The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1866.

THE CITY BATTURE.—The sale of the City [illegible] has been postponed by Col. Von Ein-[illegible], City Auctioneer, till to-morrow, (Wednesday,) on account of the weather. Lot No. 12, on St. Louis street, Second District, will be the first offered.

REPUBLICAN PARTY TACTICS AND PROSPECTS.

A curious controversy has been going on between the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Times*. In one of its periodical accesses of theological rapture [the *Tribune* enunciated a] [illegible] platform which a believer in [illegible] might well suppose to have emanated from the soul of Anacharsis Cloots, [illegible] the terrestrial form and the social and political individuality known as Horace Greeley. This platform is brief, comprehensive, universal, and at the same time has the vagueness and intangibility which have always made it impossible to find the propositions of the Cloots-[illegible] school, in matter of fact, either a fathomable bottom or an attainable top. Greeley or Cloots, as the case may be, proclaimed: "Our platform of reconstruction, from the hour of the rebellion's collapse and utter overthrow, has been short and simple—Universal Amnesty, Impartial suffrage." This platformular phrase he would have inscribed on a new and marvellously keen blade with a Japanese kind of [illegible] and of a boomerang tendency. It is proposed that the *Tribune's* party, armed with this peculiar weapon, stand forth in deadly defiance of [illegible] enemies, not with a view to the glory of victory, so much as in the hope of the greater glory of defeat. In short, a sublime political hari-kari is the exploit which the Cloots-Greeley philosopher-author would have their party duly prepared to perform before the admiring nations. That such a performance is contemplated cannot be doubted, when we read the words which immediately follow the enunciation of the platform, to wit: "If the two Houses will embody this in a Constitutional Amendment and pass it by a two-thirds vote, we are ready to stand or fall with it before the people. We deem it quite probable that it might put the next Congress against us, and so let in the seceded States on their own terms; but on so good a platform it is safe to die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection."

It is important to observe that the *Tribune* contemplates, for the sake of a "glorious resurrection," not the mere discomfiture of its party as the event of a political canvass, but its actual death and burial. The history of parties in this country will hardly sustain the resurrectional theory of the *Tribune*. There was no resurrection for the old Federal party. There was none for the Whig party, of whose most illustrious chiefs, Clay and Webster, it was said that they entered their own future by trying to walk through new and untried roads, in a dead man's shoes, slashed from the worthless rubbish left behind by the defunct Federal bankrupt. The Know Nothing, anti-Catholic party lived fast, and died both fast and hard; and, so far as history now testifies, is destined to rise no more. There was once an Anti-Masonic party which found scant and uncertain foothold in New York and Pennsylvania. It soon "kicked the bucket" with such spasmodic vigor that it went through the bottom and entirely out of sight, and has not been seen or heard of since, except perhaps in the district of Thaddeus Stevens where, as rumor has it, its ghost sometimes walks and whispers inspirations of intolerance and proscription to that puissant Radical.

All the parties named, as history thus far witnesses, no matter how they might have lived, lived in clover, are now, since they died, dead all over. This certainly presents a strong induction against the *Tribune's* theory of the assured scripturization of its party after it shall have laid down its life in a self-sought martyrdom. Historical evidence plainly suggests the belief that if either the Democratic party, now struggling to regain its lost hold on the Government, or the Republican party, now struggling, with divided counsels and discordant leaders, to retain and guarantee its hold on the Government, should, between this time and the next Presidential term, suffer general defeat and dissolution, it must then pass away utterly to a present fact or as a reasonable expectancy, just as other parties had passed away previously.

The New York *Times* is not less devoted than the *Tribune* to the perpetuation of the Republican party. To its immediate preservation the *Times* devotes greater devotion, for it is not willing to attempt the experiment proposed by the *Tribune* of losing the solid ground of present safety and plunging into an abyss of non-existence, for the sake of an indefinite contingency of a return to life and power. The *Times*, in fact, has no faith in the transcendental resurrectional programme of the crotchety Radical organ. On the contrary, it believes that the programme, if it prevail, will lead to the complete and permanent extinction of the party. It says:

"The *Tribune* advocates a policy that will, certainly, kill the Union Party; the practice of a glorious resurrection [illegible] to the [illegible] the contrary, is endeavoring to the best of its ability to prevent the election of 'a Copperhead Congress,' by perpetuating the power and usefulness of the Union Party. The *Tribune* hopes upon the Union Party to commit suicide, under the belief that it will rise again more glorious than ever. The *Times* tells the party that upon the manner in which it meets the [illegible] and performs the duties of to-day, depend the hopes and chances of the morrow; for [illegible] that wilfully, recklessly, defiantly throws its own life shall have no resurrection."

It is well to note that the *Times* and the *Tribune* accuse each other of knowingly favoring the same result. The *Tribune* asserts that the *Times*, as representing Seward and Administration conservatives, threatens such a secession from the Republican ranks as will give the Democrats or Copperheads a majority in the next Congressional and Presidential contests. The *Times* retorts that the *Tribune's* extremism and impracticalities, for the sake of their party of the future, are pushing in a course which they know will drive men from the Republican ranks and expel the party from power which would pass into hostile hands. It is a family quarrel, and shows a breadth of division in the dominant party which may lead to important results. Subjoined is the charge of the *Tribune* in its own words:

"It is the simple truth that *The Times* despairs of converting the Republican-Union party to its views, and expects only to draw off from it enough to secure the ascendancy of its [illegible] who are all vociferous champions of [illegible] President's policy. A tenth of the [illegible] for Lincoln in 1864 would, if cast for [illegible], have secured his election. Take a [illegible] of [illegible] votes away from the Republican party, transfer them to the Democratic, and you will elect a Copperhead Congress which will repeal the Test Oath and the Civil [Rights Bill], admit the ex-rebels to seats, and [illegible] the Southern blacks to such a future as [illegible] shall see fit to accord them. [illegible] the consummation for which *The Times* is [illegible] preparing: why not [illegible]? You don't expect to [illegible] the Union party for the Johnson programme; you know that the Copperhead party [illegible] is already, and were instinctively from [illegible]. *The Times* is going straight over to them [illegible] at its highest speed; why does it seek to hide the fact from its readers?"

The strike of the New York ship-workmen, and the counter-strike on the part of the ship-builders, is spreading to Boston and Philadelphia. Ships have been sent from New York to the docks of those cities, and the carpenters refused to work on them when they learned that the vessels were brought from New York on account of the strike of the workmen there for eight hours a day. The ship-owners and merchants of Boston have met and protested against the [illegible], and recommend that no more vessels be taken to the docks for the present, and that they be closed by their owners.

The House has passed another Freedmen's Bureau bill, continuing the Bureau for two years. It contains a proviso forbidding the restoration of the lands held by the freedmen in South Carolina and Georgia under General [Sherman's] order to their former owners, except [illegible] determination. The bill went through [illegible] to 33. Among the nays we note the names [illegible] Darling, Davis, Hale, and Raymond, [illegible] as Republicans.

GENERAL SEMMES.—Washington, May 30.—The President has refused to pardon Raphael Semmes. The latter now asks that he may be [allowed] to act as Probate Judge of Mobile, [illegible] being pardoned.

[illegible].—A very patient New Yorker has been [illegible] the different styles of hats that appear [illegible], and computes the number of styles [illegible] at 572.

[illegible] PETROLEUM.—It is claimed in New York that a process has been discovered for making gas from petroleum, and that it can be economically applied to lighting and heating purposes. Experiments will soon be made to test the practicability of its being brought into general use.

The new five-cent piece is to be of the same size as the three-dollar gold coin. Fifty pieces laid in a straight line will make the "metre" or [illegible] French measure. It will also be so near [illegible] of an inch that no ordinary measure can detect the difference. Three of [illegible] will weigh a half ounce, and be [illegible] to postage weight. Specimens have been received at the Treasury Department.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

THE FENIANS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON AND GOLD.

