The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866. Vol. [illegible] New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,623.

[illegible]

All [illegible] with regular advertisers shall be rendered [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866.

PORT-WARDENS' SALE.—Two bales Ravens Duck, one coil of Packing, one barrel containing Wrenches, and half-dozen sides Belt Lacing.—McCerren & Co., will sell at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, to-day at 11 o'clock, by order and under the inspection of the Warden of the Port for the benefit of whom it may concern: two bales Ravens Duck, one coil of Packing, one lot of Wrenches, half-dozen Belt Lacing. See advertisement.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

It would be a hasty and shallow judgment to impute the recent resolutions in Congress regarding the Fenian movement and the neutrality laws to a sympathy with that movement or to a desire to have the Government deliberately, formally, and explicitly repudiate indispensable and universally recognized conditions of neutrality. The Radical majority by whom these resolutions, implying censure of the President for his vigorous interference with the Sweeney Roberts campaign against Canada, though not adopted, were favorably received and referred—entertained, as it was well known, anything but feelings of political cordiality towards the Irish population in the United States. The explanation of this fact is not difficult. In political affiliation the Irish had been almost universally Democratic and opposed to all forms of puritan and fanatical negrophilism. This course on their part constituted, in the opinion of Congressman Boutwell, a leading Radical of Massachusetts, one of the most disgraceful chapters in history. They were unworthy, he said, of sympathy or assistance in contending for the rights of Irishmen when they gave their votes against those who were contending for the rights of the negroes. The speech in which these sentiments were uttered was made a few days before the Fenian invasion of Canada and the explicit position and decisive action of the Government in relation to it.

It cannot be doubted that they were typical in their character, that in uttering them Mr. Boutwell expressed a rancor and revengeful feeling accumulating among the Radicals on account of the political inclinations and associations of the Irish. What Mr. Boutwell would have said had the defeat of the Fenian attempt against Canada by the Government occurred before the delivery of the speech, we cannot precisely know. But we may reasonably infer, from what has since been manifested in Congress and in certain Radical journals, that he would have abstained from launching words of superlative insult to the Irish population, and would have managed to drop something in the way of discount, measured, and not compromising encouragement to the invisibly and unfathomably profound scheme of liberating Ireland by raiding upon Canada.

We may see in the New York Tribune an example of the shameless partisan spirit in which Radicals, previously the bitter political enemies of the Irish, now seek to bring that population to unite with them in general hostility to the President because he has simply executed in the line of unquestioned precedents a[illegible] and performed a plain duty. Had he [illegible] otherwise and permitted disorder and [illegible] to spread along the fretted frontier and [illegible] extend to the interior, they would have been sure to accuse him of being allied with a horde of Fenian Jacobites on one side, and with Southern "unreconstructed rebels" on the other, for the purpose of defeating Radical justice and perpetuating the wrongs of the Southern negroes. The Tribune's manner of agitating Radical friendship for the Fenian cause, now that the President is committed to practical hostility thereto, together with the characteristic obliquity of its logic may be seen best in quotation. That journal says in its issue of the 8th inst.:

With a display of vigor which a strong Government sometimes delights to make against a weak enemy, our Federal authorities have arrested Mr. Roberts, the Fenian President, and Gen. Sweeney, its military leader. The term "enemy" is scarcely to be applied to these gentlemen in any other sense than a technical one. They are enemies to the British rule over Ireland, are for this reason challenged by the Administration as enemies of the United States. We suppose the Washington opinion must be accepted. If its quixotic theories of our duty as neutrals are also to be accepted. Un[illegible], if America be the appointed guardian of British interests in Canada, we must make war with the Fenians and their leaders. If the main object at Washington is to conciliate the good will of that Britain which during the Rebellion spurned every demand from us for fair dealing, our Foreign Office is pursuing a policy well calculated for such a purpose. But we do not suppose Messrs. Roberts and Sweeney were caught napping, nor that the Government is now in possession of any information which had not, in substance, been communicated to it before a blow was struck. If the Fenians are guilty now, they were guilty then, and we are at a loss to know why the interposition of our Government should not have occurred before this enterprise had culminated, and before that outbreak of hostilities which a word from President Johnson to these who consulted him might have prevented. There certainly was no Fenian leader so mad as to suppose that he could conquer Canada plus the United States, nor any leader who would have put his own reputation and the lives of his followers at risk, if he had not believed that this Government would observe a liberal construction of the rigorous limits of the law. That Messrs. Roberts and Sweeney are under arrest to-day is only an evidence that they placed too much reliance on what they were led to suppose would be the policy of the Government.

It is easy to perceive in the above how the Tribune has plunged into a confusion of a law and a proclamation, of the duty of neutrality and the policy of the Government. The law had long existed, was well known, was universally obligatory. The proclamation was merely incidental and entirely optionary. The duty was one that is absolute, that admits of no exception, no suspension, in time of peace; and in relation to its plain injunctions, as long as peace may last, the Government can have but one policy, that is to obey them. There was no obligation on the part of the President to proclaim the law and his intention to execute it, to proclaim neutrality and his intention to defend it. But there was an obligation on his part, which there was no need to proclaim, to interpose against men engaged in the open infraction of the law and in the unquestionable and continued violation of the neutrality of the nation. It is needless to inquire what the Tribune means by the "rigorous limits of the law" to which, it insinuates, the Government failed to confine itself. Its notions about laws and their limits are evidently now, as they have always been, very mixed and misty. In a previous article to the one from which the above extract is quoted, the Tribune remarked: "it will be admitted that lawful power does not include the power to arrest peaceable citizens on suspicion of an intent to violate the law." Yet the same article conveys an oblique reproach against the Government for not making "suspicion of an intent to violate the law" a ground of arrest. This is done in these words:

Had the Government interposed when Col. Roberts collected his followers in public meetings, the enterprise must necessarily have been checked at the outset, and would never have grown into a military organization, nor ever have alarmed the householders of Canada by an invasion across the border. The lives of the men who were sacrificed in an attempt that occurred the indifference of the President, might have been saved had the mask of indifference been thrown off earlier or worn a little later. Then, it need not amaze anybody if the thousands of men who, in this Fenian effort, have put at hazard their lives and fortunes, decline to know the motive of what will seem to them an unaccountable vacillation in policy, and an unexpected uncertainty of Executive purpose.

It is something strange, and might well be regarded as even ominous, to see a journal which is regarded as respectable, and which is a leading organ of a powerful school of opinion, thus deliberately base an argument respecting a momentous question on the alleged validity of the presumption that in a particular case a well-known law was not to be executed by the Chief Executive authority and that a plain and unquestioned national duty was not to be performed by the supreme head of the nation.

The new affiliation of Northern Fenians and Radical Republicans sought for by the partisan tactics to which we have referred, had a considerable development, in words at least, at the recent Fenian mass meeting in Cooper's Institute, New York. The speakers on this occasion fiercely denounced the President and threatened that, for preventing the Fenian armies from using the cartridge-box in Canada, he should be made to feel their resentment at the ballot-box in the United States. This can only mean that they will vote henceforth with his political enemies, the Radical Republicans. This [illegible] is not vaguely indicated by Vice-President [illegible], who said:

"I am [illegible] to apologize for the absence of Col. Roberts. Three times three cheers for Roberts. Well, if you don't stop cheering you will [illegible] money to-night. These cheers don't [illegible] you. I have to say that the interests of [illegible] has been quite as strong in preventing President Roberts from being here as it has been in aiding the rebellion. I am here to take his place. General Sweeney is also a prisoner and I take his place.

"No matter how the Executive of the United States may be (hisses), the people of this country are for us, because we have been for them. When the English government undertook to break up this government through in[illegible]

[illegible] direction, and allowed all the conspirators a rest in Canada, and armed the traitor and the assassin to destroy the life of President Lincoln (sensation), it was you, fellow countrymen, who stood by the American flag, and bore it in triumph on many a battle field. And if men forget to be grateful, we will not forget to be brave. Sir Frederick Bruce prostrated himself at the feet of President Johnson and asked him to protect the British government from the Fenians. (Laughter and disapproval.) I never thought Andrew Johnson would become a dirty tool of the British government, but I have been mistaken. The men in the United States uniform to-day are doing the work of English detectives. Our men don't ask how much you are going to give them, or claim a thousand dollars bounty. They are going forward to-day, and only want a chance to shed their blood for their country. We have risen ourselves, and are going to strike England to the heart at the nearest point. There is a government that says to us, "No, you shan't attack the power that endeavored to ruin our commerce and sweep it from the seas. Never since Adam was driven out of Paradise has perfidy been so great as this towards us. We have enriched this country by our genius and our industry, and added glory and renown to the American flag wherever it has been raised. What have we received for this? Contumely and ridicule. We have met the Queen's Own upon the battle-field. Anybody here that desires to belong to the Queen's Own can go over and join it, and we will meet them with it. The speaker denounced the mercenary spirit which actuated the United States officers, and referred to the thievish abstractions made by a traitor cabinet at the commencement of the war. He compared it with the generous outflow of Irish treasure for Irish liberty, and the unpaid efforts of the Fenian soldiery. How many politicians, said he, are there here whom you have enriched by your votes and your patronage? ("None.") You will bear in mind that there are two kinds of boxes which you can use—the cartridge-box and the ballot-box; and when you are employed with the former against your enemies, you can use the latter against those who sympathise with your foes. (Applause, and cries of "we will.")

