The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1870.

IS IT OR NOT A MONOPOLY?

The advocates of the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company insist that they are the friends of the people of this city because they seek to break down the [illegible] which the live stock dealers and butchers have enjoyed hitherto, and because they seek to cheapen the price of butchers' meat in our markets—that is they propose to break down one monopoly by establishing another. Now it is only necessary to read the act of the Legislature incorporating this company to be satisfied of its scope and effect. We have repeatedly analysed their charter, and our readers must now be familiar with its provisions. We have shown that the charter of the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company prohibits the landing of cattle for consumption in our markets, and other animals for sale in New Orleans, such as horses and mules, at any other landing than that of the company—that the language of the act can even be construed to include the meat of animals—either fresh meat or preserved—slaughtered in other States and brought to this city for consumption.

That we have construed the law correctly, the waivers made in the Eighth District Court by the counsel of the Slaughter-House monopoly sufficiently show. They have waived the right to prevent the introduction into this city, without paying tribute to them, of pork killed in Missouri, Ohio and other Western States, and they have also waived the right of exacting fees on the meat killed in Texas and brought here by the refrigerating process of the *West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company.*

Our cotemporary, the *Bulletin*, in its issue of yesterday, shows most conclusively that this waiver of right to exact fees on these preserved meats, is an assertion that they might lawfully be exacted. One does not waive that which he has no right to claim. If the Slaughter-House Company had no pretension to exact fees on preserved meat, they would at once disavow all right to do so. This waiver may be revoked at any moment.

Is there any citizen of New Orleans willing to place himself in the power of the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company? Does any one doubt for a moment that the company would establish a monopoly of the most grinding character, if no opposition were made to them? We see no room for making a distinction between this company and the Butchers which would be favorable to the former. The public interests are bound up with those of the Butchers, whose business is open to competition from any quarter.

We are assured that the Butchers' Association is quite favorable to the introduction of fresh meat from Texas by the refrigerating process. Their interests and those of the Live Stock Dealers are quite distinct. The former aim to purchase cattle at a low price, while the latter aim to sell them at a high price.

The Prosecution of Judge Dibble.

Mr. Henry C. Dibble, the accommodating Judge of Governor Warmoth, Mr. Pratt and Mr. McComb, was examined as a witness before U. S. Commissioner Urban, yesterday, in the case of the Butchers' Association versus Charles A. Weed, who seeks release from imprisonment.

Being asked by Judge Cotton, one of the counsel for the butchers, what he (Judge Dibble) had said on the bench of the Eighth District Court about Judge Bradley's decision, the youthful jurist replied: "Oh! I said I thought he had made a great fool of himself."

Here is a boy of 23 or 24 summers undertaking to pass judgment upon the opinion and decision of one of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States—a member of the highest court in the country, who was recommended for that position by his predecessor, Mr. Justice Grier, one of the profoundest jurists in America, and a man whose judgment as to the capacity of another is worthy of the highest respect.

Judge Bradley has been regarded for many years as standing at the head of the New Jersey Bar. He is old enough to be the father of Judge Dibble, and yet that flippant youth presumes to apply to him the term of "fool."

This is the convenient instrument of Warmoth, Weed, Pratt, McComb and Company.

WHAT THE METROPOLITAN POLICE ARE DOING.—This is the heading of four or five paragraphs in the columns of City Intelligence of our cotemporary the *Times.* The Metropolitan Police devote so much of their time and efforts to the suppression of the butchers and to the service of the Slaughter-House monopoly of Messrs. Pratt & Co., that they have none left to devote to the suppression of burglars and thieves. We think the Slaughter-House Bedouins of Algiers ought to be made to pay the city's quota for the support of the police. They are certainly more effective in stopping our supply of butcher's meat in the city markets than they are in protecting the lives and property of the citizens of New Orleans.

THE TIMES AND GOV. WARMOTH.—Gov. Warmoth testified yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Urban, that Mr. Charles A. Weed, Proprietor of the *Times*, had frequently been in consultation with him in regard to the slaughterhouse monopoly. This confirms our belief as to Mr. Weed's political sympathies and associates. It establishes that there are intimate relations between Gov. Warmoth and the *Times* newspaper. But this we have known for a long time.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.—It is a notorious fact that certificates of Mr. S. W. Carter, Governor Warmoth's Inspector of Stock, under the Slaughter-House act, testifying to the soundness of meat which he never inspected, have been freely sold on Carondelet street and elsewhere for several weeks, at $2 50 and $3 each.

This shows exactly how much the Inspector cares for the health of our people, and how he performs his duty under the law.

THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—The *Madison Journal* published at Delta, the terminus of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, says under date of the 14th inst., that Messrs. Ludeling, Ray & Co., the present purchasers of the road, have closed a contract with responsible parties to build the road between Monroe and Shreveport within two years, and that the repairs on that portion of the road which lies between Monroe and Vicksburg are so far completed that its officers intend giving a free excursion over the line from Vicksburg to Monroe, on the 4th of July next.

The Chancery suit of Henry R. Jackson and others, of Georgia, creditors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, versus the same, and Ludeling et als., has been continued over to the November term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for want of time.

There are rumors that the Stantons, of Boston, who are now constructing a railroad between Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Meridian, Mississippi, have entered into a negotiation looking to a completion of this railroad to Shreveport.

YOUNGER BY TWENTY YEARS IS THE APPEARANCE of the man of fifty, or the lady of—never mind how many summers—after he or she has charmed away the gray hairs with PHALON'S VITALIA. Pleasant, clear, and transparent. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For Baltimore—Thomas Marshall, Miss A E Marshall, Miss W Marshall, Mrs F A Hughes, Mrs [illegible], Miss Mary Pleasants, Miss Mary Payne, J H Robinson and wife, Mrs Howard Ivy, 4 children and servant, Mrs Mortimer and daughter, [illegible]. For Havana—Mr Coleman and wife.

STILL [illegible] THE [illegible].