Washington, June 4.—The British Minister has advised the State Department that licenses will be issued to fish in Canadian waters by the payment of fifty cents per ton measurement on vessels used for fishing. These licenses remain in force during the season and confer on the holders, so far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States under the reciprocity treaty. The measure is of a provisional nature.

House.—A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how much gold has been sold on Government account since May 1st.

The resolutions offered last March, declaring that the United States cannot guarantee the bonds of Mexico or those of any other Government without impairing her own credit, were up, but referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee to report a bill for equalizing and distributing the mileage and pay of the members of Congress in just proportion to the expenses necessarily incurred.

The House refused to entertain a resolution of Mr. Clark, of Ohio, that the Fenians, according to the laws of nations as interpreted by the authorities, are entitled to belligerent rights.

The resolution to restore the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights, was debated. Mr. Wilson contended against the question that the rights of secession should be judicially determined. It was a political and not a judiciary question.

Mr. LeBlond enquired if Mr. Davis's counsel in the trial contend that a State has the right to secede what would be the duty of the Supreme Court when the issue was made.

Mr. Wilson replied it was not the duty of the Court to decide such an issue. It should not be made or tried before that tribunal.

In response, Mr. LeBlond said he thought the question ought to be adjudicated by the Court, but said all who took up arms against the Government committed treason.

Mr. Wilson said if Mr. Davis was guilty of treason Mississippi had no right to secede.

Mr. LeBlond suggested that Chief Justice Chase and others had thought differently years ago.

Further consideration has been postponed until Wednesday.

Washington, June 4.—The Postmaster General has sent a communication to the Senate against the proposed plan of United telegraph lines with the postal system. He says: "As the result of my investigation I do not think it wise for the Government to [illegible] the proposed system, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but of its questionable feasibility to alter our postal system."

The Senate and House [illegible] of the reconstruction resolution passed by a two-thirds vote.

The Radicals voted down several amendments of the Conservatives.

Mr. Hendricks said the proceedings were extremely unwise and unjust, and the people would never endorse them.

Mr. Cowan said the caucus proposition was for the political necessities of the party and not for the interest of the country.

The Senate adjourned without final action.

House.—The resolution of Mr. Williams, calling on the President to inform the House whether any Government employees in the South have in any way contributed public honors to Confederates living or dead, also, whether the privilege of honoring the graves of Union soldiers has been in any way denied by the authorities with the acquiescence of officers of the Government, was taken up. The resolution was pressed through under the gag rule. Messrs. Raymond and others being refused the privilege of debate. The resolution is based on an article published in the "Daily Georgian" at Augusta.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution providing for a temporary territorial form of Government.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution to restore the States lately in insurrection to their political rights, which was discussed and laid over until Wednesday.

Mr. Marshall presented the credentials of the representatives elected from Tennessee, which were referred to the Reconstruction Committee, after which the House adjourned.

New York, June 4.—In the case of Lamb, Land & Olders, against the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for cotton burned on the company's pier in this city, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $52,000.

The cholera still prevails at quarantine—twelve more deaths have occurred.

New York, June 4.—Sweeney has issued a proclamation to the Canadians, styling himself Major General commanding the armies of Ireland.

New York, June 4, 1 P. M.—Cotton-holders are willing sellers, and all qualities have slightly declined. The quotations are 37 to 40c. Gold 143¼. Sterling exchange, 60 day bills 110; sight 111¼.

New York, June 4, evening.—Cotton closed steady; [illegible] sales 1000 bales at 37 to 40c. Coffee dull. Sugar advanced ⅛ and steady. Gold closed at 143½.

Portland Me., June 4.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool the [illegible] inst., via Londonderry the 25th instant, passed this point to-day.

St. Albans, June 4.—Another company of U. S. artillery arrived this morning. The authorities are using every effort to prevent further invasion and to preserve neutrality.

The Fenians are preparing for a movement.

Buffalo, June 4.—All quiet this morning. Cols. O'Neil, Spalding, Fitz, Hoy and others were captured by the steamer Michigan.

Buffalo, June 4.—All was quiet to-day. Among the captures of the Fenians are the British colors captured in the Ridgeway battle on the steamer Michigan. The British officers demand the latter. Col. O'Neil has declined to deliver them up, as he surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Barry.

Gen. Sweeney has passed Watertown with one hundred and fifty Fenians going north.

Philadelphia, June 4.—The Fenians were intensely excited here to-day. Much money was subscribed to the cause by the O'Mahoney men as well as by the friends of Sweeney. Rumors prevail of reinforcements being rapidly sent forward. A mass meeting of Irishmen and their friends is called for to-morrow or next day. The friends of Col. O'Neil, especially those who served with him in the Union army of the West, express sympathy for his capture.

A Fenian meeting was held to-night, but the attendance was small and the speeches brief. The Fenians opposed to Stephens also held a business meeting.

Richmond, June 4.—Judge Underwood has not arrived. There was no Court to-day. Eminent lawyers express the opinion that the adjournment of the Circuit Court from Norfolk to Richmond after the indictment of Jefferson Davis was unauthorized by law, hence the order of adjournment is a nullity. If correct, the only action of the Court will be to discharge the grand jury. Under a recent act of Congress the Chief Justice can order a special term of the Court to be held at Richmond, before which the trial of Mr. Davis may be demanded or a motion for bail submitted, but no such order has been issued.

Cincinnati, June 4.—Flour is in fair demand, at $9 25 to $9 75. Corn 61c. Oats unsettled at 58c. Whisky $2 24. Mess Pork $31 50. Bulk Meats unchanged at 22c.

Louisville, June 4.—Tobacco declined 50c. to $1 on light common grades; sales 294 hogsheads. Flour—Superfine $8; family $12. Corn 68c. Oats 50c. Mess Pork $30 50. Bacon—Shoulders 14½c. Clear Sides 19¼c. Prime Lard 22½c. Whisky $2 25.

Vicksburg, June 4.—Passed up: Nicholas Longworth at 3 P. M., and Gen. Commonwealth at 3 P. M. yesterday. Passed up, Mary E. Forsyth at 1 A. M.; [illegible] at 2 P. M.; M. S. Mephem at 3 P. M.; and Minnesota at 6 P. M. to-day. [illegible].

Memphis, June 4.—One hundred and fifty Fenians are waiting for marching orders here. A high Fenian official says Gen. W. H. Jackson, late of the Confederate army, has accepted a commission of Brigadier General in the Fenian army and leaves for the front to-morrow. Col. O'Neil, Sweeney in Canada, was formerly Colonel of the 11th Tennessee, and afterwards commanded a [illegible] regiment recruited at Andersonville and other prisons.

London, May 25.—Consols 86¼ to 86⅜. U. S. 5-20s 64 to 64½.

London, May 25.—The political situation is unchanged. More failures are reported. Financial affairs are gloomy.

Liverpool, May 25.—Cotton has declined ¼ to 1d. on the week, and closed with a downward tendency. The sales of the week foot up 44,000 bales. Middling Orleans 12½d; Middling Uplands 12d. The sales to-day, (Friday,) amounted to 5000 bales.

Liverpool, May 25.—Cotton declined ¼ to 1d. for American on the week, and ½ to ¾d. for other descriptions. The market to-day, (Friday,) closed dull and weak.

Breadstuffs are nominal.

Arrived off Scilly, from New Orleans, ship Wessel King.

A Brussels telegram says that letters from Paris state that the French Government is raising to its full complement each regiment belonging to the army of Paris. The army of Lyons will be on a war footing in a fortnight, ready to be placed on observation on the German and Italian frontiers.

Messrs. Robinson, Crayton & Co., business in Manchester, Eng., and [illegible], but their liabilities are not large.

The Italian and Austrian Governments are assured that in the event of war they will respect strict neutrality.

The Paris *Moniteur* says France, England and Russia do not wish to [illegible] suspension [illegible], as arbitrators, but merely propose a basis of certain deliberations, and to limit the discussions of the conference to the [illegible] affecting the cause of conflict. The three powers were arranging the terms of the [invitation] to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence. The note hopes the conference will accomplish peaceful results.

