. E. F. Grosse, will convey passengers to and from New Orleans, charging but one half fare to those desiring to attend the Entertainment to be given on the 29th and 30th inst., for the benefit of the Lauderdale Orphan Home, under the auspices of the Central Hancock Club. Very respectfully, your obedient servants, SINNOTT & ADAMS.

JOHN M. COONEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, (Late Minute Clerk, Fourth District Court.) Office 11 Camp Street, Up Stairs. je24 6m

STONEWALL ICE HOUSE—ICE! ICE! ICE! 146..........GRAVIER STREET..........146. Packed and shipped to all points, in hogsheads or sacks to suit purchasers. Prompt attention to all orders. IMPORTERS CARD RATES ONLY CHARGED. je8 3m

OLD RELIABLE. OVER THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE. DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. The Greatest Medical Discovery of any age. Delighted millions sing their praise. No family or person should be without them. ARE YOU SUFFERING NOW? Have you a Headache or Backache? Have you Constipation of the Bowels? Have you a Sour Stomach? Have you a Bad Breath? Have you Cold Hands or Feet? Have you Chills or Fever? Have you Palpitation of the Heart? USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Have you Suppressed Discharges? Have you Sickness and Vomiting? Have you Irregularities or Weakness? Have you Rush of Blood to the Head? Have you a Yellow or Discolored Skin? USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Have you a Colic or Diarrhea? Have you a Swollen or Distended Stomach? Have you a Gloomy Feeling and Poor Appetite? Have you Bilious Symptoms of any kind? USE DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Heed the warning. Delays are dangerous. This advice is worth its weight in gold to the afflicted. Be sure you get Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROTHERS. Sold all over the world.

[Patent medicine notices: R. D. R., E. F. B., Drongoole & Co's Buchu — partly illegible] At wholesale by WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Agents, cor. Gravier and Magazine Street. je 1 tf

Fresh Meats Cheap! Messrs. STAFFORD & WEYMOUTH give notice that they will hereafter, on and after to-day (SUNDAY MORNING) at their stand, corner of St. Peter and Peters streets and also in the Pilie Market, Poydras street, retail the best of fresh butchered meats at Ten Cents per pound. je20 6t

Star Insurance Company in Liquidation. THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a dividend of [illegible] per cent of the capital stock, is now payable [illegible]. je18 tf

The Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., [illegible] Office No. 10 Carondelet street. LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.

Branch of Dr. Vergnes' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ARTHUR FORTIER, No. 237 Carondelet St., Corner St. Joseph. CELEBRATED for the cure of persons who have been drugged by Mercury in all its forms, viz.: Blue Pills, Calomel, Mercurial Ointment, etc. by the absorption of any deleterious metallic substance in the system, and especially for the cure of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Hydrocele, Nervous Affections, Debility. CHRONIC DISEASES, and all maladies peculiar to Ladies, for whom a special department is provided.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars! First Premium at the Fair of 1869. F. SUAREZ, 15..........Common street..........15 Between Rampart and St. Claude. CONSTANTLY on hand a full and complete assortment of CIGARS manufactured with the best Havana TOBACCO, and also mixed and domestic CIGARS at the lowest market price. my14 3m

Arrow Tie Agency. 43..........Carondelet street..........43 NEW ORLEANS. THE ARROW TIE. THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR THIS POPULAR Fastening for Baling Cotton, has induced the proprietors to provide a larger supply, and are now prepared to fill all orders from the Trade. [illegible] ARROW TIE, And also the Swett [illegible] BUCKLE TIE with bands of any required length, all guaranteed of the best quality of English iron. H. T. BARTLETT, R. W. RAYNE, General Agents, 43 Carondelet street, New Orleans. my2 3m

HAVANA LOTTERY. THE highest premium paid for Prizes in the Havana Lottery. BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street. ap21 3m

Chamber of Commerce. IN conformity with a resolution adopted by the Chamber, the merchants and business men of the city are cordially invited to attend the deliberations of the Commercial Convention, at Mechanics' Institute. ARTHUR C. WAUGH, Secretary and Treasurer. my20 tf