The following letter, which has been addressed by the Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police in the parish of St. Bernard to the Parish Jury of the same parish, is another indication of the determined policy of the Algiers Slaughter-House Company, sustained by the authorities of the State government to destroy the butchers anyhow. The wolf will have it that the lamb muddies the stream. The Cavaroc slaughter-house is below the Algiers slaughter-house, is farther down the river, yet the offal from the Algiers slaughter-house does not give any offense to the sensitive olfactories of Sergeant Taylor. It is only the butchers at the Cavaroc slaughter-house who are to be complained of, and this only because they refuse to pay unlawful tribute to the Radical leaders and their slaughter-house allies:

METROPOLITAN POLICE, OFFICE SUB STATION FIFTH PRECINCT, Parish of St. Bernard, June 13th, 1870.

To the Hon. President and Members of the Board of Police Jurors, Parish of St. Bernard.

GENTLEMEN—I would respectfully call your earnest attention to a state of affairs at present in existence, directly concerning the health of the parish in general and the upper portion of it in particular, to wit: the dangerous, disagreeable and pestilence-breeding stench pervading the river bank from near the Barracks to Marasco's plantation. The primary cause of which trouble seems to be that the authorities at Cavaroc's Slaughter House, instead of having a projecting pier from whence refuse, offal, etc., thrown, would strike the river's current and thence be borne away, do now merely drop it from their wharf where it drifts into the circling eddies, rotting and festering in the hot summer's sun, producing the foul and noisome stench so loudly complained of by property holders and inhabitants along the whole river front of our parish.

Is it not possible to compel the Cavaroc Slaughter-house Company to attend to improving the matter? Or can the syndic be delegated with power to act in the premises?

The devising of some measures by your honorable body that will produce prompt action in the allaying or removal of the above loud crying evil, will, I am assured, meet with the hearty approval and merit the warmest thanks from the tax-payers and residents of the parish, who have called my attention to the subject.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
PHILIP TAYLOR,
Sergeant commanding Sub-Station, 5th Precinct, Metropolitan District, Parish St. Bernard.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Jackson Railroad Case—The McComb Party in Possession of the Road.—In the Eighth District Court, yesterday, J. S. Simonds, Esq., one of the counsel for the Jackson Railroad Company, made a motion for a suspensive appeal from the recent decision of Judge Dibble, declaring General McComb and party entitled to exercise the duties of directors of the company, and General Beauregard and others usurpers.

The motion was made by Mr. Simonds on behalf of General Beauregard, as President and stockholder, and C. Fellowes, as director and stockholder, and based on the ground that these gentlemen were peculiarly interested to such extent as entitled them to appeal to a higher tribunal.

Mr Simonds cited several cases in 21st Annual Reports to support his motion, among them the case of J. P. Sullivan et al. vs. the Old School Board, all of which the Judge held were not pertinent, and called Mr. Simonds' attention to the late case of the City Councilmen, who claimed to have a sufficient monetary interest in the revenues of the city to entitle them to appeal from a decision against them. The court ruled that the case was not analogous, and that in the case cited he had made a mistake in granting the appeal. The drift of the rulings of the court seemed to be that neither Gen. Beauregard nor Mr. Fellowes had any monetary interest unprotected, whether Beauregard or McComb was President of the company; that Gen. Beauregard's interest for salary as President ceased with the new election, etc.

Mr. Simonds closed by stating that he desired that the court should hold up the execution in case it decided that an appeal did not lie, so that the defendants might apply to the Supreme Court of the State for relief.

The court at the close ruled that the motion of appeal must be overruled, because the case was not appealable, there being no amount above $500 in dispute.

Mr. Semmes at this juncture filed a motion asking that executory process issue at once, which was ordered by the court to be entered.

After the entering of the order of court refusing the appeal, and the order of executory process, Judge Campbell, who had remained silent up to this moment, rose and said he desired to file a petition under the 25th section of the judiciary act, and to make an application for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, to act as a supersedeas.

Judge Dibble did not think the writ of error would lie to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Campbell replied that he could furnish authorities sufficient to satisfy the court.

Judge Dibble reiterated that he did not think the writ would lie.

Judge Campbell cited the celebrated case of Cohens vs. the State of Virginia, where the appeal was taken direct to the United States Supreme Court from the lowest court in the commonwealth.

Mr. Semmes contended the position taken by Judge Campbell, but it was to be shown whether the case, as at present situated, was one in which a writ of error would lie. He did not think a writ of error could be applied for until the matter had been finally disposed of before the Supreme Court of the State.

Judge Campbell replied that they had taken good care to see that the writ of error would lie.

Judge Dibble said the position assumed by Mr. Semmes was the correct one, and that the defendants must first exhaust the remedies allowed them by the laws of the State, that of applying to the Supreme Court of the State for a mandamus to compel him to grant the appeal.

Continuing, Judge Dibble said, addressing Judge Campbell, that if he would file a written motion waiving his right to appeal to the State Supreme Court, the court would consider and pass upon the motion for the writ of error.

Judge Campbell replied, "I will do no such thing, sir."

Judge Dibble then said he would not allow the writ of error. Some little discussion here arose as to the manner in which the rulings of the court should be entered in the minutes, Mr. Semmes suggesting that it should be in the precise words of the court, and not in the words suggested by Judge Campbell.

Judge Campbell, addressing Judge Dibble, said: "Very well, fix it as you please, only I wish it shown that we have asked that citation and writ of error shall issue, acting as a supersedeas."

Mr. Semmes contended that as the case was at issue on a summary proceeding by quo warranto to inquire into the right of office existing in the State, that it could not be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Campbell replied that this question was one to be passed upon elsewhere, and that his object was to apply to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for that purpose; he wished the fact to appear upon the papers themselves as well as upon the record, that he had applied for and failed to get redress by appeal allowed by this court.

Judge Dibble here stated that he had just been summoned as a witness in the United States Court; but he would take the papers and write upon them his reasons for refusing to grant the appeal. As to the application for a writ of error direct to the United States Court, he would take that under advisement.