Arrival of [illegible]

[illegible]

New York, June 3.—The steamer Marathon [illegible] the [illegible] of the 23d May.

Liverpool, May 23, P. M.—Cotton declined to-day, but prices are generally unchanged. Sales for three days [illegible], Tuesday and Wednesday, [illegible] bales.

London, May 23.—Consols 86⅛; U. S. 5-20's 65 to 75¼.

Liverpool, May 23.—Flour steady, but dull. Wheat inactive; winter red 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. Corn easier; mixed 29s. 9d. to 30s. Beef dull and easy. Pork flat. Bacon inactive and declining.

New York, June 3.—In the engagement at Ridgeway, of the Canadian volunteers, a Lieut. Colonel was killed at the first fire. Lieut. H. [illegible] was mortally wounded. When dying the Lieutenant asked Gen. O'Neil's permission to retain his sword, which was granted. After the retreat some of the volunteers took refuge on a steam tug in the river but afterwards went ashore and attempted to capture a squad of Fenians. A large body suddenly appeared and attacked the volunteers, who fled precipitately, scattered through the woods. Seventy were captured. Many ran along the beach which was covered with guns and knapsacks.

Toronto, June 3, 2 A. M.—A dispatch from Waterloo says Col. Dennis, commanding the 5th, encountered about the same number of Fenians at 2 o'clock. Gen. O'Neil, of the Fenians, ordered a charge with fixed bayonets, when the volunteers broke and ran, and in half an hour the field was in possession of the Fenians. Col. Dennis is reported wounded.

Col. Peacock, with a large force, and another from Fort Clairborne, are moving against the enemy, and will drive them off.

Buffalo, June 3.—The Fenians evacuated Fort Erie last night. Some of them attempted to cross on this side. A small number succeeded.

Several hundred were gobbled by United States boats guarding the river, and are now prisoners in a large flatboat, under the guns of the United States steamer Michigan, at Black Rock.

The English force under Col. Peacock, took possession of Fort Erie without a skirmish.

The ultimate disposition of the prisoners is a conjecture. The British Minister has been telegraphed to on the subject. Gen. O'Neil's staff was captured.

Thirty-two Fenian pickets, left by their friends, fell into the hands of the British.

Attempts were made to send reinforcements across to Canada, which were prevented by the United States gunboats.

The Fenians report they had no artillery, and finding the British troops, with Armstrong guns, closing around them, with no prospect of reinforcements and no supplies, they preferred abandoning the cause in preference to hanging, which they anticipated for those captured.

By order of Gen. Barney, communication is forbidden with the Canada shore.

The District Attorney is awaiting advices as to the disposition of the men guarded by the steamer Michigan.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that a force of Fenians has landed at a point about ten miles above here, on Lake Erie, and fears are entertained that Collingwood Point is threatened.

Buffalo, June 3—8 P. M.—Gen. Meade has arrived, indicating a confirmation of the supposition of a general investigation all along the border.

The movement from this point is believed to be a feint, while the main attack will be made near Prescott, with a view of capturing Ottawa, the seat of Government. The Fenians here are still undismayed.

Louisville, June 4.—Rumors from Buffalo and New York report the capture of Kingston, Canada, by Sweeney.

One thousand infantry and one battery of artillery have left Fort Erie for the scene of action.

Southwest Pass, June 4.—The steamship St. Louis went to sea yesterday at 9 P. M. The three schooners outward bound are still at anchor here.

Nothing else in sight outside, except the two ships which went to sea yesterday, which are apparently at anchor.

A small side-wheel steamer went out at 6 A. M. and stood to the westward. Weather overcast, and looks like more storm. Wind light, southwest.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

THE ARMAMENTS OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA—PEACE MEETINGS IN PRUSSIA.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

Rapidly as the armaments are now progressing on either side, the Austrian as well as the Prussian Generals have hardly begun to concentrate their forces, and prepare against the immediate contingency of an attack or defence. I have been assured by a military authority that, as matters stand to-day, it would be impracticable for either Government to commence hostilities with anything like an adequate force in less than a fortnight. If the greatest dispatch be used, the first shot, he tells me, might perhaps be fired between the 4th and 10th of June; but, as the movements of large bodies of men are hardly ever effected without the interruption of some untoward delay, he does not believe that the actual conflict can possibly take place before the 15th or 20th. This interval required by strategy offers new advantages for the pacific endeavors of diplomacy.

All over Prussia the peace meetings recommence. Having been originally directed against Count Bismarck and his bellicose policy, they were suspended when it appeared that it was not he, but Count Mensdorff, who refused to disarm; but now the imminent danger of war has revived them and raised the tone of their discourse. Three weeks ago people insisted upon the reserve being disbanded, and all the unconstitutional proceedings renounced with regard to Holstein. Now that these concessions have not tranquillized Austria, and the first indignation at her growing demands is over, the cry is raised for the dismissal of Bismarck and a complete change of Prussian policy. The meetings held during the last two days at Bonn, Cologne, Konigsberg, Berlin, &c., have proved that the wish for peace predominates over every other feeling. We shall soon hear that the people will not allow themselves to become the helpless instruments of a despotic annexation policy, and that the only way out of the difficulty is to recognize the Duke of Augustenburg immediately, and make peace with Kaiser and Bund alike.

THE POLICY OF THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

(From the Paris Moniteur du Soir, May 16.)

The motion made by Saxony at the Federal Diet has had no other effect than that of once more showing the profound disquiet which prevails in the relations between the German States. The Dresden Cabinet requested from Prussia a declaration implying an engagement on the part of that Power to conform to the stipulations of the Federal Pact. The Prussian Envoy replied again, representing the armaments of his Government as purely defensive, and throwing upon Austria the responsibility of the preparations for war. He added that the Berlin Cabinet placed the security of Prussia and her European position above her relations with the Germanic Confederation, thus leaving to be inferred the possibility of a rupture of the ties attaching Prussia to Germany.

On the other hand, the most extensive development is given to military measures in Austria and Prussia, and all the States of the Confederation follow the example of these great Powers.

From her vote in favor of the Saxon motion the armaments of Hanover have a significance at which Prussia has testified great surprise. Previous to the explanations which have just been exchanged between the two Courts, it was at one time feared that this incident might be the signal for serious measures on the part of the Prussian Government.

Nevertheless, the hopes of peace have rather revived than diminished. As several journals have announced, the French Cabinet is directing its efforts, in concert with England and Russia, in order to effect the opening of diplomatic conferences to which the questions now threatening the peace of Europe would be referred. These endeavors attest the thorough sincerity of the peaceful disposition of His Majesty's Government, which loyally devotes the liberty of action it had reserved to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS—THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME.

[From the Independance Belge, May 16.]

We are now in a position to give further details respecting the negotiations for the proposed Congress. Its programme will embody three proposals:

First.—That the Schleswig-Holstein question be submitted to the decision of the inhabitants.

Second.—That the proposal presented by Prussia for a reform of the Federal Constitution be examined, in as far as it may relate to the equilibrium of Europe.

Third.—That Venetia be ceded to Italy for a certain compensation, Italy guaranteeing and recognising the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits. The antagonistic Powers will maintain their armaments during the sittings of the Congress. France, England and Russia will propose that all pending questions shall be discussed, including the Italian question. To this it is probable that Prussia will agree, but Austria's adhesion is considered very doubtful.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin telegram of the 17th says: "The King held a military conference this morning with the Minister of War and several generals. The Prussian Cabinet has received reassuring declarations from the Hanoverian Government. The latter offers to observe an armed neutrality. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has signified his willingness to accept a command in the Prussian army in case of war with Austria.

The King, it is believed, has signed a decree appointing the Crown Prince to the regency in the event of the outbreak of war or of the King's departure from Berlin.

Marriage of a Child Eleven Years of Age.