Notice to Sugar Planters. THE CRESCENT CITY MOLASSES BARREL MANUFACTORY, Nos. 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69 St. Joseph St., New Orleans. HAVING purchased a full set of the latest improved machinery for making barrels, we are prepared to turn out from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Molasses Barrels per day, made much stronger and better than those made by hand and at greatly reduced prices. Barrels made with iron hoops or wooden, to suit purchasers. We request all interested to come and examine our stock and facilities for manufacturing. Orders left at Warehouse of R. Marsh Dunman & Co., corner Carondelet and Gravier streets, will be promptly attended to. E. F. WALLICHE. E. F. WALLICHE & CO. D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH. je16 6m

N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Office Company, 66 Canal street. New Orleans, June 10th, 1869. A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY the 12th July next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the affairs of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES KERR. je11 1m

Plantation for Sale. EIGHT miles below the city of New Orleans, Orleans parish, right bank, a PLANTATION, four arpents front to the Mississippi river, by fifty-three or four in depth. That property, one of the best located for a residence to be found in Louisiana, is completely above danger of overflow. Has very high ground and virgin soil, producing abundantly and in the greatest perfection all kinds of fruits and vegetables. There is on it a forest containing about 2000 cords of wood, and a young orange grove of four arpents. Fishing is very productive most part of the year. With appropriate cultivation the land can yield an income superior to that of many a large plantation. It is very healthy. That property would suit admirably for a college or an asylum, as the inmates could as a recreation only, cultivate enough for their wants. Apply to the owner, AD. RINCK, on the Plantation. june15

Claret, White Wine, Vinegar. LANDING ex-ship EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned— "Cote de Claires" CLARET. "St Julien." "Canteau." "Chateau de Carsac" WHITE WINE. "Cote de Bourg" CLARET. "Fronsac." "Graves" WHITE WINE. VINEGAR. C. CAVAROC, No. 5 Exchange Place. je20 3t

Wanted. A GENTLEMAN of large experience as a TEACHER, formerly connected with one of the city high schools, is just now foot loose, and desirous of obtaining a position. The best reference given. Address N. SENO, Post Box. je25 3t

To the Ladies. DR. CABAN, an old and experienced Physician of thirty-five years practice, respectfully informs the ladies of the city that he devotes his time exclusively to all female complaints. Let the nature of the disease be what it may when undertaken by the Doctor you may have all confidence in him, as he will promise nothing but what he can and will perform. Fistula, Piles, Nervous Debility, all Diseases of the Womb, etc. cured in the shortest possible time. Ladies afflicted with the Suppression of the Menstrual (or monthly discharge) will be safely and speedily relieved. Everything strictly confidential. Office—Northeast corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets. Entrance No. 185 Customhouse street. my27 3m

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 104 CANAL STREET. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT. [illegible figures] ... The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. PAUL FOURCHY, President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of June, 1869. S. MAGNER, Notary Public. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, 1869, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issue of Scrip of 1866 and Six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company. DIRECTORS. P. Fourchy, David McCoard, L. F. Generes, S. J. Bell, D. A. Chaffraix, F. Maspero, M. Puig, P. S. Wiltz, Jos. Hoy, Geo. Lafitte, J. J. Fernandez. je5 tf