Messrs. Hays, New and Semmes, of counsel for Gen. McComb, then procured the necessary papers for placing their clients in possession of the railroad, which was shortly after accomplished at the office of the Railroad Company on Camp street, Gen. Beauregard making no opposition, as he said the order of the court was peremptory, though it would be his duty to those whom he represented to seek relief from a higher tribunal.

The writ of possession was executed by Deputy Sheriff Dick, who entered the office, followed by Gen. McComb and his party and served the same on Gen. Beauregard, who read the same and acceded as stated, and assisted Mr. McComb in taking charge of the books of the office.

Gen. Beauregard requested that the employés of the road might be retained in office, to which Gen. McComb replied that the matter should receive due consideration.

Gen. McComb, further, alluded to the bitterness of the litigation which had been pending, but added, to Gen. Beauregard that he had only the kindest feelings for him personally, and therefore hoped he would accept his hand, which General Beauregard took, and expressed the wish that he might succeed in the management of a road which came into his own hands greatly embarrassed by the war, but was now turned over in pretty good condition.

Gen. McComb said that but for the controversy in the case he (Gen. Beauregard) would certainly have been retained in the presidency of the road.

Gen. Beauregard thanking him for the implied compliment added that he had done nothing but he conceived to be his duty to the stockholders of the road. He then gave directions to the clerks of the office to furnish the books and papers to the new Directors and retired. The latter proceed very shortly to the transaction of business.

Thus terminates the controversy for the present.

Jack Killeen.—This notorious character was delivered into court, handcuffed by Capt. Noble, of the Workhouse, in conformity with a writ of *habeas corpus* obtained by A. Gastinel, Esq., counsel for Josephine Killeen, alias Josey Brown, and after argument of counsel for the State and for defendant, Judge Leaumont decided to recommit the accused to the Workhouse.

The Warner Divorce Case.—The case of B. Rex Warner vs. Mary Eliza Hinckley, his wife, suing for divorce was yesterday decided by Judge Cooley in favor of Mrs. Hinckley.

The Slaughter-House Controversy.—The case of J. Stafford vs. C. A. Weed *et al.* was being examined yesterday, and the testimony taken at great length upon the application of Mr. Weed for a *habeas corpus*, he having been arrested with others as stated yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. Stafford, based on the Civil Rights bill. After the examination of several witnesses, the case was continued till this morning, while Mr. Fagan, the last witness examined, was still on the stand. The testimony in mass shows, but little not known or understood by the public touching the doings and intentions of the Slaughter-House monopolists.

Governor Warmoth, by courtesy, was the first witness introduced. The following report of his testimony is interesting:

I have known Mr. Chas. A. Weed since 1864; I don't know that he is either a director or stockholder in the Slaughter-House Company; have never heard him say so. I have understood that he was the editor of the *Times*; he has told me that he was the owner of the *Times*. We have talked over the subject of the litigation pending between the butchers and the Slaughter-House Company within the last few weeks. The conversations were held at my own house, at his house, at my office and on the streets. We simply discussed the merits of the controversy, its various phases, etc. Among those present during the conversation at Mr. Weed's house were Gen. Sheridan, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Stewart. This was about a week ago. There was no special object in the meeting, and no resolve was made, or plan for action agreed upon. This was since the injunction was taken out at the Eighth District Court.

Mr. Weed never insisted upon the use of the Metropolitan Police to enforce the order of Judge Dibble; I do not know that I ever said to Mr. Weed that I would see that the Metropolitan Police should execute the injunction; I am not a judge as to whether Mr. Weed has taken an active part in this matter; I have understood that he went on the bond in the injunction case, but he did not tell me so.

On reflection I do not think Mr. Weed was present at the accidental meeting at his house; he has called frequently at my office, and some times in company with Mr. Pratt, when the slaughter-house matter, among other things, was discussed; Mr. Weed, I do not think, ever told me he was a stockholder in the company.

I think I have conversed with Mr. Weed on the street on the subject of Judge Bradley's decision. Mr. Weed's opinion of Judge Bradley's decision was that it was a most remarkable one, inasmuch as the judge first decided that he had no jurisdiction, and then proceeded to decide upon the merits of the case. I concurred in Mr. Weed's opinion. We agreed that Judge Bradley's decision did not interfere with the injunction, but did not conclude to do anything. I do not recollect of having told Mr. Weed that the Metropolitan Police should be used to enforce the injunction. Mr. Weed did not then insist that the police should enforce the order of Judge Dibble. I do not remember that he said anything on that subject. I have never seen him in conference with Judge Dibble as to the enforcement of his order.

I do not know that he ever spoke to Judge Dibble on the subject. I never met him in consultation with the Board of Metropolitan Police, or the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police has acted under the injunction of the Eighth District Court, and I presume that was his only authority. I have never instructed him, but have, at his request, given him my views of what constituted his duties under the injunction. I do not visit the *Times* office often. Have been there once in the last year.

I instructed Mr. Carter to abstain from inspecting any cattle, other than those slaughtered, except at the slaughter-house over the river, at my own instance and no other. I learned from Mr. Carter that he had inspected at the Cavaroc place. Neither Mr. Pratt nor Mr. Weed insisted that Mr. Carter should not inspect at the Cavaroc. As soon as I saw in the newspapers that Mr. Carter was inspecting there, I sent for him and gave him my views of the law.

I did not order him to stop inspecting. I did not wish Mr. Carter to inspect at the Cavaroc place, and I gave him his instructions of my own instance, believing that he had been defeating the objects of the law. I had nothing to do with Judge Bradley's decision, nor was it my purpose to instruct anybody to go counter to it. These steps were taken, not in the interest of the Slaughter-House Company nor to the detriment of the butchers, but simply to enforce the law, which must be obeyed until decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I did not *direct* Mr. Carter; it was my purpose to see the law executed; my advice was given after the departure of Judge Bradley, and consequently subsequent to the decision as to the unconstitutionality of the act.

My purpose is to enforce this, and all other laws of the State, until I am prohibited from so doing by a court having competent jurisdiction. I do not know what Mr. Weed's opinion on the matter of my duty is.

I came to this decision as to my duty after consultation with Messrs. Weed, Pratt, Beckwith, and others, but such consultation had nothing to do with my coming to that decision.