The Detroit *Union* records the following:

A wedding came off on the 7th inst., at the Johnson House, which was the cause of much gossip and virtuous indignation against all parties concerned. A. M. Brown, his wife, and a daughter of his wife by a first husband—a puny, delicate, and emaciated girl of eleven years—accompanied by a fellow unworthy the name of man, named Wayne, a broken down play actor of thirty-three years, but more like fifty—sporting a wig and powdered whiskers—make up the bridal party. The bridegroom, unable to prevail on the ministers of any Christian denomination to perform the nuptials, appealed to Justice Hassell, but that gentleman spurned the simpleton from his presence, as his object was contrary to the laws of nature. Squire Carson solemnized the sacred ordinance of matrimony between this ill matched and unequal pair—a farce upon religion and civilization, unequaled in the annals of barbarism. The disgust and indignation of the whole community knew no bounds. Some were for mixing the pigmy wife and sending her to the House of Correction, others clamored for a coat of tar and feathers for the Justice who set the laws of God, man and decency at defiance. The bridegroom treated his little wife with candy; her relatives and himself, followed by a yelling bevy of urchins, left town; and urchin about a mile [illegible] the boys threw all between the bride [illegible] to assist his locomotion. He [illegible] a [illegible], and bedded a bride in one [illegible], and his spouse, [illegible] forty-five cents in the other, [illegible]. We wish happy heart and light purse, they allowed him to rejoin the wedding party.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is not expected to recover from his illness.

The Memphis Riot.

REPORT OF GEN. STONEMAN'S COMMISSION.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch, of May 27th, says:

The report of the commission appointed by Gen. Stoneman to investigate the causes of the Memphis riot, received at headquarters of the army, shows that the outrages upon the negroes were more likely the result of radical measures that prevailed in Tennessee, than the offspring of Mr. Johnson's policy. It appears from the report that for some time past the 3d regiment of United States colored artillery has been on duty at the post of Memphis, and, consequently, Government agents, Provost Marshals, and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, had been supported, and their orders executed, by the officers of this regiment. It is apparent that the faithful discharge of those duties would bring them, naturally and unavoidably, in contact and conflict with the law-breakers and the worst class of the community, and that, as mortal hatred against this regiment was thus generated in the breasts of this class of the population, the animosity created has been increased by the injudicious utterances by both parties to the controversy, and under the bellows applied from either side, must inevitably have been blown into a raging fire. Memphis is a city of 50,000 population, out of which about 3000 can vote under the rigorous proscriptions imposed by the Tennessee franchise law.

The large majority of this 3000 are Irishmen and German Jews holding little if any property in the city, and but little interested in its quiet and prosperity. These elements elect the Mayor and other city officials, and control entirely the Fire and Police Department of the municipal organization. It is useless to attempt to describe the natural and deadly enmity existing between the Irishmen and negroes, and it can easily be seen how this bitterness could be increased to violent outbreaks by contact with this colored regiment, faithfully executing the orders of their superiors. The riots, so called, were simply an onslaught upon the negroes by the police and fire companies of Memphis, incited and instigated to violence by the incendiary harangues of a Mayor of their own choice and equally worthless city officials, and the returned rebel soldiers had nothing whatever to do with the outbreak. The Mayor elected by these three thousand registered voters merits and receives the contempt of the substantial citizens and property holders of that city, who, if they had a voice in the selection, would agree more willingly to take the responsibility of preserving peace and order in their community. The truth is simply this, that the disfranchisement of the citizens of Memphis has resulted in the domination of a low and worthless class, with honorable exceptions, who are directly responsible for these disturbances, and whose chosen Mayor is an even more guilty *particeps criminis*, such is substantially the information received here in official form, and it is believed that the Congressional Committee will likewise find evidence corroborating these statements.

The bill now before Congress, authorizing the construction of a ship canal from Pass L'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi, provides for the incorporation of a Dredging Company, who are to keep this pass open not less than twenty feet deep and one hundred feet wide at high water, and are authorized to charge all vessels drawing over fourteen feet from 13 to 25 cents per ton for passage through to the river.

THE FASHIONS.—It appears that the ladies of Lansing, the capital of Michigan, have adopted a new style of dress. The newspaper of that city announces that it consists of cloth pantaloons, like those worn by men, and an old-fashioned Indian "wampus" or sack, which comes just above the knees. The editor of the journal in question writes "Everything is said to hang from the shoulders, doing away with tight lacing, and it is alleged to be very conducive to health. It does away with hoops and skirts, and decreases the lady in quantity about two hundred per cent." The report, however, concludes: "It is an easy costume, and will probably be better liked when custom makes it fashionable." A still more striking change in the fashions has occurred at Richmond, Indiana. The *Telegraph* of that city announces that the latest fashion for a bonnet had just appeared, and consisted of two rye straws tied together with blue ribbon on the top of the head, with red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws. The editor of the *Telegraph*, who appears to admire it exceedingly, or he calls it "a love of a bonnet," makes the important announcement that its cost was only ten dollars.

ONE OF THE MISFORTUNES OF MARRIED LIFE.—A strange case has just transpired in one of the courts at Chicago. A gentleman has been compelled to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of his wife. The writ is directed to the wife's mother, who is charged with unlawfully detaining the lady from the arms of her loving husband. Of course, the wife was given up, whereupon an ill-natured Cincinnati editor says that very few citizens of Chicago would be at the expense of a lawsuit to recover possession of their wives—for, if they have any particular weakness, it is for the wives of other people.

Another embezzlement, to the amount of $40,000, has come to light in New York. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, being victims.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAIN STORMS.—The storms which visited us—one very early Sunday morning and the other about 11 o'clock Sunday night—were very violent, and were attend with a perfect deluge of rain. In addition to some of the effects which we noticed, we learn that the house of Mr. Cochrane, at Gretna, was lifted from its base by the storm at night and carried some six or seven feet. Notwithstanding, the family, who were asleep, remained unconscious of their removal till it was effected, although the house was considerably disjointed by the operation.

A house on Esplanade street was struck by lightning, with no other damage, however, than wrenching off a lock from the outer door.

The School Board.—For the want of a quorum, there was no meeting of the School Board last evening. They will meet next Monday.

Honorably Discharged.—Sergt. Leclerc, of the Second District, was examined yesterday before the Board of Police Commissioners on charges of drunkenness, and was honorably discharged.

Injured.—A man named Charles Smith was taken to the Charity Hospital suffering from injuries received at the fire on board the ship Artisan.

The Ship Fire.—We are glad to learn that the fire on the ship Artisan, struck by lightning Sunday, was not so serious as at first reported. A large portion of the cotton will be saved, and the vessel it is thought will be raised without much injury. The cotton will be damaged some of course, by being submerged in the water. There was no insurance in our home offices.

Death from Scalding.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Jerry Donovan, a seaman about eighteen years old, born in Boston, Mass. He was taken to the Charity Hospital the 13th, badly scalded by some accident from steam and died from effects of the wounds. Verdict accordingly.

After the Idle.—A man named Wm. D. Rider, was arrested yesterday evening, on Common street, by special officer Dryden, charged with being an idle person, having no honest visible means of support, and a vagrant. He has for some time been considered by the police as rather suspicious, and the fact of his being seen by them frequently in bad company led to his arrest. If officer Dryden can substantiate the charges, he will have made a move in the right direction. Rider had $152.

Another Charles W. Patterson was arrested by citizen Robt. McNeil, on a similar charge. He had $7 55.

Cutting.—George Thomas, of the 81st U. S. Colored Infantry, was arrested yesterday by order of Capt. Manning, of his regiment, on a charge of having cut and dangerously wounded Lyman Williams, private of the same command.

James Callahan and P. McGuire were arrested for cutting John Conroy.

United States Court.—The case of the United States vs. about 3,000 bales of cotton claimed by M. Greenwood, agent, for Violett, Greenwood and others, confiscated by Gen. Canby, at Mobile, occupied the day, yesterday, with argument.

Supreme Court.—This Court adjourned yesterday without the regular transaction of business in respect to the memory of Gen. Scott. This was done on motion of S. F. Glenn, Reporter for the State.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The fixed cases in this court were continued yesterday in consequence of the absence of the District Attorney to attend the funeral of a relative.