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Louisiana Levees.

The memorial of the Board of Levee Commissioners addressed to Congress, heretofore referred to, was transmitted by Governor Wells to the Chambers of Commerce in various Northern and Western cities, invoking their influence in behalf of the object of the memorial. The cordial response to this appeal by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce will be seen below:

UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, St. Louis, Mo., June [illegible], 1866.

Hon. J. M. Wells, Governor of Louisiana:

Sir—Your favor of 1st inst. was laid before our Directory this day and I annex a copy of their action in the matter. I have also furnished and forwarded a copy to R. [illegible] Claiborne, at Washington City, as I was informed he has been sent there to agitate the matter. We of St. Louis feel a great interest in whatever promotes the welfare of the Mississippi valley, and trust this effort on your part will be successful.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. MORGAN, Secretary.

The following is the action of the Directory above referred to:

UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, St. Louis, Mo., June [illegible], 1866.

The Directory of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, believing that the reconstruction of the levees on the Mississippi river is a national measure, to which the General Government should lend its aid and assistance, heartily endorse the memorial from the Board of Levee Commissioners of Louisiana to the Congress of the United States, and respectfully request the Representatives from this State, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to give their co-operation in the endeavor to procure from Congress an appropriation for the purpose mentioned. The prosperity of the inhabitants of this great valley, in the district subject to overflow, depends so entirely upon the protection of their lands, that without the assistance asked for they will be unable to contribute to the support of the country, and the general welfare of the country, and this Directory are of the opinion that the project has a paramount claim upon and is of as much importance to the country at large as the harbor and other improvements on our seaboard.

(Signed) E. O. STANARD, President.
G. H. MORGAN, Secretary.

A Piece of Conway Testimony.

Ex-Commissioner Conway, since he was considerately withdrawn by the President from the official incendiaries in which he was engaged in Louisiana, has been lavish of opinion and fancy regarding affairs in the South. He is fond of putting figments of his imagination in the shape of grave matter-of-fact looking statements, as for example, in the following from a "report" recently made by him to the New York Chamber of Commerce:

I know of some instances where freedmen were threatened with murder if they did not quit the Southern neighborhood within a certain length of time, and others, in which parties were treated by the people with such contempt as to fill them with disgust and drive them to make a rapid return to the North, where they could feel that to be a loyal American citizen, instead of attracting indignation, is a thing to be proud of.

The Southern people have, many of them, been looking for and laboring for the extermination of the black race from this country. This I say knowing whereof I affirm. In the State of Louisiana, I do not know of a half dozen who have hoped very soon to see the negroes wholly driven from the country, and they have believed them doomed to disappear from among us, and that, too, at a very early day. The Lieutenant Governor Wells has expressed these views several times. Ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, told me the same thing a few days ago in Washington, and has repeated the statement under oath, before the Committee on Reconstruction, as has already appeared in the public journals.

Representative Irishmen in America and the Fenian Movement.

The New York Times, referring to a Fenian meeting in the City Hall Park, says:

Where are the representative Irishmen among us, who not only shed a lustre upon the country of their origin by their intellect and virtues, but who have raised the social and intellectual and moral excellence on this Continent? Where is Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady, Archbishop McCloskey, Judge Daly, Judge James W. White, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. Eugene Kelley, Messrs. Brown Brothers, Daniel Devlin, Richard O'Gorman, Charles P. Connolly, and hundreds of others who, in their various professions and walks of life, have brilliantly illustrated the genius, and spirit and enterprise of the Irish race? Why has the Fenian cause no blessing, open or secret, from the Church? Why is it that it has been formally put under the ecclesiastical ban, not only by such eminent Provincial prelates as Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, and Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, but by such high Church authorities here as Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bishop Timon, of Buffalo? These were the sum of the hurried queries addressed to us by as true and intelligent an Irishman as ever breathed, (a Catholic, too,) as we walked together at that army of avengers from the Five Points, pretending to shoot for a cause which they and their leaders are doing their best to bring into universal contempt.

The Governor of Canada on the Fenians.

Toronto, C. W., June 8.—The following is that portion of the Governor's speech to the Canadian Parliament which refers to the Fenian invasion:

The threats and preparations for an attack on Canada, constantly made by persons known as Fenians, has caused me since last Parliament, by advice of my ministers, to call out a large force of the volunteer militia of the province. The spirit shown by the people ready to respond to the proclamation have received the approval of her Majesty's Government. Events which have occurred in the last few days afford conclusive proof of the necessity of precautionary measures. The province has been invaded by a lawless band of marauders, but I congratulate you that they were forced in twenty-four hours to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the loss of life and suffering entailed upon the gallant body of Canadian Volunteers in the engagement which took place, resulting so promptly the invaders of the country, and I presume you will not fail to alleviate, so far as is in your power, the sufferings of many families; but, while I deplore their loss, I congratulate the country upon having men ready to peril life for the defence of our Queen and country.

The whole country has been thoroughly aroused, and it must now be apparent to them that the resources of the country in men and means, will at any moment be cheerfully given for repelling an invasion of their homes. In measures of defence, which I have been called upon to make, I have received unremitting support by the Lieutenant-General commanding, and Admiral Hope. It is also a source of unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge the gallant devotion displayed in her Majesty's military and naval force in Canada. I am happy to be enabled to state that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation, declaring that there shall be no violation of the neutrality laws of the United States against the British possessions of North America, and requiring all officers of his Government to exert every effort for their repression, and adopting measures by which the nation will be spared any more depredations from a nation at peace with Great Britain.

Recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the act to protect the inhabitants of that section of the province against lawless marauders—subjects of foreign countries at peace with her Majesty. It has been necessary, for the preservation of law and order, to adopt the course taken at the recent session of the Imperial Parliament, for a suspension of the habeas corpus. I invite your attention to the necessary measures.

SENATOR SUMNER ILL.—Says the Worcester (Mass.) Spy:

For several weeks past the impaired health of Senator Sumner has excited the anxiety of his friends, who have urged him to leave the scene of his arduous labors for the sake of relaxation and rest. He suffers at times from severe cerebral and nervous disorder [illegible] sleep without the aid of powerful opiates. Mr. Sumner is reluctant to leave his public duties at a time of so absorbing interest, and overrules the advice of his physicians and personal friends. He is still in the prime of life, and has innumerable friends personally unknown to him, who trust that he will adopt the precautions needed to prolong a life capable of rendering so great service to the country and the world.

Women are now forbidden by law to serve in drinking saloons in New York. This regulation closes the numerous pretty waiter-girl saloons.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DOOLITTLE CONFIDENT OF THE FRENCH LEAVING MEXICO.

The Reconstruction Bill as Amended Discussed.

STEVENS DENOUNCES THE PRESIDENT

The Senate's Amendment to the Bill Concurred in by the House.

THE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE.

The Amendment will be Submitted for State Ratification.

STEVENS PROPOSES TO RESTORE THE REBEL STATES ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

COTTON DULL—GOLD ADVANCING.

Washington, June 13. — SENATE. — Mr. Doolittle called up the resolution offered by him yesterday requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the departure of Austrian troops from Mexico. He said he had reason to believe they would be furnished with information of a very satisfactory character, and he felt confident that Mexico was about to be evacuated by the French troops.

The Legislature appropriation bill was then considered.

The *House* to-day proceeded to the consideration of the Constitutional amendment as reported from the Reconstruction Committee, which had heretofore passed the House and was amended by the Senate, and which had reference to the basis of representation, the repudiation of the Confederate debt, etc.

Mr. Stevens proposed, and the House consented to debate the subject for a short time, the speeches being limited each to 15 minutes. Mr. Stevens opened the debate, saying that the amendment was not such as he desired as they did not recognize the right of the black man to vote. He however trusted that something on this subject might be done by future legislation. He took occasion to stigmatize the President as an usurper in undertaking to establish civil Governments in the seceding States. Upon his demand for the previous question, the House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the constitutional amendment by a vote of 120 to 32. The Speaker therefore announced the Joint resolution as having passed. Several gentlemen announced the reasons for the absence of their colleagues, who, they said, if present would have voted for the proposition. Mr. Eldridge, as a take-off upon these gentlemen, said that if Messrs. Brooks and Voorhies had not been unseated they would have voted against the proposition. (Laughter.) Mr. Schenck retaliated by saying he had no doubt if Jefferson Davis were a member of the House, he too would have voted against the amendment. (Laughter.) The vote consolidated Republicans of every shade, including Smith Ky., Raymond N. Y., Whiting and Stees, and Lathrop of Western Va., the negative being composed wholly of decided Democrats. The proposed constitutional amendment will now be submitted to the Legislatures of the respective States for their action.