Judge Dibble testified that he did not know what was Mr. Weed's opinion on the subject of the injunction; thought Mr. Weed agreed with him in his opinion of Judge Bradley's decision.

To a question asked by Judge Cotton, as to what he had said about Judge Bradley's decision, Dibble replied "Oh! I said I thought he had made a very great fool of himself."

Acting Mayor Emley testified, among other facts, that the Cavaroc butchers had asked him to have their meat inspected, but he had to tell them the certificates would not be recognized.

Mr. Emley also testified as follows:

I sent a city inspector to the Cavaroc Slaughter-House on Friday night to inspect meat. I did this in my capacity as Administrator of Commerce. I think he went there but one day. It is the duty of the City Inspector of Meat to inspect any cattle that may be designed for slaughtering, or meat for sale, and give certificates.

Mr. Pierce, Administrator of Police and ex-officio member of the Police Board, testified that it was left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Police as to how the injunction was to be enforced. This was a week ago last Saturday. A resolution was then passed directing Superintendent of Police, Capt. Badger, to obey the orders of the court, as far as they did not conflict with the decision of Judge Bradley.

[It is a singular fact that as yet not a sufficient number of the members of the Police Board have been enjoined by the order of Judge Bradley to break their quorum so as to prevent the transaction of business in violation of the spirit of the injunction.—Reporter.]

Col. G. W. Carter, Slaughter-house Inspector, was examined next. His testimony was mainly corroborative of that of Gov. Warmoth and other witnesses. He had acted, he said, on his own interpretation of his duties under the law.

Col. Carter also said, he had the written opinion of the Attorney General that he could fix his place of inspection, so he fixed it at the slaughter-house in Algiers. The Cavaroc butchers were willing for him to inspect their meat, but declined for fear of prejudicing their case in court.

On the 11th of June, pending Justice Bradley's injunction, witness deeming he could not legally confine his inspection, inspected on both sides of the river. Mr. Weed took no action, simply telling him the injunction of the Eighth Court would protect him. Gov. Warmoth told him the injunctions of Bradley and Dibble did not conflict. Witness thought differently, and offered his resignation, which the Governor declined, urging him to carry out the law as long as it was not decided to be unconstitutional. Mr. Weed had tried to impress witness with his (Weed's) disinterestedness, by saying he had bought stock above market price.

Judge Cotton offered articles from the *Times*, headed "Gasconaders," etc., to show Mr. Weed's interest. [Objections made, and noted by the Commissioner.]

Mr. Fagan, of the Butchers' Association, testified that Mr. Weed had said that he had lost $20,000 on account of the opposition of the newspapers to the Slaughter-house Company, and that he intended to get even with them.

The case was continued while Mr. Fagan was still on the stand.

Important Invention for Steamboats.—We yesterday witnessed on board the steamer Natchez, which leaves this evening for St. Louis, the operation of an improved derrick, or hoisting crane, invented by Capt. H. S. Blood, of this city. The machinery works by means of ropes and pulleys, operating on an arm extended from an upright attached to the vessel, and supported about midway the arm by a brace which acts at an angle thereto sliding up and down and raising or depressing the arm by being drawn up or down the upright by means of the pulleys, the arm being also moved round to any quarter by means of a small lever, worked at the bottom of the upright. By this means, the heaviest stage plank, we noticed, was hoisted and moved about at pleasure by a few men working the ropes and pulleys, and landed on the wharf, solely by the men on the boat. The advantages of such an invention in discharging and receiving freight are too obvious to require recital. It was used on the last trip of the Natchez, saving the steamer several hours time by expediting the movement of her cargo, and is very highly commended by the officers of the boat. The proprietor of the invention are Messrs. H. S. Blood, the inventor, Carson Mudge and E. K. Converse, whose office is at No. 58 Magazine street.

First District Court—Sentences.—The sentence of Geo. Taylor, who attempted to murder his wife, was postponed until Friday, 24th inst.

Officer E. Peyssant, Third Precinct, convicted of assault and battery on E. Levy, on the 2d January, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or ten days Parish Prison.

Michel Orso, for an assault and battery on a boy (Leon Thomas,) on August 18, 1869, $30 or fifteen days Parish Prison.

Nancy Butler, convicted on the 8th June of stealing, on the 15th May, a pocket-book containing $40, from Mrs. Julia Merritt, No. 159 St. Andrew street. Six months Parish Prison.

Bushrod Denny, convicted on the 9th June, of wounding less than mayhem, on the 29th May, Henry White, with a knife. Six months Parish Prison.

Mary Johnson, colored, convicted of an assault and battery, on the 22d March, on Kitty Murchardson, was fined $10 or ten days in the Parish Prison.

D. Graham, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, on the 8th September, on Thos. Casey, was fined $5.

The Grand Jury on Friday morning returned a true bill for murder against John Burns, the boy who shot and killed another boy, Jean Marie Campo, on the 28th of May, at the foot of St. Philip street.

The court was again occupied yesterday with the trial of the case of John Farrell, charged with the murder of Philip Dazet, committed on the 25th of December, 1869, near the Claiborne Market, the case having been continued over on Thursday. Attorney General Belden represented the State, and Robert Dalton, Esq., the accused.

Farrell appears to have been on a drunk, Christmas eve night, and to have provoked a quarrel with Dazet. There was some argument yesterday on the point that Farrell, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, must be discharged, because indicted before April 1st, 1870.

The jury in the case of John Farrell, charged with the murder of P. Dazet, were unable to agree and were locked up till 10 o'clock this morning.

Old Tricks.—We came within an ace a few days ago of being made the victims of a sharper, by a system of specious swindling, against which we think it our duty to warn our cotemporaries, as well as the business community. A certain well-dressed individual, with no little brass, readiness of tongue and speciousness of devices, presents himself in an office and asks for a bill, of an advertisement for instance, which he sees in the paper, just as if he belonged to the firm or was sent to the printing office to inquire, and should it be given him, as in the case of one of our cotemporaries, presents it under the assumption that he is the newspaper collector, and when paid, as is sometimes the case without the least suspicion, gives a receipt under an assumed name, thanks you and pockets the amount.