John S. Tully was appointed pro tem in his place, and entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Alex. Evans, charged with assault and battery, no prosecutor appearing.

The case of S. Mocha, charged with libel, was, by consent of counsel continued till the 13th inst.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Henry and Catherine Doer, charged by Thomas Farrell with stealing a safe, spade and other articles, was examined yesterday and sent to the First District Court for trial. Also, Walter Benjamin, (col.) charged by Stephen Langlier with assault and battery with intent to kill him with a piece of wood.

Marshall Sorrell for sleeping out, and James Robinson for vagrancy, both colored, were sent to the workhouse for six months.

Henry Brown, found in Mrs. Kennedy's boarding house on Dryades street, under suspicious circumstances; William Thompson for sleeping out; Richard Barnes (col.) for lying drunk, and Ellen McMahon for getting drunk and disturbing the peace, were workhoused for ninety days each.

Some other cases of minor importance were disposed of by milder inflictions.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Joseph S. Shaner was examined yesterday and sent to the First District Court, on a charge of knowingly harboring stolen property in his possession, to-wit: 17,500 cigars, property of John Posey. Also, Mr. Keller, keeper of a boarding house on St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, for breach of trust in delivering said [illegible] to an unauthorized person. Shaner's bail is fixed at $500, Keller's at $1000.

Gaspard Brandbury was condemned to $25 or twenty days' imprisonment for carrying concealed weapons; [illegible] and George Peoples $10 or ten days' for disturbing the peace, and P. Kelly $25 or thirty days for assault and battery on the policeman at the same time.

[illegible] Gallagher was fined $10 or required to repair to the workhouse for thirty days, for a drunken disturbance of the peace on Dauphin street. The other business was of minor importance.

Recorder Letter's Court.—N. Orville, colored, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for fifty days for assault and battery on the bookkeeper of Mr. A. Cousson, who made the charge.

The other business of the Court was unimportant.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—The business of this Court presented no case of interest yesterday.

LABOR FOR TEXAS.—Rev. A. L. Hay, well known in Texas and Louisiana, is now in this city, on his way to Kentucky and the North western States, to procure immigration to Texas, to induce the introduction of skill and capital for the building of railroads and factories, and for the sale of lands.—*Houston Telegraph, May 31st.*

THE QUARANTINE BILL SIGNED.—The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such orders and regulations of quarantine as may be deemed necessary and proper in aid of State or municipal authority, to guard against the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States.

The Department of State learns from the United States Minister at Paris, that if naturalized citizens of the United States, liable to conscription in France but for their naturalization, will go at once upon their arrival in France and report at the *Mairie* of the district in which their names are enrolled, produce their evidence of naturalization as citizens of the United States, and ask to have their names erased from the conscription list, they will probably be relieved from all difficulties or apprehension in this regard.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1866.

A heavy rain storm interrupted the general movement to-day, and nothing worth special notice was done in any branch of trade. Our leading staple in particular was nearly at a standstill, the sales being confined to a little over 200 bales. Nothing transpired after it was known that late accounts had been received from Liverpool quoting Middling Uplands at 12d., and Middling Orleans at 12½d., and the effect of the news on the market is yet to be developed.

Gold opened with stronger pretensions on the part of holders who asked 140¾ to 141, but there were no buyers over 140¼ to 140½. At a later hour, however, it was ascertained that the New York market had advanced at 1 P. M. to 143¾, which brought out several buyers, and end sales were made at 142½. At a still later hour 142¾ was offered and refused for round lots, and these figures may be quoted as the closing rates, against 140 to 140¼ on Saturday evening. The sales included $12,000 at 140¼; $5000 at 140¼; $3500 and $4000 at 140½; $5000 and $20,000 in two equal lots at 140¼; $3000 at 140¾; $1000 at 141¼, $2000 at 142¼, and $5000, (1000 and 4000,) at 142½. The sales of Silver included $700 in American half-dollars early in the morning, at 129¼, and $7000 at a later hour, at 133½ and 134. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange ruled at about previous rates until after the news, when it was held higher. Before the news a moderate amount of good clear Sterling sold at 149, a further amount of A1 at 151, and £6000 bank and private bankers' (3600 and 3000) at 155. In Francs we noticed sales of 50,000 Bank at 3 55. At the close, both Sterling and Francs were held at advanced rates, but nothing transpired to show the extent of the improvement. Private telegrams from New York quoted Bankers' 60 days' bills at 160 and short sight at 111¼, with Gold at 143¾.

Domestic Exchange was manifestly easier. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. premium, several of them supplying their customers at the inside rate. Outsiders, the sales included $26,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium, and $10,000 at ⅛, $[illegible] Boston sight at ⅛, and $60,000 at 9 16; $49,000 ten days' sight on New York at par, and $30,000 thirty days' at ½ discount.

Nothing of any moment was reported in Stocks or Bonds. There were some sales of Louisiana Sixes, particulars not reported. City Bonds are quoted at 22½ to 95 for the Consolidated, and 82½ to 84 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

With the exception of some further sales of State Treasury notes at 94 and 95c per dollar, nothing transpired in Uncurrent Money. Bank of Louisiana is quoted at 60 to 62½c. and 65c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 89 to 90c. Inside figures being the rates paid by brokers, and the outside amounts offered at their counters.

City Treasury Notes rule at ⅛ to ¼ and ¼ per cent. discount, national currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
Monday Evening, June 4, 1866. }

COTTON.—The movement was suspended this morning by a heavy rain storm, but still there were some little enquiry, and 60, 80 and 83 bales changed hands at about Saturday's rates. After the receipt of the Liverpool advices quoting a decline of 1d and quoting Middling Orleans at 12½d, nothing was done to show their effect, but the market was so completely unsettled as to prevent quotations. For the purpose of reference we repeat that on Friday evening Good Ordinary was quoted at 31 to 32c, Low Middling at 34 to 35 and Middling at 38 to 39.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have been receipts of 25 hhds. Sugar from the coast since Saturday—no Molasses. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, and there is a fair stock of Louisiana Sugar on hand but no Molasses. There is no demand, however, and the market is at a stand still. A small retail business is doing at 12 to 13c. per lb. for Common to Fair Louisiana, 14½c. to 14¾c. for Fully Fair, 15 to 15½c. for Prime, 15¾c. for Yellow Clarified and 16¼c. for White, 12½ to 13½c. per lb. for Cuba Sugar, 13¾ to 14c. for No. 14, 15c. for No. 15. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 50 to 52c. per gallon, and quoted in larger lots at 46, 47 to 48c. per gallon.

TOBACCO.—The receipts have increased. Supplies are coming in regularly, and the stock which is fair and ample, is accumulating. The assortment is very good, and buyers can now operate freely. Several foreign buyers have appeared in the market during the past few days. There is a fair enquiry and a more extended trade is now looked for. We have heard of sales of several small lots at 4 to 5c., currency, for Low Refused, 6 to 8c. for Good Refused, light and heavy 9 to 12c. for Common Leaf, 12 to 17c. for Fair do, 15 to 18c. for Good do, and 21 to 25c. for choice selections.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Rainy weather has interrupted outdoor movements, and operations have been restricted in consequence. Bacon continues in light supply and very much in demand, and prices have still further advanced [illegible] per lb., but the market for other products is unchanged, supplies, demand and prices being about the same as previously. Flour is dull, Grain and Feed are quiet, Lard is scarce and Pork is firm. For full particulars of the market we refer to the following remarks:

FLOUR.—The market is quiet but firm. The stock on hand is small, but the demand is only moderate. About 1500 bbls were sold to-day, of which 75 Low Superfine at $9 25; 100, 107 and 175 Low Extra at $10 50; 250 Good Extra on private terms, 280 do at $12 75; 65 do at $12 87½; 50 Choice Extra at $13, and 150 at $14 per bbl. On Saturday, not previously reported, 160 bbls sour Flour sold at $6 25, and 185 Low Extra at $8 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $9 50 to $10 per bbl.