Mr. Stevens proposed a substitute for the pending bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. The material point in substitute is the admission of Tennessee with her present Senators and Representatives, but she is hereafter to be admitted unless, before the 1st of January, she extends the right of suffrage impartially to every class, besides ratifying the constitutional amendment to which reference is made above.

New York, June 13.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency. Sales comprised 1000 bales at 39 to 40c. Gold advanced to 146¾, to 146¼, but subsequently declined to 145¾. North Carolina Sixes 83.

Washington, June 13.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton have furnished the Secretary of War with their report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the military departments of South Carolina and Florida. They highly commend Gen. Scott, the assistant commissioner in South Carolina for the wise policy that pervades his system of government and helping the freedmen. They recommend the discontinuance of the employment of citizens in the Bureau, and instance several cases of the evil of agents being interested in working plantations. Finally they recommend that the Sea Island lands, given to negroes by Gen. Sherman, be restored to their owners, providing that they pay the freedmen for all improvements that the latter have made while in possession of the property.

Chas. O'Connor and ex-Governor Pratt had a protracted interview with the President this afternoon, with reference to the release of Mr. Davis on parole.

The President has pardoned Lewis M. Coxetter, of South Carolina, late officer in the Confederate navy. Senator Pomeroy made a personal application in his favor.

Representative Green Clay Smith was nominated to-day for Governor of the territory of Montana. About an hour after the nomination had been sent in, this professed political friend of the President voted for the constitutional amendment to which it is known the President is firmly opposed.

Washington, June 13.—Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, formerly Commodore of the United States Navy, has been pardoned by the President upon the recommendation of Admiral Schubrick, United States Navy, and Governor Wells, of Louisiana.

New York, June 13.—Vera Cruz dates to the 1st and City of Mexico 28th May, announce that Maximilian arrived at the latter place on the 17th ult. Thirteen persons were imprisoned at Acordada, charged with implication in the death of Baron D. Huart, the Belgian commissioner at Rio Frio. (?) General Raijas was in force at Michoacan. An attack on Lanzambero by Renda Garza, Gonzales and Ollvera, was expected. Some of Carroll's men had armed a vessel to prey on merchant vessels in the Gulf of Cortez. Communications with Manzatlan had been cut off by guerillas. The town of Hermosillo was captured on the 4th ult., by Garna Morales, together with the garrison of 2,500 men. The French account says the Liberals were afterwards routed and 150 killed. The Liberals under Vaigas occupied the town of Sala. The Liberals were much encouraged by the correspondence between the United States and France. It is said Maximilian is prepared for the withdrawal of the French troops.

New York, June 13.—Moses F. Odell, naval officer of this post died to-day.

Mr. Roberts has issued a proclamation to the Irish Republican army advising its members to return to their homes until a further campaign is inaugurated at no distant day. He recommends this in view of the unexpected oppressive measures taken by the United States Executive Department at Washington to crush the co-operative movement for rebellion in Ireland.

Baltimore, June 13.—Rev. Dr. Bullock's congregation voted to-night to sustain him in seceding from the old school general assembly on account of its recent action in regard to the Louisville presbytery.

Louisville, June 13th.—Tobacco firm. Sales 240 hhds. Flour, Superfine $8, family $11 50. Corn 70c to 75c. Oats 53c. Pork $31 50. Bacon, Shoulders 15c, Clear Sides 19¾c. Lard 23c. Cotton 35c. Whisky $2 23.

Cincinnati, June 13.—Flour dull, demand moderate. Superfine $9 to $9 50, Family, $11 25 to $12 25. Wheat rather inactive at $2 90 to $2 70. Corn firm at 68 to 74c. Oats 48c. Pork $31 50 to $32. Bulk meats advanced ¼c. Shoulders 13¾c, Sides 16¼c, Clear Sides 18c. Lard 21¾c. Groceries steady and dull. Whisky $2 24.

St. Louis, June 13.—Flour and Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull at 65c to 76. Oats unchanged. Bacon stiff at 20¼ for Clear sides, 15c for Shoulders and 23c to 24c for Sugar cured Hams. Lard firm at 21¾c to 22c. Whisky dull at $2 22.

Louisville, June 13.—Professor E. M. Gunther, organist of St. Paul's church, has been thrown from a rockaway and broke his neck, dying instantly. His family, riding with him, were uninjured.

Vicksburg, June 13.—Passed up the Henry Ames 1 P. M., Virginia 2 P. M. Passed down Mississippi 2 P. M. River falling.

South-west Pass, June 13.—The ship J. H. Stetson is at anchor here; has cargo of 1,094 tons ice; ship and cargo to Gage, Badger & Co.; signalled the steamship Senobia on the 3d instant off Sombrero Light; towed in and anchored the three-masted schooner Lizzie Batchelor, English, master, 21 days from Boston, to C. W. Hynson & Co.; has 446 tons of ice to Gage, Badger & Co.; 100 hogsheads molasses to Voss, Bros., and a miscellaneous cargo. On the 1st instant, in latitude 29.25, longitude 72 spoke the Baltimore brig J. W. Wilson, from Darien, to St. Johns, Porto Rico, and on the 3d an English top-sail schooner, bound for Nassau. The bark Princess Royal has gone out to sea. The ship Toronto, outward bound, was towed to the eastward and went to sea. The bark Lycurgus has gone to sea.

Now at anchor, inside: ship Zephyr, bound out; ships Louis, Henry, Alhambra and Montezuma, bound in. Weather fine, light breeze from S. S. E. Barometer 30¾ inches and rising.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From the Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold Markets.

New York, June 13—1 P. M.—Cotton dull and drooping at 40 to 41c. Gold 144¾.

The steamers Persia and Manhattan took out $2,500,000.

Exchange on London unchanged.

Southwest Pass, June 13, 12 M.—The steamer Evening Star crossed the bar at 5 o'clock A. M., and went to sea.

The American ship J. H. Stetson, Woodward, master, from Boston, 15th May, with a cargo of ice, towed in and proceeded up at 12 M., in tow. The bark Wapella and the brig Maria Wheeler came down in tow and went to sea.

Nothing new in sight. A high tide this morning, now falling. Weather fine and calm. Thermometer 80o in shade.

GUNPOWDER.—The force of the explosion of gunpowder is greatly increased when the powder is previously heated nearly to its point of combustion. This may partially account for the bursting of guns after long firing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Of course, we cannot be expected to notice very critically the examinations going on in our Public Schools, unless we had time to attend the exercises more in detail. Happening in casually, it may be that anything wrong may fall under our eye, and if so, we shall take the liberty of making it known in the best spirit possible. The Robertson Street School was examined yesterday, and so far as our observation went, there was no feature to which we could take exception. The examinations and usual accompanying exercises proved quite interesting, particularly, the dialogues on the stage between some very young girls, Lizzie Quinn, Anna Rehage and the little daughters of Mr. Greuling.

The examinations showed that the teachers, Miss Armstrong, principal, and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Goulemes, and Misses Paul, Chadwick, Boiron and Mauresu, as Assistants, had taken successful pains in the instruction of their pupils, and imbued their minds from the youngest to the oldest with an appreciative sense of their studies. The recitations at the other schools are represented to have been fairly conducted and the exercises equally interesting. The examinations of the "Basin," "Fisk" and "Rampart" schools will take place to-day, according to the advertisement in our columns.

Important Decision.—Judge Theard has rendered a very lengthy and well considered opinion in the great case of the New Orleans and Canal Banking Company vs. Manuel Julian de Lizardi, for which he has been highly complimented by the Bar. It is principally important on account of the very large succession of Juan de Egana, which is involved on issues touching the administration of the succession by de Lizardi, and his denial that there ever existed between him and de Egana a partnership in commendam, or any partnership whatever, as alleged by the plaintiffs. The case involves some twenty or thirty others of a similar character, growing out of the same succession, which probably involves as much as two millions of dollars. As the decision has already been published we extract only the following interesting features, as showing the pleadings therein:

The plaintiffs allege that the defendant was the general partner of Egana, and as such, bound in solido, for his debts.

It is that question on which is to be solved, And first, was Lizardi a partner at all?

To prove that he was, the plaintiffs rely on the following evidence, viz:

1. The petition of Lizardi, as surviving partner in commendam, praying to be appointed liquidator of the firm of Joy de Egana—(See Record, p. 30); 2. the power of attorney of M. J. de Lizardi to his nephew, M. Antonio de Lizardi, and as his substitute, E. Dubreuil, empowering said attorneys to carry on the liquidation of the firm of Egana—(Record, p. 20); 3. act of partnership between Egana & Lizardi—(p. 1191); 4. accounts of the liquidator contained at pages 4 and 5 of the appendix; 5. answer of Lizardi at page 295, and other documents, such as his bills of exceptions, petition praying for a seizure and sale, etc., etc., in the same record; 6. extracts from book of accounts at page 112, wherein the succession is credited with one-half only of the slaves therein named; 7. by the commercial books of the house it appeared that in December, 1859, all the various accounts, including the semi-annual balance sheet, made up to 30th September, 1859, were remitted to M. J. de Lizardi, in Mexico.