A few years back several newspaper offices and an express company were swindled by the same process. Persons should be careful in giving out bills, as well as in paying them, without knowing the party. Such swindlers will always be found ready with answers to lull suspicion and inquiry.

Mrs. Stamps' School Exhibition.—The Varieties Theatre was crowded with a brilliant audience Thursday night, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of Mrs. Stamps' Female Academy.

The exercises were varied and interesting, embracing vocal and instrumental music by a number of young ladies and misses of the school under the direction of Prof.'s Sipp and Van Hufflen, besides several in English, French and German recitations, and original composition by advanced scholars, some of which were quite creditable and well received.

The distribution of prizes and diplomas was accompanied with an eloquent and appropriate address by Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, which elicited frequent applause.

Policeman Playing a New Vocation.—The other night a policeman named G. B. Williams, invaded the premises of Capt. Ludecke, Secretary of the Police Board, situated on Annunciation street, and made way with some clothing left hanging in the yard to dry, during the night. Capt. Ludecke heard him, pursued him, caught him in the act of trying to escape by climbing the fence, the fellow's foot, having unluckily for him, caught in the fence, and took him to the police station.

Dr. Newman on the Infallibility Question.

The *London Standard*, of April 6, publishes the following letter from Dr. Newman to Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham:

Such letters, if they could be circulated, would do much to reassure the many minds which are at present distressed when they look toward Rome.

Rome ought to be a name to lighten the heart at all times, and a Council's proper office is, when some great heresy or other evil impends, to inspire hope and confidence in the faithful; but now we have the greatest meeting which ever has been, and that at Rome, infusing into us by the accredited organs of Rome and of its partisans (such as the *Civilta* [the *Armonia*], the *Univers*, and the *Tablet*) little else than fear and dismay. When we are all at rest, and have no doubts, and—at least practically, not to say doctrinally—hold the Holy Father to be infallible, suddenly there is a thunder in the clear sky, and we are told to prepare for something, we know not what, to try our faith, we know not how. No impending danger is to be averted, but a great difficulty to be created. Is this the proper work of an Ecumenical Council?

As to myself personally, please God, I do not expect any trial at all; but I cannot help suffering with the many souls who are suffering, and I look with anxiety at the prospect of having to defend decisions which may not be difficult to my own private judgment, but may be most difficult to maintain logically in the face of historical facts.

What have we done to be treated as the faithful never were treated before? When has a definition *de fide* been a luxury of devotion and not a stern painful necessity? Why should an aggressive, insolent faction be allowed to "make the heart of the just sad, whom the Lord hath not made sorrowful?" Why cannot we be let alone when we have pursued peace and thought no evil?

I assure you, my Lord, some of the truest minds are driven one way and another, and do not know where to rest their feet—one day determining "to give up all theology as a bad job," and recklessly to believe henceforth almost that the Pope is impeccable, at another tempted to "believe all the worst which a book like Janus says,"—others doubting about "the capacity possessed by bishops drawn from all corners of the earth to judge what is fitting for European society," and then, again, angry with the Holy See for listening to "the flattery of a clique of Jesuits, Redemptorists and converts."

Then, again, think of the store of Pontifical scandals in the history of eighteen centuries, which have partly been poured forth and partly are still to come. What Murphy inflicted upon us in one way, M. Veuillot is indirectly bringing on us in another. And then again the blight which is falling upon the multitude of Anglican ritualists, etc., who themselves, perhaps—at least their leaders—may never become Catholics, but who are leavening the various English denominations and parties (far beyond their own range) with principles and sentiments tending toward their ultimate absorption into the Catholic Church.

With these thoughts ever before me, I am continually asking myself whether I ought not to make my feelings public; but all I do is to pray those early doctors of the Church, whose intercession would decide the matter (Augustine, Ambrose and Jerome, Athanasius, Chrysostom, and Basil) to avert the great calamity.

If it is God's will that the Pope's infallibility is defined, then is it God's will to throw back "the times and moments" of that triumph which He has destined for His kingdom, and I shall feel I have but to bow my head to His adorable, inscrutable Providence.

You have not touched upon the subject yourself, but I think you will allow me to express to you feelings which, for the most part, I keep to myself.

Obituary.

SIR JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON, M. D.

The cable has announced the death of this distinguished physician and man of science, to whom the world owes the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform. James Young Simpson was born in Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, in 1811. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, where, in 1832, he took the degree of M. D., closing his undergraduate course with great honor, his thesis before the examiners being a production of extraordinary ability. He began his professional career as assistant to the late Prof. Thomson, and in the course of his duties collected the materials for his "Obstetric Memoirs," afterward published. In the year 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, succeeding Prof. Hamilton in that position. In the year 1847, Dr. Simpson first produced insensibility during accouchement by the use of sulphuric ether. During the same month this anæsthetic was applied by Dr. Morton in this country during the extraction of teeth. Dr. Simpson, after his discovery, devoted much attention to the demonstration of the safety of anæsthetics as employed in obstetrics, subsequently discovering the properties of chloroform, which he regarded as more manageable, and in other respects better than ether in midwifery practice. In 1849, Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, in 1852 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in 1853 foreign associate of the French Academy of Medicine. In 1856 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize of 2000 francs "in consideration of his services to humanity by the introduction of anæsthetics into the practice of midwifery, and the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform." The professional writings of Dr. Simpson are numerous and widely known. Of his Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions an edition has been published in this country under the supervision of Dr. R. H. Storer. His "Contributions to Obstetric Pathology," "Essays on Anæsthesia," and a "Treatise on Homeopathy," have also been republished in this country, with several memoirs relating to the history and antiquities of his profession. Dr. Simpson has done more for the reputation of the Edinburgh School of Medicine than any other one man. He possessed a marvelous natural capacity, with a vigorous constitution, which enabled him to do a vast amount of work. Apart from his official duties, Dr. Simpson had a larger private practice than any other physician in Edinburgh.