CORN—Is in good supply and in fair demand, and prices were firmer to-day, but rainy weather prevented operations, and the sales were confined to 1,600 sacks Yellow Mixed at 82½ to 85c., and 200 White at 92c. per bushel. There were sales by auction of 5,000 sacks Inferior at 65c, and 500 White, damp, at 85½c. per bushel.

OATS—The market is well supplied but dull. We have heard of some small sales at 53 to 56c. per bushel.

BRAN—The market continues dull and unchanged. Some 300 sacks were sold to-day at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply but slow of sale. We quote Prime Western at $30 to $30 50 per ton.

PORK—Is in light supply and the market is very firm. There were no round sales to-day, but Mess is retailing freely at $34 25 to $34 50 per bbl.

BACON—Is scarce and very much in request, and prices have still further advanced ½c per lb. A lot of 5 casks Shoulders sold at 16c, and one of 25 casks Clear Sides at 20½c. per lb. It is retailing freely at 16c. per lb. for Shoulders, 19½c. for Ribbed Sides, 20c. for Clear Ribbed Sides, and 20½c. for Clear Sides.

LARD—The supplies are too small for important operations and only a retail business is doing at 24c. per lb. for Prime in tierces and 26c in kegs.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice 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 15 to 20c. for Northern.

STAR CANDLES—Are selling to the trade at 19½c per pound for 12 oz, 21c for 14 oz, and 25c for 16 oz.

WHISKY.—The market is well supplied but dull. There is only a retail business doing at $2 20 to $2 30 per gallon for Western Rectified.

BALE ROPE.—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 19½c. per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are filling orders at 29c. per yard in rolls and 31c. in bales.

GUNNY BAGS—We have not heard of any sales since those a few days since at 20c each piece for two bushel bags and 26c for four bushels.

SUNDRIES—New Potatoes are selling at $4 to $4 25; new Onions $3 50 to $3 60; Eggs at $18 to $20 per barrel; Chickens at $6; Geese at $10 and Turkeys at $35 per dozen.

COFFEE—Dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 25 to 29c. per lb for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise, are quiet; foreign are very dull. The rates are: ¾ to [illegible] per lb. for Cotton and 50c. per bbl for Flour by sail for New York, ¾c for Cotton and 50c. for Flour for Boston, 1 to 1⅛c. for Cotton, and $1 per bbl for Flour by steam for New York; ⅞ to 1c. for Boston. A vessel was taken for Boston to day at 50c. per bbl for Flour. We quote nominally ⅝d. per lb for Cotton by sail and ⅞d. by steam for Liverpool and 1¼c. per lb for Havre.

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 5, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Agnew, for Mobile.
Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Galveston. Perkins & Harvey
Bark St Peter, Goodwin, for Liverpool. I C Harris
Brig Hope, (British) Fernandez, for Havana. Master
Puig Bros

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lillian, Glenn, 27 hours from Galveston, to G A Fosdick—1st district 15.
Steamer Jennie Rogers, Radlin, from Wetumpka.
Steamer Blue Wing No. 3, Little, for Montgomery.
Bark Henry, Blair, 27 days from New York, to master—1st district.
Brig J H Kennedy, Appel, 25 days from New York, to master—3d district.
Schr Gabriel Alex, Vatorich, from St James Parish, to master—3d district 28.
Lugger Sea Gull, Henry, from Jennifer Bend, to master—3d district 28.

—STEAMBOATS—

Ruth, Dublin, from St Louis.
Gen J Q Gertman, Conners, from Vicksburg.
National, Sinnott, from Shreveport.
Ladoussine, Baramon, from Bayou Sara.
St Nicholas, Heno, from Bayou Sara.
Plain City, Bassett, from Port Jackson.
Cayuga, Ancoine, from Thibodeaux.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Blackbird, Germon, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 30th ult, bark Magdalen—brought up bark Henry and brig J H Kennedy.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark H G Emery, Fitz, 30 days from Boston, to master—Cargo ice to order.
Bark Lorena, Berry, from Boston, to master—Cargo, 849 tons ice.
Bark Shawmut, Hemmingway, from Boston, to master.
Bark J McCarty, McCarty, from Boston.
Bark Paramount, Wood, 45 days from Liverpool to G W Hynson & co—Cargo, 2550 tons salt order.
Bark Liberal, Bowden, from Philadelphia, to Geo A Fosdick.
Bark Stockton, Griffin, from Boston, to master—Cargo.
Brig Christopher Columbus, Arranda, 34 days from Palermo—Cargo, 2915 bxs and half do oranges and lemons 30 bbls wine and fruit.
Schr Friends, (British) [illegible], 16 days from Eastern Island, to L Volan—Cargo fruit.
Schr Annie C Rich, Ross, 25 days from Boston—Cargo ice to Rodger & co.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig William Henry, Bernard, from Havana.
Brig Nuevo Comercio, (Spanish) Durel, 9 days from Havana, to master.
Brig Lady Monk, Madge, from Havana—Cargo, 1691 bxs sugar, J Thompson & co.
Brig Robert Peel, Connor, 4 days from Havana, to E Bidgaux—Cargo, 770 hhds, 60 tcs and 60 bbls molasses to E Trudeau.
Schr Bonne, Gordon, from Mantle, (Mexico) to Mitchell & Dougher—Cargo, fruit.
Schr Mel, (British) Hardenburg, from Vera Cruz—Cargo to order.
Schr Billy Butts, Hewitt, from San Domingo, to Jos Kelly.
Schr Bregnano, (Mexican) Ribas, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 128 hhds and 100 bbls molasses to order.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamship Alliance—[illegible] bbls pork, [illegible] bbls beef, [illegible] bbls bacon, [illegible] bbls potatoes, [illegible] boxes candles, [illegible] casks bacon, [illegible] sks corn, [illegible] bales hay.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] sks corn and sundries.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark St Peter—1491 bales cotton.
HAVANA—Per brig Hope—1309 sks corn, 300 sks beans, 100 sks oats.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Lillian—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible]—do W C Mitchell—[illegible] hides, [illegible] E W Pillsbury—[illegible] head cattle, M Kane & co, [illegible].
WETUMPKA—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—[illegible].
MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Blue Wing No 3—[illegible].
NEW YORK—Per bark Henry—Ass'd mdse.
NEW YORK—Per brig J H Kennedy—Ass'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ST. BERNARD. [illegible]

THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situated in the Parish of St. Bernard, [illegible].

A large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible].

[illegible] ANTOINE CHALAIRE, Sheriff.

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools. New Orleans, June 2d, 1866.

THE annual examination of the City Schools will commence on the 4th inst. During the week the following schools will be examined:

MONDAY, June 4—"Hancock" school on Love street, between Delery and Tricou streets. "McCarthy" and "Washington" (Boys) schools on Paulina street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

TUESDAY, June 5.—"Washington" (Girls) corner Craps and Lesites streets. "Chalmette," corner Craps and Hospital streets. "Pontchartrain," Columbia street, Milneburg.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—"Lower Girls' High" school and "De Soto," Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren streets. "De Soto Branch," Good street, between Mandeville and Marigny streets.

THURSDAY, June 7.—"Fillmore," Bagatelle street, between Morales and Goodchildren streets. "Beauregard" school, Villere street, between Bagatelle and St. Antoine streets.

FRIDAY, June 8.—"Le Breton," (Boys and Girls) corner Bayou Road and Dolhonde street. "Bayou Road" school, Claiborne street, between Bayou Road and Esplanade streets.

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

WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

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, 38 Carondelet street.

A Farm on the Metairie Ridge for Sale.

A FARM of about 70 acres of Land, situated about four miles from the City, on the Metairie Ridge and one mile from the Half-way House. On the premises is a comfortable Cottage Residence and all necessary outhouses. This farm being so near the City, would prove quite profitable to a competent vegetable gardener. If early application is made, the place will be sold low. Apply to McKERREN & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street.

THE CONFEDERATE RECORD.