The evidence is conclusive. It cannot be doubted that, at the time of the death of Egana, the defendant, Manuel Julian de Lizardi, was his partner. The fact is proved by his own allegations, his own admissions, his own instruments, his own acts before another Court. This sort of proof is one of the most solemn known under our laws, it cannot be contradicted. Lizardi stands therefore convicted by his own declarations.

But it is impossible for the Judge of this Court not to pause here in order to consider the singular effects of the law of evidence on this important subject of admissions of the parties in interest.

Lizardi, alleging to be the surviving partner in commendam of Egana, applies to the Second District Court for the liquidation of his firm. He is appointed as such, and proceeds to the settlement and winding up of the affairs of Egana. But, suddenly, the executor and he can no longer agree. He is called upon to account as liquidator. He complies with the request, but his account is opposed by the executor and a large number of creditors. The issue is tried. Lizardi is condemned. He is dismissed as liquidator because not being a partner of Egana he never had any right to the liquidation of his succession. "Since the 30th September, 1859," says the learned Judge, "no partnership, commercial or otherwise, has existed between these parties." "No proof is adduced to show him (Lizardi) ever an ordinary partner of the deceased."

Then there was no proof of partnership before the Second District Court. Still, the documents on which plaintiffs rely in this case, and which establish the liability of defendant, are all in the Second District Court, but, being his own allegations, his own admissions, his own acts, they could not be evidence in his favor. And as it was the only evidence before the Court, the Judge properly decided that there was no proof of partnership.

But, however strange it may appear, what could not be evidence in favor of Lizardi in the Second District Court, because it was his own declarations, is in law the best evidence which can be offered against him in this Court.

It is not revolting to reason to think that, by the subtleties of the law a man may be condemned, on the same evidence in one Court for not being a partner, and in another for being a partner? The plaintiffs are seeking to place the defendants in that extraordinary situation. They have certainly succeeded in proving, by evidence which can not be contested, that he is a partner. That question is settled.

But, after all, under the evidence offered, what kind of partner was Lizardi?

It seems that under that evidence there can be no hesitation in saying that he was a partner in commendam.

His admissions, declarations and acts are used as evidence to prove that he is a partner; but the same law, which is technically turned against him, provides that the whole of the admissions must be taken together. That part which is favorable to Lizardi cannot be rejected, now that it is offered against him. It is not probable that at the time he filed the papers in question, he believed himself to be speaking or acting against his interest. We must, therefore, see what are the contents of that petition, that power of attorney, etc.

Therefore, considering that by the evidence herein offered the defendant has never ceased to be the partner in commendam of Egana; that, by the omission of the defendant to comply with the formalities required by article 2839, the prorogation of the contract of partnership between him and Egana has not lost its original character, and that, consequently, the defendant was not the general partner of Egana—

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the property herein attached be released, that the demand of plaintiffs be rejected, and that there be judgment in favor of the defendant, with costs.

Supreme Court Decisions.—City of New Orleans vs. Union Insurance Co.—This is a suit to recover the tax levied on the Company's Capital for 1861, and the only question presented is, whether or not the sum represented by the premium notes, held by the Company, is a part of the capital and subject to taxation. We can see no good reason why the amount of the capital, secured by these notes (called premium notes) should be exempt from taxation. Such exemption would relieve the Company, to that extent, from a burden, plainly imposed by law and would in effect, reduce its capital, or declare that not to be capital which is returned upon as sworn statement as capital according to law, or is fixed as such by the charter. It is the *capital*, without which the corporation would not be complete and upon which it operates that the law taxes. Judgment affirmed. Howell, Judge.

Stabbing.—Adam Navarre was arrested yesterday evening by policeman Fleming, on Bayou Road, charged with having stabbed the driver of the City Railroad car No. 91.

Assault.—John Hornegan was arrested yesterday, charged by David Corcoran with entering his house and whipping him and his wife.

Larceny.—Three negroes, Hy. Taylor, Moses Harvey and James Harri, were arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen the money from the drawer of the store of Louis Knuckle, a shoemaker on Perdido street, near Baronne, while he was out to get change for them for one pair of shoes, which one of them purchased.

Inquest on the Body of Mrs. Malone.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Malone, at 302 Howard Street. Verdict, "Died of aneurism of the heart." She died very suddenly, and it was erroneously suspected she had committed suicide. She was 25 years of age and a native of Ireland.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—James Ryan, for highway robbery on the Levee, Dan King, colored, for stealing wood at the New Basin, and Mary Rhoades, colored, charged by John S. Washington with larceny, were yesterday workhoused for six months.

The other cases were of less importance.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Bridget Kelly and S. Marceline were yesterday fined $10 each for indecency.

W. M. Jones, colored, was workhoused ninety days for stealing.

Recorder Letten's Court.—H. C. Miller was yesterday sent to the First District Court for trial for assault and battery.

C. Gingebeck, charged with fraudulently obtaining goods, was sent to Mobile, where the offence was committed.

A. Craft, charged with running a city railroad car over a child 15 months old, was remanded to prison. The child of Mr. Cyrille was badly but not dangerously wounded. He was playing on the track.

Several boys, charged with committing an assault with a dangerous weapon on another boy named Louis Lais, were held for examination. Also, F. Theoler, charged with beating his wife.

A. Brain, for larceny, and Tom Cunningham, for robbery, were workhoused thirty days. Also, W. Scott and Henry, both colored, for stealing. Also, Mag Knightking, colored, for similar offense.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Henry Burns, charged with forgery, awaits examination before this Court.

THE FIRST COTTON BOLL.—We have a cotton boll before us about the size of a small walnut, grown in May, on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Meynard, Mr. E. Meynard manager. Can any one produce a larger one of the same age. Such bolls will keep a long way ahead of the cotton worm.—*Planters' Banner, Franklin, La.*, 9th.

A SENSATION ABOUT MARYLAND "REBELS." —*New York*, June 8.—Reports from the Freedmen Committee, in Maryland, say that ex-rebel soldiers are drilling in the lower counties of that State, and threaten a raid on the Government farm in that locality. Measures were adopted to stop the movement. Reports from other sections of the South represent a very bad state of affairs, especially since attacks had been made on the Freedmen's Bureau at the North.

Madrigal.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I.

I know a girl with teeth of pearl,
And shoulders white as snow;
She lives—ah, well,
I must not tell—
Wouldn't you like to know?

II.

Her sunny hair is wondrous fair,
And wavy in its flow;
Who made it less
One little tress,
Wouldn't you like to know?

III.

Her eyes are blue, (celestial hue!)
And dazzling in their glow;
On whom they beam
With melting gleam—
Wouldn't you like to know?

IV.

Her lips are red, and finely wed,
Like roses ere they blow;
What lover sips
Those dewy lips—
Wouldn't you like to know?

V.

Her fingers are like lilies fair,
When lilies fairest grow;
Whose hand they press
With fond caress—
Wouldn't you like to know?

VI.

Her foot is small, and hath a fall
Like snowflakes on the snow;
And where she goes
Beneath the rose—
Wouldn't you like to know?

VII.

She has a name—the sweetest name
That language can bestow;
'Twould break the spell
If I should tell—
Wouldn't you like to know?

A diamond exhibiting some remarkable physical changes has recently been brought by M. Fremy under the notice of the Académie des Sciences of Paris. This diamond weighs about sixty grains, and, at ordinary temperatures, is of a slightly yellow color. When, however, it is submitted to the action of an elevated temperature, it acquires a rose tint, which it preserves for several days, resuming gradually its normal yellow tint. The ordinary price of a diamond of this weight would be about sixty thousand francs, with the rose color, if this was permanent, the value would be at least tripled. This peculiar change having been observed, it may be quite legitimate to ascertain if any other diamonds possess this peculiarity of change of color.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys and his Wife.

To the Morning Post:—There is scarcely any French name more familiar to the American public at the present moment than that of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The following lively sketch of his wife, which I translate from *Le Soleil* of Paris, may be interesting to your readers:

Mademoiselle Mathilde de Saint Criey had received that healthy and somewhat austere education by which old families prepared their daughters in former times for the duties rather than for the pleasures which they were to encounter in life. It was left in those days to the husband to introduce the woman whom he had married, to something else than the bustle and responsibilities of married life. The bride entered her home as housekeeper. It was for the husband to introduce her to the world and its gaieties. At the present day, the child bewildered, by balls and theatres, watering places and travel, already weary of the world and its demands, wakes up some fine morning in marriage to learn that gold pieces do not coin themselves, that there is a bottom to the deepest purse, and that butter is at an exorbitant price.

When Madame Drouyn de Lhuys left the great and melancholy (hotel de province) where her childhood had slipped away, to follow her husband, then Secretary of Legation at Madrid, the world was delighted with this young woman, who appeared to find it so good, so beautiful, so charming; it was charmed with her for the keen and graceful joy which she evinced at its festivities; but what the world, all the world at least, did not know, was the pure charity, the exquisite kindness, the severe economy of the young woman with so frank and gay a laugh.