In January, 1866, Dr. Simpson's distinguished services to humanity received public recognition from the Crown. He was created a baronet, and in the same year received the honorary degree of D. C. L. In 1867 he presided over the Health Department in the Social Science Congress at Belfast, and since that time has led a life of comparative retirement.

The ladies of Beaufort, South Carolina, whom the events of the civil war deprived of their possessions, have turned their attention to a branch of industry from which they hope to derive the means of subsistence. They make the green oranges, which are produced on the plantations, into preserves, and send them to the North for a market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Free Delivery of Letters Restricted to Cities of 50,000 Inhabitants.

The Franking Privilege Abolished.

The Governor Organizing a Standing Army in North Carolina.

Bold Bank Robbery at Louisville.

Suicide of One of the Robbers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 17—SENATE.—The bill pensioning Mrs. Lincoln $3000 per annum was taken up by a vote of 31 to 21.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the bill with some force; it finally went over.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment restricting free delivery of letters to cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants was adopted.

Mr. Ramsay moved an amendment abolishing the franking privilege, and another amendment continuing the present system of free delivery of newspapers. Both amendments adopted.

Washington, June 17.—A Democratic caucus of fifty members, including four Senators is in session to-night to agree upon a National policy.

A paper is in course of preparation urging friends in the South not to nominate persons for Congress incapable of taking the iron clad oath unless their disabilities have been removed.

Washington, June 17.—The *Tribune* says: In Ackerman's nomination as Attorney General, we recognize a cheering sign that the Administration is determined to break down the idea that men who were carried into the rebellion, but have since frankly and honestly accepted the result, must forever be excluded from public trust."

Washington, June 17.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $721,000.

It is stated that the San Domingo Investigating Committee have closed their work, and exonerates Gen. Babcock, finding no evidence of corruption in negotiating the treaty.

Nominations by the President: Isaac P. Gray, Consul to St. Thomas; G. Willey Wells, U. S. Attorney for North Mississippi.

The *Star* says:

It turns out now that the report of a compromise between the friends of the Senate bill incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and the managers of the Tremont or Memphis and El Paso enterprise, is without foundation. In fact it is authoritatively stated that there is little or no prospect of anything like a consolidation or compromise.

The nomination of Ackerman was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate confirmed C. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Governor for Utah; Edwin L. Barney, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas; D. B. Cliffe, Assessor, Fifth District of Tennessee; John McClane, Postmaster, Corpus Christi, Texas.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to equalize bounties, which passed without opposition, and which Mr. Dawes said involved an expenditure of nineteen millions. The Goat Island bill was resumed. Mr. Washburne spoke, producing reports of the Engineer Corps to show that the island, if needed for military purposes, would all be required, and that it was worth, at the least calculation, five millions of dollars. He opposed giving this wealthy company, who had already received from the Government fifty-five millions of dollars, anything more. The long bridge between Oakland and Goat Island would materially interfere with commerce, and it was the duty of Congress to San Francisco and the nation to see that the navigation of the bay was not ignored. The bill was defeated by 80 to 51. District of Columbia business was resumed and occupied all day.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 17.—A four-story building fell to-day; one person seriously hurt, and another missing.

St. Louis, June 17.—The Peter Curran whisky case, after years of litigation, was to-day decided in favor of the Government. The property condemned is worth $15,000.

Richmond, June 17.—Governor Walker has signed the bill incorporating the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Co. This consolidates the Norfolk and Petersburg, the Southside and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, all to be under the management of Gen. Mahone. The anti-consolidation party had expected the bill would be vetoed by the Governor, and are much disappointed.

Wilmington, N. C., June 17.—The action of the Governor in ordering the organization of a standing army which will be composed entirely of his political friends is deplored by all the best men of the State. It is said he was mainly instigated by Senators Pool and Abbott. All Conservatives and many Republicans consider the action of the Governor entirely unnecessary, and likely to lead to the most serious results if not speedily abandoned. In all the Conservative meetings now being held all over the State, every species of outrage and all secret organizations are strongly denounced.

It is believed to be the earnest desire of the best men of all parties to have harmony and peace.

Louisville, June 17.—The Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was, this evening about 5 o'clock, the scene of a bold and daring robbery. Henry L. Pope, Cashier, was at the time alone in the bank. Two men entered; one, placing a knife at Pope's throat, threatened him with instant death if he uttered a word. The other saturated a handkerchief with chloroform, put it over his face, and threw a shawl over his head, and as soon as the chloroform took effect, carried Pope to a room in the back part of the building and locked him up. The robbers then proceeded, in a systematic manner, to their work of clearing out the bank. $60,000 in money was secured and carried off. $12,000 or $13,000 was left scattered all over the floor.

A clerk, who, returning to the bank at half-past 8 o'clock this evening, discovered the bank doors open and called in two policemen, who, hearing a groan from the rear of the building, discovered and released Mr. Pope from his disagreeable situation. He was still unconscious, and it was some time before he recovered from the effects of the drug.

The same bank was robbed about thirty years ago, when Mr. Parker, the bookkeeper was killed, and Mr. Julian, the cashier, was severely wounded.

The robber, Dix, was discovered in the act, and blew his brains out to prevent arrest. So far there is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery this afternoon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Berlin, June 17.—Herr Hubner, who was sent by the Prussian Government to inspect the South African gold mines, pronounces them worthless.

London, June 17.—Mr. Dickens left a fortune of 80,000 pound sterling.

Six monthly parts of Mr. Dickens' story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," are finished. The story is so outlined as to leave its completion easy. It is understood Wilkie Collins will undertake the task.

Florence, June 17.—A heavy silk crop is anticipated this season.

Paris, June 17.—The French Cable Company have abandoned the exclusive right to land cables on French territory, in consideration of permission to amalgamate with other companies.

Senators Ferdinand Barrott and Charles Enstanshe Corta are dead.