Piedmont Life Insurance Company —OF— RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Capital paid up and secured on Real Estate....$100,000. [illegible figures]. Number of Policies issued to date, 3,600. Pays to Policy Holders, 60 per cent. of profits. Reserved premiums in good and well paying policies in aid. Local funds acquired from Louisiana on real estate in Louisiana. Required real estate as security for all loans. Rates of insurance unusually low. Declares Dividends annually and assigns Dividends annually after second year. President, W. C. CARRINGTON. Vice President, R. H. MAURY. Secretary, J. J. HOPKINS. Medical Adviser, C. H. PERROW. DIRECTORS. R. H. Maury, O. F. Weisiger, W. A. Armistead, A. F. Harvey, Richard Irby, W. P. Shepherd, A. R. Lee, A. Tidemann, J. R. Peebles. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, BRANCH OFFICE. President—D. H. MAURY. Vice President—G. T. BEAUREGARD. Secretary—FORRESTER DOLBONDE. DIRECTORS. T. M. Simmons, Bienton Bragg, Louis Barnett, T. L. Macon, O. L. Beauregard, Forrester Dolbonde, D. A. Wilson, Jr., W. H. Buscombe, D. H. Maury, J. C. Denis, T. S. Barton, G. O. Gasner, Edward Neile, W. M. Randolph, Am. Fortier, President Bank of America. FINANCE COMMITTEE. Thomas M. Simmons, T. L. Macon, G. O. Garner. Additional references among Louisiana policy holders: Rt. Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Gen. J. B. Hood, Sam. Henderson, W. S. Pike, C. O. Wayne, G. W. Logan, Richard Pritchard, H. T. Coffee, G. C. Sebastian, Gen. T. M. Scott, Thomas Murray, S. M. Dowell, Pierre Maloches, W. H. Ballard, Dr. J. T. Scott, T. D. Vanhorn, Jas. N. Ogden, S. S. Rhodes, W. C. Duxbury, C. B. Buckner, J. E. Logan, D. Lacy, Gen. F. C. Armstrong, W. C. C. Claiborne, J. A. Wayne, Seth B. French, Dr. Samuel Logan, Charles Rudling, Albert G. Phelps, Henry Hailer, J. G. P. Hoer, Washington Marks, J. H. Sherrod, John Miller, E. S. Benedict. ACTIVE CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THIS CITY AND STATE. General Solicitor for Louisiana D. A. WILSON, Jr., No. 14 Carondelet street. Drs. SCOTT and FIM, Medical Examiners. ROBERT PUGH, Attorney. D. H. MAURY, General Agent for the Southwestern States. jel6 tf

CHAMPAGNE WINES. CARTE D'OR..........LAC D'OR. THE undersigned are on hand and is constantly supplied with these WINES of the above brands, direct from the Proprietors, Messrs. Bruch, Foucher & Co., Mareuil sur Ay, Champagne, France. JOHN M. BURROWS, 72 Gravier Street. je8 1m

Dr. Capdevielle GIVES a Consultation from 12 to 1 P. M. every day, corner of Marais and Mandeville. my15 3m

REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street. feb18 6m

T. S. Waterman, SODA WATER MANUFACTURER, —AND DEALER IN— SODA WATER APPARATUS AND MATERIALS, 56, 58 & 60....Basin Street....56, 58 & 60 (NEAR COMMON.) AGENT for Andrew J. Morse & Son's "Triumph" Soda Water Apparatus, THE BEST IN USE, and for which he was awarded ALL THE PREMIUMS at the three Mechanical and Agricultural State Fairs of 1868, 1869. Having enlarged and improved premises, will keep constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Soda Tumblers, Tumbler Holders, Ice Planes, Pure Fruit Juices, Extracts for Syrups. Also, a large stock of Sulphuric Acid, Marble Dust, Block Tin Pipe, all sizes, for the trade. my19 3m

Sieg & Krug, 58..........Customhouse Street..........58. IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS, —AND— Agents for the Sale of Alexander's Spool Thread. A FULL SUPPLY of this Celebrated Article kept constantly on hand, which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices and on accommodating terms. mh27 3m

STEAMSHIPS, &c. 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: LAFAYETTE........Rousseau........Saturday, 26th June. PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, 10th July. ST. LAURENT........Lemarié........Saturday, 24th July. VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont........Saturday, 7th August. PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE: First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class. TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin........$145. Second Cabin........$88. Third Cabin........$__. Do. including railway tickets........$__. Baggage checked through to Paris. The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. Persons leaving for France may obtain the passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York. For passage, apply to L. GRAND & CO., Provisional Agents, 15 Carondelet street.