Much has been said of the fortune of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. When he has been seen in certain circumstances, and at times when he regarded himself as discharging a duty, sacrifice readily the most lucrative positions, it has been said: "It is not strange: he is so rich!" The truth is, that this fortune would excite a contemptuous laugh from a simple banker. It is, besides, all invested in real estate, which diminishes the income from it. But it is a set that principle of M. Drouyn de Lhuys that his position forbids him all interest in any industrial enterprise, all property in speculative stocks. He has consequently often had recourse to economy, the advisers of the domestic economy, of the housekeeper who concealed herself in the fine lady, in order to maintain the rank and to continue the charities from which M. Drouyn de Lhuys, even as a private individual, could not withdraw.

They are, perhaps, rarer than we think—those graceful figures, whose dazzling toilets and brilliant beauty content the newspapers publish, but whose charity, whose domestic virtues remain unknown when they are not slandered.

As I have mentioned the name of one of the greatest and most eminent of French women, let me relate an anecdote which paints very well the sensitive tenderness, the thoughtful care which she shows in saving from all anxiety, all worry, so far as it is possible for her to do, him whose name she is so happy and so proud to bear.

It was during the Eastern war, at the moment of the negotiations and conferences in which M. Drouyn de Lhuys played so important a part. The minister had just been informed that one of his oldest friends had been sadly wounded in his affections. At the moment of starting for the Council, he wrote him a letter full of feeling and of friendship, and hurried to Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, that she might add also a few lines in her own hand. After a quarter of an hour, surprised at not seeing the missive returned, he went to his wife and was astonished to find her standing before a window and considering a paper. An inkstand had been overturned on the letter, and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, to avoid compelling her husband, whom she knew to be very busy, to rewrite his letter, was trying to counterdraw the firm and clear handwriting of the minister.

Paris, March, 1866.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Wednesday Evening, June 13, 1866.

COTTON—The demand was less active to-day, and as factors continued stringent in their pretensions, and there was only a moderate supply offering, the sales were confined to 900 bales, at figures showing no material change in prices. We accordingly repeat our previous quotations of 29 to 30c for Ordinary, 33 to 35 for Good Ordinary, but raise our figures for Low Middling to 37 to 39, and put Middling at 41, the inside figures in our last report being really about to too low. In fact, even running Strict Low Middling of good staple has sold as high as 40.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 85,209
Received to-day	20
Received previously	721,817—721,837
Total	806,876
Cleared to-day for Boston	633
Cleared previously	683,433—684,[illegible]
Stock on hand	120,981

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are small, but those of Cuba are liberal and exceed the wants of our trade. The market continues very dull, and the sales to-day were confined to 25 hhds Louisiana Yellow Clarified Sugar at 15¼c, 15 hhds Porto Rico and 50 hhds Fair Cuba Sugar, to dealers, on private terms. The only sale of Molasses was a lot of 40 hhds Cuba at 58c per gallon. A small retail business is doing at 12 to 13c per lb for Common to Fair Louisiana Sugar, 14¼ to 14¾c for Fully Fair, 15 to 15¾c for Prime, 15¼c for Yellow Clarified, and 16 to 16½ for White. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 13 to 13¼c for No. 12, 13¾c for No. 13, 14¼c for No. 14, 16c for No. 15, and 17¼c for No. 20. The previous sales of Molasses were at 55c per gallon for Common Louisiana Molasses, and 50c for Cuba.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There have not been any important changes in the general market to-day. The movement was to a fair extent, and prices are about the same as previously. For full particulars of the market for the various articles we refer to the following remarks.

FLOUR—The market is nearly bare, the better grades are very much in request, and prices are advancing. The sales to day were confined to 1200 bbls, owing to light supplies, of which 300 on private terms; 100 Superfine at $9 75, 100 Good Extra at $12 50; 120 Choice do at $14; 100 do at $14 30, 30 at $11 50, 120 do at $15 25; 75 do at $15 87½, and 80 at $17 per bbl. Superfine is retailing freely at $10 to $10 25 per bbl.

CORN—Is in good demand. Prices of Mixed are a little easier, the supply of that description being liberal, but Yellow and White are firm at previous figures. There were sales to day of 13,600 sacks, of which 2000 Mixed at 80c, 300, 300, 500 do at 82½c, 300 Mixed, 240 and 308 Yellow at 85c, 280 Yellow at 87½c, and 2000 White at $1 per bushel.

OATS—The market is well supplied and quiet at previous prices. About 3100 sacks have sold to-day, of which 135, 325, 500 and 1000 at 50c, 300 and 600 at 51c, and 200 at 52c per bushel.

BRAN—The market is dull, and the sales to-day were confined to 300 sacks at $1 10 to $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is quiet, but steady and firm. The sales to-day were confined to 225 bales Prime Western at $25, 200 at $25, and 100 at $26 per ton.

PORK—There was a brisk enquiry to-day, and several lots of about 50 bbls Mess were sold at $34 per bbl. Holders are very firm in their views and ask more. It is retailing freely at $34 50 per bbl.

BACON—Continues in light supply and in demand, and prices are still looking up. A lot of 10 casks Shoulders sold at 16c per lb, which was refused for another lot of 50 casks. A brisk retail business is doing at 16¼c per lb for Shoulders, 20c for Ribbed Sides, 21¼c for Clear Sides, and 25c for Sugar-cured Hams.

STAR CANDLES.—There have been sales during the past few days of 1000 boxes Schaeffer's Star, assorted sizes. The stock is light, the demand is good, and the market is firm. We quote 12 on at 20c; 13 on at 21c, and full weight at 25c per lb.

LARD—Is scarce and in request. Round lots of Prime in tierces are quoted at 24¼c, and in kegs at 25c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Is selling from first hand at 18c, had at retail at 18½c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—There are very few in the market. They are selling at 25c a piece.

INDIA BAGGING—We note a small stock and firm market. Round lots command 30c per yard, and dealers are filling orders for the country at 29c per yard in rolls and 31c in bales.

COFFEE—The market is dull. There is some demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 24 to 28c per lb, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

GREEN MEAT—There is very little on hand. It is held by dealers who are retailing it at 15c per lb for Shoulders, and 16c for Sides.

SALT—Is quoted by the cargo at $1 55 to $1 60 per sack for Liverpool, Coarse and Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at $1 60 to $1 85 per sack for Coarse and $1 90 to $2 for Fine.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 50c, Western 30 to 35c and Common at 25 to 30c per lb. Cheese is dull at 15 to 20c. for Western, and 18 to 30c. for Northern.

SUNDRIES—New Potatoes are selling at $4 to $4 25; new Onions $2 50 to $3 50; Eggs at $16 to $18 per barrel; Chickens at $6; Geese at $12 and Turkeys at $21 per dozen.

WOOL—The stock is small, and the market is steady and firm at 15c per lb for Burry, 23¼c for Unwashed, and 25 to 30c for Washed.

FREIGHTS—There is more offering coastwise, but foreign Freights continue very dull. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton, and 80c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and Boston, and 4oc per lb and 50c per bbl by sail. The rates for Liverpool are ⅝d per lb for Cotton by sail, and 1c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 14, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 29 Calves and Yearlings and 361 Sheep.

Sold: 121 Texas Beeves, 138 Calves and Yearlings, 394 Hogs, 39 Sheep and 6 Milch Cows.

Remaining on hand: 64 Western and 137 Texas Beeves, 39 Calves and Yearlings, 1397 Sheep and 39 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13, 1866.

The general market continued quiet to-day, and the prevailing inaction extended to our leading staple, the sales of which were confined to 900 bales at yesterday's advance.

Gold exhibited unusual irregularity, opening quiet at 140¾, but selling subsequently as low as 140 and as high as 143, and closing at 142¼. The sales at the first Board embraced $10,000 at 140¼, $3000 at 140¾, $10,000 at 140¾, and $8000 mixed at 139¾, and at the second Board, at 2 P. M., $3000 at 141¼, $35,615, (1300, 4415, two lots of $5000 and two of $10,000,) at 142¾, and $10,000 at 142¾. In the open market we noticed additional sales of $6000 at 140; $10,000 at 140¼; $7300, $8000 and $10,000 at 140¾; two lots of $5000, and three of $10,000 at 140¾, $3000, $5000, two lots of $10,000 and $15,000 at 141; $5000 and $15,000 at 141¾; two lots of $5000 and $20,000 at 141¾; $11,000 at 141¾; $15,000 at 142; $15,000 at 142¼; $4000, $15,000 and $5000 at 142¼; $5000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 142¼; $7000 at 142¾; and 15,000, (5000 and 10,000,) at 143. At the first Board 100 Mexican Doubloons sold at 140 on $15 47. The sales of Silver included $1600 in American half dollars at 130; 1000 Mexican dollars at 144; 2000 do at 146, and 1000 at the first Board at 144.