Havana, June 17.—The *Diario* and the *Voz de Cuba* comment favorably on President Grant's message to Congress on Cuba affairs. Everybody talks of it, and the Spaniards praise Grant's conduct. Prominent persons express the hope that Congress will send a special commission to the island to see matters for themselves and disprove the erroneous statements published in the United States concerning the situation here. The Captain General telegraphs that an important part of the steamer George Bupton's cargo has been captured. Some insurgents while carrying boxes of arms and ammunition into the jurisdiction of Mareyabe were surprised; four were killed and their train was captured; six more were killed and one taken prisoner. In Gibara jurisdiction, fourteen of the party only remain, who under the command of Colonel Lono, have fled to the Chaparra mountains, closely pursued by the troops. The dispatches do not state whether Col. Lono landed with the first party at Punta Brava or was at the head of the second expedition.

The steamship Guadaloupe, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, and sailed to-day for St. Nazaire.

Paris, June 17.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the Minister of the Interior declared that an early dissolution of the Chamber was not contemplated by the Government.

A deputy submitted an interpolation for the return of the Orleans princes and the restoration of their property.

London, June 17.—The will of Samuel Norton, of Liverpool, who left his fortune to a Roman Catholic Bishop, is invalidated by evidence of the mental capacity of the testator at the time of signing the will.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Cairn said the Irish Land bill gave tenants advantages unknown in England or Scotland.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 17.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 89⅛. Tallow dull, 45s 6d to 9d. Sugar to arrive easier, but not quotably lower.

Liverpool, June 17—Evening.—Cotton heavy; Uplands 10⅛@10⅜; Orleans 10⅜; sales 8000; exports speculation 1000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Lard firmer and not quotably higher. Pork higher. Bacon dull. Manchester advices are unfavorable. Yarns and fabrics heavy.

Havre, June 17.—Cotton closed heavy.

Paris, June 17.—Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 73f. 27c.

Frankfort, June 15.—5-20 Bonds opened firm, 95⅛.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, 1870.

The Money market proper continues in about the same condition as noticed in our previous report. The street rates may still be quoted at 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1@1¼ ℔ cent. ℔ month for second grade; 9@10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for A1 mortgage paper, and 11@12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 113@113⅛ (against 113⅜ at New York) and closed at 112⅞@112⅞ (against 112⅝). The sales included $3000 at 113⅛; $6000 at 113; $11,000 at 112⅞; $10,000 [illegible] and $10,000 at 112⅞; $60,000 at 112⅞; [illegible] $6000 at 112⅝, and $6000, $5000 and $10,000 at 112⅝. Buyers of any moment were supplied in silver. It is quoted at 109@109¼ for American, halves, etc., and 3@4 ℔ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

We noticed a fair degree of activity in the market for Foreign Exchange, but at easier rates, prices giving way under the steady decline in gold and the falling off in Sterling bills at New York, and ruling ¼ per cent. lower at the close. The business in Sterling embraced about £40,000, including £15,000 bill of lading at 123⅝@123⅞, £1500 clear and £2000 bill of lading at 123⅛, £7000 A1 clear at 123, £7000 bill of lading and clear at 123⅛, and £400 clear at 123⅛. In France 300,000 commercial were sold, of which 100,000 and 125,000 at 4.69⅛, and 75,000 at 4.62½. Sterling may now be quoted at 122⅛@122 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 122@123⅛ for bank; and France—4.65@4.62½ for the former and 4.60@4.56¼ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were more liberal, and with only about the usual demand rates ruled a shade easier. The banks continued to draw on New York at ⅛ ℔ cent. premium for small sums, but round amounts of bank sold at ⅛ premium, the business including $25,000, $30,000, $50,000 and $15,000 commercial sight on New York, $25,000 and $30,000 private bankers' and $70,000 bank at ⅛ premium, $10,000 bank at ⅛@3-32, and $10,000 at 3-32.

There was very little animation in Stocks, and the only sales reported are 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter House at $17 25, 200 Jackson Railroad buyer thirty days at $4 50, 200 Louisiana State Bank at —, 100 Mississippi Valley Levee Co. at $9, 100 do at $9 25, 100 do at $9 50, and 500 Ship Island at 12¼. We heard also of a sale of 100 shares N. O. City Railroad (yesterday) at $170 50.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

In Warrants $900 new State sold at 87, $20,000 old at 95, and a small amount of Metropolitan Police at 95, and $100 and $150 at 95¼. Dealers bought State at 86 and 87 for new and 94 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 97¼@98, and sold the former at 87@88 for new and 95 for old, and the latter at 98@98¼.

City Treasury Notes were in demand, but there were few or no round amounts offering. Dealers rates for small sums were 23@24 ℔ cent. discount buying and 18@20 selling.

We quote:

Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]		
Louisiana State Bank	18	75	
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]		
Union Bank	[illegible]		
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]		
Bank of New Orleans	[illegible]		
Southern Bank	[illegible]		
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]		
Crescent City Bank	[illegible]		
Bank of America	[illegible]		
Germania National Bank	[illegible]		
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]		
Louisiana National Bank	[illegible]		
Peoples Bank	[illegible]		
[illegible] Insurance Company	[illegible]		
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]		
Germania Insurance Co.	[illegible]		
Commercial Insurance Co.	[illegible]		
Merchants' and Traders' Ins. Co.	[illegible]		
Ship Island Canal	[illegible]		
Crescent City Slaughter House	[illegible]		
Mississippi Valley Navigation	[illegible]		
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	[illegible]		
Louisiana Insurance Company	[illegible]		
Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil	[illegible]		
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]		
Louisiana State Lottery	[illegible]		
Carrollton Railroad	[illegible]		
Jackson Railroad	[illegible]		
Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]		
New Orleans City Railroad	[illegible]		
St. Charles street Railroad	[illegible]		
Orleans Railroad	[illegible]		
Gas Company	[illegible]		
Louisiana State Bonds	[illegible]		
Louisiana State Sixes (old)	[illegible]		
Louisiana State Sixes (new)	[illegible]		
Louisiana Penitentiary Sevens	[illegible]		
State Levee Bonds	[illegible]		
State Bonds, Railroad Eights	[illegible]		
State Coupons	[illegible]		
Railroad City Bonds (Nominally)	[illegible]		
City Five Per Cents	[illegible]		
City Seven Per Cents	[illegible]		
City Ten Per Cents	[illegible]		
Jefferson City Bonds	[illegible]		
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]		
Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds	[illegible]		
Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]		