For New York. Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class Steamships GEN'L GRANT........Capt. H. S. QUICK. CRESCENT CITY........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. SHERMAN........Capt. WM. F. HENRY. GEN'L MEADE........Capt. A. W. SAMSON. UNITED STATES........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON. Sailing from New York and New Orleans; The steamship UNITED STATES, Geo. L. Norton, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 26th, at 3 P. M. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE........$60 Bu. Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool. For Freight or Passage apply to WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 128 Common street. The SHERMAN will follow—leaving on SATURDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

For New York. The Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA. The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, E. E. Vaill, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 8 A. M. PASSAGE........$60. Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street. my1 1y

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad." U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans Western Louisiana and Texas. The Railroad Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN, leaving Algiers at 8 A. M. Freight for stations on the road for landing on the Teche and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. at the Algiers Depot. Freights for all points on Bayou Lafourche between Lockport and Thibodaux, will be received at Brashear through [illegible]. All outward freight payable at the time of shipment and all inward freight on delivery. GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent. For freight or passage apply at corner of Natchez and Magazine streets. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

INSTITUT ST. LOUIS, FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER the management of Mme. L. LAVILLEBEUVRE, successor of Mme. DERON. No. 75..........Dauphin Street..........No. 75 BETWEEN URSULINES AND HOSPITAL. je25 tf

Premium Dentistry. DR. MALONEY, No. 81 Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting durable sets of teeth at low rates. The Doctor's manner of filling decayed teeth [illegible]. AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE [illegible]. Old sets of Teeth remodeled and a sure fit guaranteed. my1 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. tf

Removal. J. A. CASADAVANT. SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 130 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CARONDELET. HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold, vulcanite and celluloid, at moderate prices. Consultation free. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxyd gas. French, Spanish and English. my1 tf

Cistern Shop And Carpenter Work of all Descriptions. PROMPTLY attended to, also, the repairing and alteration of buildings, fitting up of stores, etc. Apply to J. B. SEHAN, 14 Franklin st., near Canal, or Gimo Box 365, New Orleans Postoffice. Residence 365 Canal street, near Franklin. ap13 1y

BOYS' CLOTHING —And— MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. B. T. WALSHE, 116 Canal street, New Orleans. je20 1y

GLYNN & WINTZ, 8..........CAMP STREET..........8. MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Ladies' Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Also—Agents for Cahill's Imperial Bronze. We use the finest material and employ the best of workmen, therefore we guarantee satisfaction. Boy & Martin's celebrated English Blacking always on hand. mh17 1y GLYNN & WINTZ.

Law Partnership. THE Undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the practice of law under the name and style of WOOLDRIDGE & THOMAS. E. WOOLDRIDGE. J. W. THOMAS. Office 21 Camp street. je2 3m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by addressing: SEC'Y Baltimore Museum of Anatomy, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. ap1 1y

HAVANA LOTTERY. THE undersigned will continue to pay the highest premium for Prizes in the Havana Lottery. BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street. ap22 3m

Mr. MANUEL BORNIO, No. 63 CUBA STREET, HAVANA. FIRST SUB-COLLECTOR OF EXPORTATION OF Lottery Tickets. Attends to all orders for Havana Lottery Tickets at a reasonable commission. For further particulars, apply to BORNIO BROS., No. 77 Gravier street. my2 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 17..........Chartres Street..........17 IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc. mh27 1y

Lost CERTIFICATE No. 408 of twelve Shares of Bank of New Orleans, dated September 19th, 1868, issued to J. Rybouat. Application has been made to the Bank for a new certificate. J. A. WILLARD. New Orleans, May 23d, 1869. my23 1aw

I. Y. Whitted CELEBRATED BRANDS TOBACCO. GOLD AMBROSIA, NAT MACON, J. W. COBIN, STAR POUNDS, GOVERNOR ALLEN, CHARLES DAY TWIST, HARRY LEE. For sale by DE VAN, MASON & CO., Agents for the South, 100 Poydras street. je16 1m

F. GONTHIER Has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT 142..........To Gravier Street..........142 Where he is prepared to receive his old customers, and attend to their orders at reduced prices. ap28 6m

CH. FACIOT, BOOK-BINDER FROM PARIS. UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF Bookbinding, Pasteboard, Varnishing Cards, Edge Gilding, Marbling, and deliver his work in the best and neatest French style. Also Fancy Paste-board Boxes of every description. PRICES MODERATE. 27 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal. my14