Foreign Exchange continued quiet, but we noticed sales of £1000 very good clear Sterling at 151, several thousand pounds at the same; £7300 AI (2300 and 5000,) at 153, and some Bank at 156. The Banks asked 156 to 158. The only transactions reported in France were 20,000 AI commercial at 3.60 and some Bank at 3.45. The Banks asked 3.50 to 3.45.

Domestic Exchange was again easier. One or two of the Banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent premium, but most of the others accepted ¼, and one of them drew for a certain amount at ⅛. The sales of Bank checks included $120,000 at ⅛. Out-doors, $10,000 New York sight was passed at ¼, $40,000 at ¼; and the $100,000 Boston sight no [illegible] in our last report, was taken at 5/16.

The Stock Market continued quiet. At the first board 10 shares Crescent City Bank sold at $40, and 50 Carrollton Railroad at $17 50, and at the second Board 10 shares Bank of Louisiana at $10 50, and 30 Canal Bank at $50. In the open market 20 shares Gas Light sold at $163, and 199 Water Works at $55. The only sales of Bonds reported were 6 Jackson Railroad first mortgage construction with 8 matured coupons at the second Board at 78¼. City Bonds are wanted at 94c., 95 for the Consolidated and 89 to 91 for the Railroad Issues according to the coupons. At the Brokers' board $2800 Crescent Insurance Scrip ($1600 for 1860, $730 for '61, $370 for '62 and $10 for '63,) sold at 75c. per dollar, and $300 Louisiana ($200 for '63 and $100 for '62) at 78½.

Uncurrent Money exhibited but little movement. At the first Board $1200 Louisiana State Bank Notes sold at 85½c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62½ and 65c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 85¼ to 85 and 86, the inside figures being the figures paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters. $4500 State Treasury notes sold at 94. The dealers pay 93.

City Treasury Notes rule at ¼ to ½ and ⅝ per cent discount, national currency being the standard.

We subjoin a list of the securities subject to be dealt in at the Brokers' Board:

United States 5-20's; United States 7-30's;
All other United States Securities;
Louisiana State 6's; Louisiana State 8's;
City 6's, Consolidated;
City 6's, to Jackson Railroad;
City 6's, to Opelousas Railroad;
City 6's, to Pontchartrain Railroad;
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Construction Bonds;
Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Construction Bonds;
Jackson Railroad; Opelousas Railroad;
City Railroad; Pontchartrain Railroad;
Carrollton Railroad; Bank of Louisiana;
Louisiana State Bank; Citizens' Bank;
Canal Bank; Southern Bank;
Bank of America; Union Bank;
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank;
Bank of New Orleans; Crescent City Bank;
Merchants' Bank; First National Bank;
City National Bank;
Louisiana National Bank;
Union Insurance Company;
Hope Insurance Company;
Columbia Insurance Company;
Merchants' Ins. Company Scrip;
Sun Insurance Company Scrip;
Home Insurance Company Scrip;
Crescent Insurance Company Scrip;
Louisiana Insurance Company Scrip;
Louisiana State Insurance Company Scrip;
New Orleans Insurance Company Scrip;
Citizens' Insurance Company Scrip;
Star Insurance Company Scrip;
Gas Light Company;
Commercial Water Works;
St. Charles Hotel; Steam Cotton Press;
Polk County Copper Mine;
American Gold; Foreign Gold;
American Silver; Mexican Dollars;
Holders of any of these securities can fix their price upon them and have them offered in the Board by any broker who is a member of [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 14, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris Fowler, for Galveston, I C Harris.
Schr Joe Warren, Wiley, for Boston, [illegible] G W Hynson & co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Cora, Forde, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Lugger Telegraph, Amuros, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to F Martin—3d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Magenta, Leathers, from St Louis.
Hunter, Pelton, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Montezuma, (British) Griffiths, from Bordeaux March 16th.
Ship Polyna, Vascalo, from Genoa, March 7th.
Ship Alhambra, (British) Moulton, from Liverpool, April 3.
Ship J H Stetson, Woodward, from Boston.
Ship Louis Henry, Meynier, from Marseilles March 10.
Bark Bayonnaise, (French) Bidejary, 4 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to master.
Brig Five Sisters (Ital) ——, 55 days from Palermo.
Brig Caperucico, (Span) Mir, 6 days from Havana, to Pulg Broc—Cargo, 750 casks Spanish gold.
Schr Teresa, (British) Metter, from Tampico 27th ult, to Pulg Broc—Fruit order.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Mexico, (British) Pendunter, 72 hours from Havana, to H B Hall.
Bark Geo S Hunt, Nutt, 4 days from Havana, to master—1880 bxs sugar D A Chaffraix.
Brig Geo Gilchrist, Gilchrist, from Havana, to Rivers & Clay.
Brig Ira Williams, 6 days from Havana, to Rivers & Clay—Cargo, 1861 boxes sugar to Rivers & Clay.
Schr Helena, (British) Roberts, 7 days from Havana, to master—Cargo, 26 bxs sugar Couturie Bros—180 do 17 hhds molasses to order.
Schr Oriental, (British) ——, from Cienfuegos.
Schr Talisman, ——, from Havana.
Schr Martin, Frunto, from Havana—Cargo, molasses to Fatjo, Marks & co.
Schr Mel, (British) Hardenburg, from Vera Cruz—Cargo coffee and 29 passengers.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship I C Harris—300 bbls flour 500 sks corn 200 sks salt 150 sks bran 100 bales hay and sundries.

BOSTON—Per schr Joe Warren—672 bales cotton 50 do wool 221 bbls whisky 1447 hides 3400 staves 160 bbls molasses 71 rolls leather 5160 horns.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—Sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Magenta—[illegible]

[illegible]

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

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—[illegible] sacks potatoes to F Martin.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Tendered by the citizens of New Orleans to Mrs. H. B. CHEFFIELD.

Friday Evening, June 15th, inst.

For full particulars see small bills. je11 2t

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fourcher 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, Mowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

je14 3m LEEDS & CO.

Notice.

THE Swedish Brig EXPRESS, Rodin, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

je13 3t C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street.

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the Swedish Brig EXPRESS will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street.

New Orleans, June 12, 1866. je13 3t

Green Peas, "Briant."

TEN cases of 100 half boxes Green Peas, just landing and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO.

je13 3t 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship "Montezuma," from Bordeaux—

25 barrels VINEGAR, clarified
50 cases White Wine VINEGAR, Orleans;
25 cases CLARET, Blanquefort Medoc;
10 cases CHAMPAGNE, genuine Vve Clicquot-Ponsardin, for sale by

HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

je13 3t

LANDING ex ship "Louis Henry," from Marseilles—
100 cases CLARET, Narbonne, superior quality;
[illegible] cases Olives, Capers, Pickles and Oberkins
and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

je13 3t

Sugar Boiler and Filterman.

WANTED.—A Sugar Boiler and Filterman. Persons thoroughly understanding the business will be paid good wages. Apply by letter addressed Box 2,066 Post office, New Orleans. je12 6t

Wanted.

A PERFECT COOK. References required. Apply at No. 221 Bourbon street, two doors from Esplanade street. je12 3t

For Rent.

AT Mandeville, a comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, suitable for a large family. Apply to GEO. A. FOSDICK.

je12 3t 40 Camp, corner Natchez street.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND SELECT LAW LIBRARY.

Apply to J. M. Magee, No. 14 Exchange Place, near Canal street. je13 2t

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools. New Orleans, June 9, 1866.

THE annual examination of the Public Schools will be continued as follows:

MONDAY, June 11.—"Barracks" school, Barracks street between Rampart and Dauphin streets. "St. Anne," St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere streets. "Claiborne," corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets.

TUESDAY, June 12.—"Lower Boys' High" school and "St. Philip" school, St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.—"Bienville" and "Robertson" schools, corner Bienville and Robertson streets. "Madison," corner Prieur and Palmyra streets.

THURSDAY, June 14.—"Basin" and "Rampart" schools, on Basin and Rampart streets, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. Fisk School, corner Perdido and Franklin streets.

FRIDAY, June 15.—"Upper Boys' High" school, corner Camp and Melpomene streets. "Paulding" school, (Boys and Girls,) corner Constance and Orleans streets.

Parents and guardians of the pupils, and all others interested in the condition of our schools are invited to attend.

je11 3t WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

THE FAIR.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, June 4, 1866.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.—The Fair Grounds Committee, desiring to secure proper plans and specifications for draining and ornamenting the property of the Association and to erecting suitable buildings to be used for the GRAND FAIR, announced to take place 26th November next, offer the following premiums:

1. For complete plans of draining, location and design of buildings, with full and complete specifications, $[illegible]

2. For plan for drainage only, with full and complete specifications, $[illegible]

3. For plans of all the buildings, with full and complete specifications, $[illegible]

4. [illegible] per cent. will be paid for the superintendence of the work, preference to be given to the successful competitor for plans.