The undersigned proposes to publish by subscription, on the 1st of August next in alphabetical order, a record of the services of citizens of New Orleans, engaged in the late war, specifying the date of enlistment, arm of service, company, regiment and rank; nature of service, [illegible]. The desires and historical position of this publication will be contributed by Judge Alexander Walker. [illegible] WM. L. ROBINSON.

Tennessee Iron.

THE undersigned agent for the sale of Bellona, [illegible] Iron, [illegible]. C. M. SLOCOMB, 74 Canal street and 95 Common street.

SOULE & COFFEEN.

FROM this date the partnership between Messrs. [illegible] Soule & Alfred Coffeen is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Alfred Coffeen will take charge of the liquidation and will continue the Auction and Commission business for his own account. ALFRED COFFEEN, Liquidator. New Orleans, June 1st, 1866.

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. Evening Prayer, every evening at 7 o'clock, except Sunday evening, when Divine service will commence at a quarter before 8. [illegible] A. D. McCOY, Rector.

Family Hotel at Bay St. Louis. Kept by A. Boulanger.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the New Orleans public, that he has opened his Hotel at Bay St. Louis, and it is now ready for the reception of families. [illegible] A. BOULANGER.

Excursion Trip to Europe.

TICKETS from New York by the INMAN LINE of First Class Steamers to go and return to New York by any Steamer within six months, for $150 Gold, will be issued by ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier st.

WANTED.

A PURCHASER for the Stock, License, Inventory and Lease of a small 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. 18 Main street.

WANTED.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS who understands fine sewing. Apply at No. 10 Esplanade street.

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1866, 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.

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

FROM and after MONDAY, 28th inst., this Bank will redeem its circulation in actual current funds. CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

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., Holcomb Building, 74 Canal street, and 32, 34 & 36 Common st., adj. City Hotel.

Succession of Clementine Belloni.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. [illegible].—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 curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

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

ON and after Monday next, 26th inst., the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M. The ferry boat will leave the city wharf, foot of Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains. Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations, will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M. A. B. SEGER, President.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—THIRD DISTRICT Court of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on the 26th day of May, 1866, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 21,[illegible]—Lilly Jones, wife of James K. Benjamin, vs. her Husband—[illegible]. J. B. CHALON, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify, that on the 19th day of May, 1866, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit: No. 12,189—Mrs. Jeanne Florence Verrette, wife of Pierre Lacoste, versus her Husband—[illegible]. O. DUPLANTIER, Judge. [illegible] WM. WORLEY, Deputy.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. New Orleans, May 5th, 1866.

THE following Insurance Companies, comprising the Board of Underwriters of this City, will, on all insurances made on or after the 1st inst., return twenty per cent. of the premiums charged, in lieu of Scrip when the [illegible].

[illegible]

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, 66 Carondelet street. New Orleans, May 12th 1866.

ON and after this date this Company will return TWENTY per cent. of the premiums charged. By order of the Board. JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

Office of the Star Mutual Insurance Co., No. 14 CARONDELET STREET.

THE Company having increased its Capital, is now ready to take Marine, Fire and River risks at tariff rates. F. FORSTALL, President. E. AUGUSTIN, Secretary. New Orleans, May 8th 1866.

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 North, 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-players and Carorage.

[illegible]

Worcestershire Sauce, etc.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, (Lea & Perrins), [illegible] for sale by J. AYME, Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

Molasses!

[illegible] for sale by J. AYME.

AUCTION SALES.

V. GERODIAS & CO.'S SALES.

Succession of Dominique German—No. 26,739. BY V. GERODIAS & CO., J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. Office—Corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, July 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of Hon. W. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 26th, 1866, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in square No. 39, bounded by Urquhart, Great Prior, and Union streets, and designated by lot No. 171, on the plan of said Roffignac Marigny, said lot having, in French measure, 24 feet 6 inches front on Urquhart street, by 130 feet depth, bounded on the side toward Union street by lot No. 169. Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. Act of sale before W. J. Castell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, comprising the stamp of the Internal Revenue.

E. ROGER & CO.'S SALES.

C. Revelot and Son vs. A. L. Marks—No. 15,884. 73 Silk Cloaks and 1 Doz. Cotton Shirts. BY E. ROGER & CO., O. DEJAN, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, 14th inst., will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M., at their Salesroom, No. 40 and 42 Old Levee street, by virtue of an order of the Honorable Charles Leaumont, Judge of the Fifth District Court of this City, in the above entitled suit: Seventy-three SILK CLOAKS and one dozen COTTON SHIRTS. Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

S. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Store Fixtures, Lease and Contents, now [illegible] on a Turnpike and Oyster Road, [illegible]. BY S. M. JACOB, Auctioneer. Office, 26, Exchange Place.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 35 St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal streets, the whole entire Stock of a Oyster and Fruit Saloon, consisting of Fruits, Preserves, Wines, etc.; also, the fixtures of said Store and Lease, the whole to be sold in block. Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

GERODIAS & CO.'S SALES.

Succession of William Habe—No. 26,901. BY V. GERODIAS & CO. J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. Office, corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 5th of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, on Poydras street, No. 146, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 19th, 1866, the following named articles, for the account of said succession, viz: Sofa, Standing Desk, one lot of Mahogany, Planchs, Bedsteads, Tables, Book Case, one lot of Cigars, five unfinished Book Cases, eleven Desk Stands, ten Carpenters Benches, a lot of Lumbers, one Stove, one lot of Sundries, one grind Stone, two barrels of Varnish, etc. And on the same day, immediately after the sale, we shall sell for the account of said succession, in Franklin street, No. 136, one lot of old Furniture. Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

G. LEAUMONT'S SALES.

Succession of G. H. Leaumont. VACANT LOTS IN THE SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS. BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer. Sales Rooms, 69 Chartres street.

TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 3d April, 1866, and with the consent of the heirs of age, the following described property belonging to said succession, to-wit:

1. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, in the Third District, designated by Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 of Square No. 9. [illegible].

2. TWENTY LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District [illegible].

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District [illegible].

4. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District [illegible].

5. ONE LOT OF GROUND in the Third District [illegible].

[illegible]

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Succession of Henry Boyle—No. [illegible]. BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 42 Royal street, [illegible]: 1 GOLD WATCH, 2 TRUNKS and wearing apparel, 10 SHARES STOCK New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph, 1 BOND (No. 182) with coupons attached, issued by the City of Leavenworth (Kansas) for $440. Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Succession of L. A. W. N. Wolf—No. 26,599. BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866, at the auctioneers office, No. 42 Royal street, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 24, 1866, the following described property belonging to said succession, to wit: 1 Trunk containing Wearing Apparel, [illegible]. ALSO, A lot of American Gold. Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Furniture, Machinery, Soap, Camp-beds, Mattresses, Mule-shoes, Blankets, &c., &c. BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, June 5th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 42 Royal street, will be sold at public auction—A lot of FURNITURE, (assorted.) A lot of MACHINERY. 100 boxes SOAP. A lot of CAMP-BEDS, MATTRASSES and BLANKETS. 5 bags MULE SHOES. 1 lot SHOVELS. 1 lot HARNESS. 1 lot SEGARS and empty SEGAR BOXES, &c., &c. Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Sale on a Long Credit of a Most Agreeable Residence, situated on Elysian Fields street, between Girod and St. John the Baptist streets, with vast grounds, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit trees, etc. Also a Summer Residence in the town of Covington. BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, June 9th, 1866, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Girod, St. John the Baptist and Frenchmen streets, measuring 128 feet front on Elysian Fields street by 310 feet in depth between parallel lines; also, fronting on Frenchmen street. The buildings and improvements consist of a very agreeable frame residence, containing four rooms, two cabinets, front and rear gallery, back building, containing three rooms, a pavilion, containing a large room, with front gallery, wash house, wood and hen house, stable containing two rooms in the upper story, carriage house, well, three cisterns, fruit and ornamental trees; statuettes in the garden, also a bath house.

2. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Covington, designated by the Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in the square bounded by Boston, New Hampshire, Gibson and Vermont streets, with the buildings and improvements thereon; which lots measure together 170 feet front on New Hampshire by 300 feet in depth and front on Boston street. The buildings and improvements consist of an excellent brick residence, containing a hall, five rooms, a cabinet and gallery, back building, containing four rooms, stables, privies, etc., etc. The whole according to plans.

Terms—For the property firstly described, one-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, in notes of the purchaser, secured by special mortgage, and bearing six per cent. current and eight per cent. eventual interest. The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to vendor. For the Covington property, one-third cash and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with conditions similar to the preceding. Acts of sale (including the U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps) before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. The public is invited to examine the property, which is open for inspection daily from 8 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Sale on Account of Departure—Splendid Furniture. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville streets.

MONDAY, 11th June, 1866, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M., on Chartres street, No. 316, between Hospital and Barrack streets—All the FURNITURE of the Residence, consisting of a handsome mahogany parlor set, dining-room and bedroom sets, as well as bedsteads and bedding, mahogany armoirs, Pianos, looking-glasses, China flower vases, statuettes in biscuit de versaire, bronze and other clocks, extension table, etageres, Bruxelle carpet, sofa, tables, mantel-piece ornaments, glassware, crystal and crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of sundry articles, too tedious to mention; one lot of Pastel silver wares, in good order. Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. currency.

Valuable Property on Common Street. Succession of Marie Antoinette D'Aquin, widow of J. Aguisse—No. 25,272. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

SATURDAY, July [illegible], 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, [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 Winder & Co's. Saw Gins; also for the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va. They are prepared at all times to furnish Railroad Iron, Spikes, Chairs, and also Nails, Pressed Spikes, Spades and Shovels in any quantity and of the best quality, at a lower rate than these articles can be furnished by any other house in this city.

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 16th of June, and no effort will be spared to give general satisfaction.

BACHELORS' HALL, BAY ST. LOUIS, KEPT BY J. M. 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. J. M. KREBS.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES' WINES, BORDEAUX. J. RIVIERE & CO., 70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HATS. BLANGAND & GUITET, 40......OLD LEVEE STREET......40 Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes and Hats, from the best manufacturers.

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.

E. RICHARD. BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER, 160......St. Ann Street......160 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 the newest 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, &c. Repairs of everything belonging to the trade. Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 1710, P. O., New Orleans.

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 and before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, 75......Chartres Street......75 KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET. FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING, By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation. Suppers for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. Mr. FORGET continues his old prices.

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 rebuilding levees in conformity to the Act of the Legislature, and the Levee Commissioners appointed by the Governor by virtue of the Act." Proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring June 18th, 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 property designated in the Act of the Legislature. Bids will be received in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, and will be addressed to the Governor of the State. Only State notes, National Bank notes and legal tender received in payment of Bonds. The right is expressly reserved of rejecting all bids not satisfactory to the Governor and Board of Levee Commissioners. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

For Sale or Rent.

A SQUARE OF GROUND at Mandeville, four squares from the wharf, together with the improvements thereon, comprising three tenements, brick house with outhouses, well and cisterns, stables and carriage houses, wharf and bath house. —Also— Twelve BEDSTEADS, Seven ARMOIRS, Five DRESSING BUREAUS, Three BUREAUS, Forty CHAIRS, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c. SOULE & COFFEEN.

GREAT ALL-RAIL NORTHERN —AND— EASTERN ROUTE.

NEW YORK CITY REACHED IN 100 HOURS —VIA— New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

QUICKEST LINE OF TRAVEL From New Orleans to all the Great Commercial Centers and Resorts of Pleasure in the United States and Canada.

The greatest variety of routes to the same place is presented to the choice of the traveler, affording him the opportunity of interspersing his journey with Water Travel or selecting the short and swift ALL-RAIL LINE.

SLEEPING CARS IN ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

Through to	NEW YORK	In 100 hours
..	BOSTON	110 ..
..	PHILADELPHIA	96 ..
..	WASHINGTON	86 ..
..	RICHMOND	86 ..
..	VIRGINIA SPRINGS	70 ..
..	PITTSBURG	74 ..
..	CLEVELAND	72 ..
..	CINCINNATI	56 ..
..	LOUISVILLE	54 ..
..	CHICAGO	66 ..
..	ST. LOUIS	56 ..
..	NASHVILLE	45 ..
..	CHARLESTON, S. C.	65 ..
..	AUGUSTA	54 ..
..	MEMPHIS	28 ..
..	CAIRO	42 ..
..	NIAGARA FALLS	96 ..
..	MONTREAL, CANADA	120 ..
..	QUEBEC, CANADA	122 ..

Trains leave the Depot, at foot of Calliope street EVERY DAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Connecting at Jackson with Southern Mississippi Railroad, for Vicksburg, Montgomery, etc.

Through Ticket Office at No. 44 CARONDELET STREET. Open from 8 A. M. to 7½ P. M. daily, and from 5 to 8 P. M. on Sunday.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 1st, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows: [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......Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons......Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2800 tons......Nelson, Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Furber, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Weston, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons......Quick, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons......Whitman, Commander

The 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. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60, 2d do $—; 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, 20 Carondelet street.

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 [illegible] CITY OF MANCHESTER...... [illegible] CITY OF NEW YORK...... [illegible] and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. [illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

PEREIRE......Duchesne......Saturday, June 2
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 with railroad 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 58 Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 25 Carondelet st. Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to Mr. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 25 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. Boardman, 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. trains.

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

MEXICO.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

HAVING just dispatched the second steamship, the POTOMSKA, on this line, which will be a steamship dispatched every other week. Our ships are first class low pressure steamship, with unsurpassed accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to H. BARI & CO., 13 Commercial Place. A. F. Marshal & Co., Agents at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

To leave TUESDAY, June 5th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston......$[illegible]
Do. do. Indianola......[illegible]

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

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

Leaves FRIDAY, June 8th, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Galveston......$[illegible]
Do. do. Indianola......[illegible]

Freight by this steamer to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at same rates and on same basis as by any other steamer, now up for other above ports. Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. S. Austin, 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.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves TUESDAY, June 5th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

Bills of lading will be signed at the Agents' office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 2½ P. M.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates as per new tariff.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

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

REGULAR LOUISVILLE LINE.

Leaves positively on SATURDAY, May 26, at 5 P. M.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, etc.—The new, fast and unsurpassed accommodation steamer INDIANA, J. S. Neal, master, will leave this port for Louisville, Ky., and all intermediate landings as above. For speed, comfort and elegance of cabin, and attention and comfort to passengers, this steamer cannot be surpassed. A plan of her cabin can be seen and staterooms engaged upon application. For freight or passage, apply to MARTIN, DOLHONDE & COOK, Agents, No. 37 Natchez street.

W. and D. Urquhart vs. their Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 17,[illegible].—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the insolvents and to all other persons interested herein, to show cause within ten days from the date of first notification, why the tableau presented by the Syndic should not be approved and homologated and the funds distributed accordingly. By order of the Court. F. J. LAIZER, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of Aristide Bahuyeaux.

THE Creditors of the Estate are requested to present to the undersigned their claims duly authenticated, and the debtors to the estate are notified to pay, within ten days of this publication, to the subscriber. MATHURIN LEQUEUX, Curator, No. 10 Hospital street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

61 CAMP STREET......61 CAMP STREET, PRICES REDUCED.

THE undersigned respectfully beg leave to mention to his old patrons and the public, that the quality of his pictures are of the very superior kind, and the price reduced. We are making two lights [illegible] in all styles of pictures, especially in family groups and children's pictures. We are prepared to execute orders for copies of paintings. Copies or from life in the most beautiful style. We would call special attention to the beautifully colored porcelain pictures, which are not surpassed by any in the United States or the country. Please call and see specimens of our work before trying elsewhere. E. ANDERSON, 61 Camp street, N. O.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO., 130......Gravier Street......130 Between Camp and St. Charles Streets, IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Agent for the [illegible] Company of [illegible].

[illegible]