All plans must be submitted by the first day of July, 1866, sealed and in accordance with specifications and quantities to be given in the office of the Association at the Mechanics' Institute.

je5 1f C. M. SLOCOMB, Chairman Committee on Fair Grounds.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed, on the 1st of June, a copartnership under the style of PEPIN & TURCOTTE, for the importation of Dry Goods. Office, temporarily, No. 5 St. Louis street.

A. PEPIN.
J. TURCOTTE.

New Orleans, June 5, 1866. je10 1m

For Rent.

THE large buildings known as the STABLES and FOUNDRY, attached to the property of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, in Cotton Press street, between Levee and Chippewa streets; also, that large and commodious residence corner of Levee and Press streets.

For terms, apply on the spot, or at No. 21 Union street, corner of Carondelet street.

J. V. GOURDAIN,

STOCK, NOTE, EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Office, No. 54 Exchange Alley,

Between Bienville and Customhouse Streets.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be transacted with dispatch and to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

An unlimited amount to loan on mortgage on city property. je9 1m

Jefferson Academy.

MR. LORD wishing to leave the city at an early date, will feel obliged to those indebted to the establishment, to settle their accounts as soon as possible. Those having claims against it, will please send in their bills for payment. je8 1w

THE FIRM existing under the style of TURCOTTE & LAROSE, was dissolved on the 31st May by mutual consent, Mr. Larose assumes the settlement of all claims and will liquidate the affairs of the Copartnership.

New Orleans, June 4th, 1866.

J. TURCOTTE.
L. R. LAROSE.

je7 1m

NOTICE.

WE have formed this day a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business under the style of LAROSE & CAGNOLATTI.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

L. R. LAROSE.
F. CAGNOLATTI.

je7 1m Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres sts.

NOTICE

TO STATE TAX-PAYERS.

ALL persons owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1865, and the License for 1866, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for the Second District.

Office St. Peter street, No. 9, Pontalba Buildings. je3 1m

THE ARROW TIE,

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS FOR BALING COTTON.

PLANTERS, Factors and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to use and deal in this popular TIE and BAND. All orders promptly filled by GIVEN, WATTS & CO., or

H. T. BARTLETT, Agent, 29 Carondelet street. je3 1m

Tennessee Iron.

THE undersigned agent for the sale of Hellman, Bro. & Sons' celebrated Tennessee Iron, is now prepared to execute orders for all sizes, Flat, Round, Square, Horse Shoe, Plough Slab and Boiler Iron.

C. H. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal street and 95 Common street. au1 1f

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory and Lease of a retail Family Grocery, in a good location, and of long and good standing. To be sold on account of ill health. Apply to

V. BATTALORA, No. 12 Main street. my27 1m

Crescent City Bank, New Orleans, May 28th, 1866.

FROM and after MONDAY, 28th inst., this Bank will redeem its circulation to actual current funds.

my27 1td CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

Office of the City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE attention of those who have not paid their City Taxes is called by the Treasurer. The term allowed by law for the payment of Taxes expires on the last day of June; those wishing to avoid expenses and costs are requested to call and pay up.

J. HERNANDEZ, City Treasurer. je7 1m

Notice to Planters.

IN addition to our stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats, we have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Plantation Clothing,

From our own manufactory in this city, which is offered at very low prices.

WALLACE & CO., Stewart Building, 74 Canal street, and 91, 93 & 95 Common st., adj. City Hotel. my25 1m

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

THE valuation of the Capital Stock of this Bank [illegible]

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis.

Kept by A. Hemings.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

Port Wardens' Sale.

Two bales Canvas, one coil Packing, one lot Wrenches, Belt Lacing, &c.

BY McCERREN & CO.

W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Salesroom at their Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, June 14th, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, by order and under the inspection of the Warden of the Port for the benefit of whom it may concern—One bale CANVAS, 3 on Ravens Duck.

One bale CANVAS, 3 on Ravens Duck.

One lot of Packing, Also WRENCHES, and half dozen [illegible] LACING, more or less damaged on board of the [illegible] on the voyage from Boston to [illegible].

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. je14 1t

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Very Elegant Two-Story Residence on Esplanade Street, between Marais and Villeré Streets, opening on Marais Street, with a handsome Flower Garden, and all the conveniences calculated to render it agreeable and comfortable.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Esplanade, Marais, Rendezvous and Villere streets, measuring 37 feet 6 inches and 4 lines front on Esplanade street, 111 feet 4 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to Villere street, 55 feet in depth on the other line with Marais street, front on the line connecting the above line with Marais street, front on Marais street, and 75 feet 6 inches and 2 lines on the rear line.

The buildings and improvements consist of an elegant two-story residence, with beautiful cornice with galleries supported by columns in front, containing below two splendid parlors divided by an arch, drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' room and privy, and in the second story, three large bed rooms, and immediately adjoining two servants' rooms; in the yard on either side of the house there is a flower garden tastefully laid out, a fine stable, a cistern and a back building, containing two rooms below and two rooms above. The water is introduced and the gas also.

The chandeliers in the parlors and dining-room belong to and will be sold with the house.

The whole according to plan.

The public is invited to examine the property.

The keys can be had at the Auctioneer's office.

Immediate possession of the property given.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property sold, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale to maturity, and eight per cent. thereafter until final payment. The buildings to be kept insured for their full value, and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale before [illegible] United States Internal Revenue stamps) before [illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. je10 td

Splendid Two-Story Brick Residence, No. 165 Bourbon Street, between Orleans and St. Ann Streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Bourbon, Orleans, Dauphine and St. Ann streets, measuring 30 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on Bourbon street, by 115 feet 10 inches and 7 lines in depth.

Together with the large Two-story Brick House, (No. 165,) containing on the ground floor, a hall, 2 parlors, corridor, entrance, 2 feet wide, 4 splendid bed rooms, and glassed gallery, in the second story, attic containing 2 rooms; also, a large two-story brick back building, forming a wing, containing below a kitchen, bath-room and cellar, and in the second story 3 rooms, also, terrace, privies, cisterns, water-works, shed, etc.

The gas is introduced and the fixtures will be sold with the house.

Terms—Half cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property sold and bearing 6 per cent current and 8 per cent eventual interest.

The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before Ernest Bouny, notary public, (including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps,) at the expense of purchaser.

This property is leased up to the 1st Sept., 1866. je 13—td

Very Comfortable Brick Residence Corner Ursulines and Rampart streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 16th, 1866, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND designated by the No. 1, in the square bounded by Rampart, Ursulines, St. Claude and St. Philip streets, measuring 46 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Rampart street, by 95 feet in depth and front on Ursulines street; together with the very comfortable brick house constructed thereon, with kit hen, dependencies, two cabinets and gallery, a two story building containing four rooms, privies, water-works, etc. This property is leased to the 31st of August, 1866.

The gas is introduced, but the fixtures will not be sold as they belong to the tenant.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest until final judgment. The buildings to be insured and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale, including U S Internal Revenue stamps, before F. Chas. Cavelier, notary public, at purchaser's expense. je13 tds

LEGAL NOTICES.

State of Louisiana.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The State of Louisiana, To all whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas, Edward William Huntington having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court to whom [illegible] the deed of sale was recorded on the third day of October A. D. 1865, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an Act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved March 10th 1834.

Now, therefore know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale or for any defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1865, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1864, in a suit entitled, Mary M. Dubet vs. Holmes & Spencer, No. 11,271 of the Docket of this Court under which sale Edward William Huntington became the purchaser for the price of $[illegible] cash.

Description of property as given in the Judicial Conveyance viz:

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, with the three-story Brick store No. 7 (now No. 33) Gravier street, and the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Gravier, New Levee, Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets and measuring about thirty feet two and a half inches front on Gravier street, by fifty-six feet and a half inch in depth.

Clerk's office, this 12th day June, 1866.

je14 22 29 jy10 21 F. J. LAIZER, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of José Pratz.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 15,554.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification if any they have or can, why the account presented by the dative testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, je13 [illegible] A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17th, 1866.

In conformity to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled

An act to authorize the Governor to issue the Bonds of the State for the amount of One Million of Dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring June 19th, 1866, for the purchase of One Million of Dollars of Bonds of the State, authorized as aforesaid.

The said Bonds bear an interest of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually have twenty years to run and are secured by pledge of all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, to be opened by him and the Board of Levee Commissioners, and to be endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Levee Bonds."

Only State notes, National Bank notes and legal tender received in payment of Bonds.

The right is especially reserved of rejecting all bids not satisfactory to the Governor and Board of Levee Commissioners.

my18 td J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MADAM LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD

Can be Consulted at her Residence,

No. 102 Bienville Street.

IN fact, is, beyond all cavil, the only Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed in the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers, which are an inexplicable wonder, and worthy of the candid and unbiased investigation of every individual. Her medical examinations, and the rapid cures which unerringly follow, are in this city matters of record; and they are also the happy cause of relieving many, when our highest medical professors were despairing.

MADAME LA BLANCH, as a graduated student in the several branches of Anatomy, Obstetrics, and all the various diseases peculiar to Women and Children, and therefore her Clairvoyant powers, joined to her medical abilities form a safe guide for the afflicted. Remember Mme La Blanch is the only natural and true Clairvoyant, Spiritual Medium, and Female Physician known at the present time.

N. B.—The poor will be given medical advice gratuitously.

Consultations given in French and English. Terms for ladies and gentlemen moderate, to suit the times.

Madame can be consulted daily between the hours of 8 A. M., and 8 P. M.

Remember, Office and Reception Rooms, 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, two squares below Canal street, New Orleans.

je13 3m

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS.

Esplanade Street, Opposite the U. S. Mint.

DAILY SERVICE.—This Church will be opened for Morning Prayer, every morning at 6 o'clock. Every evening, for Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock, except Saturday evening, when Divine Service will commence at a quarter before 8. The length of these services will not ordinarily exceed 30 minutes. Holy Days, and when there is a Lecture, not exceeding 45 minutes.

Working people are expected to come to church in their ordinary working clothes on week days.

The first daily morning service next Trinity Sunday at 6 o'clock.

SUNDAYS—Morning prayer at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 9. Sermon at 11. Evening prayer, a quarter before 8. Seats all free.

A. D. McCOY, Rector.

Office Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, New Orleans, May 18th, 1866.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

ON and after the 16th day of June, an Excursion Train will leave the Depot, foot of Calliope street, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, and go as far as Magnolia, [illegible] MONDAYS, [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, New Orleans, May [illegible], 1866.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN T. MONROE. THOS. REDDINGTON

MONROE & REDDINGTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

63 Carondelet street, Corner of Perdido.

MESSRS. MONROE & REDDINGTON are agents for the sale of the celebrated Winter & Co's. Saw Mills; also for the Tredegar Iron Works Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chains, and also Mules, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality at a lower rate than those articles can be purchased by any other house in this city. my25 3m

MR. VICTOR BERO

HAS purchased the splendid HOTEL at Carrollton lately kept by Mr. Peter Williams. His friends and the Public are respectfully informed that a RESTAURANT will be opened on the 10th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction. my26 1m

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS,

KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in New Orleans that he has opened, at Bay St. Louis, a BACHELORS' HALL for the accommodation of visitors. The establishment is opposite the Louisiana Wharf, and offers every desirable comfort on moderate terms.

my18 1f J. H. KREBS.

SOLE AGENTS

IN THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

FOR

MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES'

WINES,

BORDEAUX.

J. RIVIERE & CO.,

70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.

ap30 3m

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49......OLD LEVEE STREET......49

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Hats, from the best manufacturers. my22 1m

C. J. AUBERT & CO.,

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

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N. B.—Country Dealers will find the most suitable and varied Goods in their line.

Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO., 20 Chartres street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. ap29 3m

E. RICHARD.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER.

169......St. Ann Street......169

NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style, made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut, Marble or Slate Beds, furnished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.

Has also on hand Cues, Balls, Cloth, Cue Leathers, Chalk; in short, everything belonging to the trade.

Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 1716, P. O., New Orleans. ap18 1y

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Courts of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap16 6m

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

72......Chartres Street......72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

MR. FORGET continues his old prices.

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee,

ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING, Strand near 23d street.

Galveston, (Texas.)

CARRÈRE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

37......Carondelet Street......37

NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRÈRE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11......South William Street......11

NEW YORK.

ANTOINE DUBUC,

Secretary of the Vestry Board of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans, Office, No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

AND who for the last twenty-five years has been filling that office and attending to BURIALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs the public, his friends, and those of Mr. JEAN BONNOT, in whose firm he has given an interest in the business, that they have on hand every article in the funeral line generally.

ANTOINE DUBUC. JEAN BONNOT.

J. BONNOT & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

ST. ANN STREET,

(Between Chartres and Royal streets.)

Established for upwards of Twenty-five years.

Metalic and Frame Coffins

Of every description constantly on hand; also METALLIC CASKETS of a superior long shape, from CRANE, BREED & CO'S Manufactory, Cincinnati, richly ornamented, trimmed with splendid, perfectly finished silver and superior to anything of the kind. Also, LARGE AND SMALL HEARSES, Carriages, and everything in the FUNERAL BUSINESS.

ESTABLISHMENT

31......On St. Ann street......31

MISCHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Heber.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, Imported and Imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to. feb6 6m

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1866.

The Trustees in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 30th day of April, 1866.

Fire Premiums	$382,134 71	
Marine	129,366 15	
River	566,369 [illegible]	$1,077,[illegible]
Amount of Earned Premiums		905,[illegible]
Losses paid and estimated		
Fire Loss	$ 34,402 16	
Marine	73,646 [illegible]	
River	308,343 [illegible]	
Paid discount in lieu of scrip	79,787 57	
Paid Taxes	5,192 34	
Paid reinsurance	61,297 21	
Profit and Loss, Interest, General Expenses, Stamps, less Discount, &c	149,[illegible]	676,729 [illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]
Amount of Premiums to participate in Scrip Dividend		$494,711 [illegible]
The Company have the following Assets:		
Notes secured by mortgages		$[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks		[illegible]
Bills Receivable		[illegible]
Real Estate		[illegible]
Invested in Consolidated and City Bonds		[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks		[illegible]
Foreign and Domestic Scrip and Scrip Account		[illegible]
Vallette Dry Dock Company		[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of May, 1866. G. H. BEAUGHN, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in July next.

The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30th, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice-President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES.—

Thos. A. Adams,	Sam'l H. Kennedy,
G. T. Buddecke,	James J. Hanna,
Sam'l B. Newman,	A. Bushill,
P. H. Foley,	Wm. Edwards,
L. Bernard Jackson,	A. C. Ober,
A. Thomas,	A. R. Reading.

my24 1td

Church of St. Louis of New Orleans. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at said office, No. 20 St. Anthony Alley, until WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., for the construction of a [illegible] of about eighty (80) Vaults, in the New St. Louis Cemetery on Esplanade street, according to the plan and specifications deposited in my office.

je8 [illegible] ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, February 14, 1866.

ON and after Monday next, 19th inst., the passenger train [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT. — The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons......Howes, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons......Delancy, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons......Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2000 tons......Nelson, Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Furber, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Vanaire, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons......Quick, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons......Whitman, Commander.

This line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. The passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60, 2d $40; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 28 Carondelet street.

dec5 1y

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER......10
CITY OF NEW YORK......17
......24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN......$90 00 | STEERAGE......$30 00
do to London......95 00 | do to London......34 00
do to Paris......95 00 | do to Paris......40 00
do to Hamburg......90 00 | do to Hamburg......37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 140 Gravier street. [illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......June 16
LAFAYETTE......Lemarie......Saturday, June 30
NAPOLEON III......Bocande......Saturday, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with reduced coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 38, Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 38 Carondelet st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 38 Carondelet street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer

CAMELIA, P. Stardman, master,

will continue her trips as follows:

MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train.
TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock do do do.
THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do do.
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on

SUNDAY Evening.
MONDAY Evening.
WEDNESDAY Evening.
FRIDAY Morning.

All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed, (patent direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger trains.

The above trips and departures will be regularly made, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.

On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to OMEN M. SORIA, No. 10 Carondelet street.

ap24 1f

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves THURSDAY, June 14th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston......$21 50
do. to Indianola......30 00

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and as low as by any other steamer, now up for either above ports.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship

I. C. HARRIS, Chas. Fowler, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports. je10 4t

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SUNDAY, June 17th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston......$21
Do. do. Indianola......30

Freights to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at Galveston rates as per new Tariff.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low-pressure side-wheel, steamship HARLAN, John Lewis, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports. je14 4t

For Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves THURSDAY, June 14th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

Freights taken to all points on Alabama River up to Montgomery.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer MARY, A. L. Myers, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates and bills of lading signed through to above named points at the agent's office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

I. C. HARRIS, Agent, corner Camp and Common streets.

je14 1t

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END. 5½ o'clock A. M. horse car. 6 [illegible] 7 [illegible] ... P. M. ... FROM LAKE END. 5½ o'clock A. M. steam train [illegible] P. M. ... 10 horse car.

Sunday Arrangement:

STEAM TRAIN from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 o'clock in lieu of the Horse Car.

An Extra Train will leave the City every Sunday at One o'clock P. M.

On and after MAY 6th, the Trains will leave either end of the Road on Sundays, at every HALF HOUR, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Quantity Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way.

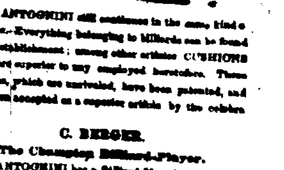
GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

my3 1f

B. ANTOGNINI,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

15......CONTI STREET......15



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to Billiards can be found in his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER.

The Champion Billiard-Player.

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the South, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers; also, a new style of Square Tables for Poule playing and Carrom.

In order to let the public judge the [illegible], Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. [illegible]

[illegible]