Specie and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER, No. 16 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

	Sold.
Quarters	[illegible]
Victoria Sovereigns	[illegible]
Old	[illegible]
English Bank Notes	[illegible]
20 Francs	[illegible]
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	[illegible]
Napoleons	[illegible]
X Thaler Prussian	[illegible]
X Guilders Holl.	[illegible]
Kronen	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Patriot	[illegible]
SILVER.	
English Silver	[illegible]
French	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]
German	[illegible]
Thaler	[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]
Species	[illegible]
Spanish Silver ℔ Unze	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 2750 bales, at still lower prices, showing a decline of about ¼c. We now quote ordinary at 15⅝@16⅛c, good ordinary at 18@18⅛c, low middling at 18⅞@19¼c, middling at 19¾@20c, strict middling at 20¼@20⅜c, and good middling at —@—.

The market opened dull and drooping, and was subsequently still more depressed by a decline in foreign exchange, discouraging telegrams from Liverpool, and a further decline at New York. Several orders, moreover, were cancelled. Under these circumstances factors found themselves compelled to meet the demand at additional concessions, which enabled several parties to come in who otherwise would have been compelled to stand aloof, and the business consequently summed up the fair amount noted above. Low middling sold down to 18⅞c, strict low middling to Liverpool middling at 19¾c, and strict middling at 20¼c. There was very little demand for the better qualities.

The sales for the past three days sum up 7450 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 13,450, against 13,900 last week and 11,300 the week before, and the week's receipts 6570 bales, embracing 736 from other delivery ports and 5834 proper, against 6467 proper last week and 1668 last year. Receipts proper since September 1st, 1,111,615 bales, against 780,550 last year, exclusive of 9112 bales from samples, etc. The week's exports comprise 20,851 bales, embracing 13,771 to Liverpool, 2976 to Havre, 3818 to Amsterdam, 365 to Vera Cruz, 1170 to New York, 207 to Philadelphia, and 14 to Baltimore.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		770
Arrived since last statement	1,[illegible]	
Arrived previously	1,173,174	1,174,649
		1,175,419
Cleared to-day	14	
Cleared previously	1,087,960	1,087,974
Stock on hand and on shipboard		87,445

To-day's exports were to Baltimore. Receipts proper since Friday evening 5834 bales, against 6467 last week, and 1668 last year, and since September 1st, 1,111,615 bales, against 780,550 last year, exclusive of 9112 bales supplemented from samples, etc.

FREIGHTS—Foreign freights have advanced, owing to scarcity of room. There are now no unengaged vessels in port. Though some shipments were made to-day at 17-32d for Liverpool, yet at the close 9-16d was the ruling quotation, Havre 1 1-16c. The demand coastwise is fair and rates steady at ¾c by the New York steamers.

TOBACCO—Since our report of last Wednesday the demand has been fair for France and Germany, resulting in sales of 234 hhds, viz: 5 hhds at 10 2-5c ℔ ℔, 1 at 10¾c, 11 at 10⅛c, 4 at 11c, 20 at 11 1-10c, 19 at 11¼c, 2 at 11⅝c, 7 at 11⅝@12¼c; 102, 36, 5 and 22 on private terms. The supply of heavy German Tobaccos is large. Prices do not exhibit any variation. We quote frosted 6@7¼c ℔ ℔.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common to Good Lugs	7 @ 8	7⅛@ 9
Low Leaf	9 @10	9½@10⅛
Medium	9¾@10¼	10 @11
Good	11 @—	11 @12
Fine	12 @14	12 @—

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869 hhds		7,[illegible]
Arrived past three days	380	
Previously	13,976	14,356
		22,[illegible]
Exports past three days	[illegible]	
previously	[illegible]	
Broken up for baling, &c	1,370	12,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared		9,[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 58 hhds Sugar and 23 bbls Molasses. The market is firm, with a good demand and light stock, and we quote inferior Sugar 8¼@8¾c ℔ ℔, common 9@10c, fair to good fair 10¼@10¾c, fully fair 11@11¼c, prime 11½@11¾c, choice 12c, yellow clarified 12¼c, white 13c. A lot of 2500 boxes Cuba Sugar, yellow clarified, sold on private terms. Molasses is quoted at 25@35c ℔ gallon for inferior, 65@70c for good fermenting, 70@75c for city refinery reboiled, and $1 for syrup.

Week's sales Sugar 600 hhds; receipts 316; exports 15 hhds. Week's receipts Molasses 91 bbls; exports 169; imported from Cuba 304 boxes, 327 hhds Sugar, 114 bbls from Belize, Honduras; 272 hhds, 24 tcs Molasses from Cuba.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Leonidas from Cincinnati, and Cherokee from Cincinnati, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is bare or nearly so of the lower grades, which are in request, and would command higher prices. Fine is quoted at $5@5 12½, superfine $5 25@5 50, double extra $5 75@6 ℔ bbl. The sales to-day embrace 650 bbls, of which 50 double extra at $5 50, 50 do at $5 62½, 100 treble extra at $6 25, 100 do at $6 50, 1000 treble extra at $6 [illegible], 200 do at $6 [illegible], do at $6 25, 200 do at $6 50, 200, 300, 400 and 500 treble extra on private terms.

Week's sales 15,000 bbls; receipts 35,600; exports 5333.

CORN—Is in good supply and very dull. There were sales to-day of 3500 sacks, of which 400 mixed, in poor order, at $1, 200 white mixed at $1 12; 500 do and 150 mixed at $1 10; 800 white mixed and 50 yellow at $1 12½; 200 mixed at $1 05, 175 do at $1 05; 100 and 800 choice white at $1 15 ℔ bushel.

Week's sales 26,000 sacks; receipts 30,695; exports 13,614.

OATS—Are in request and prices have advanced; 2000 sacks sold, of which 400 and 1000 at 65c ℔ bushel, and 700 at 66c. Subsequently 66c was asked.

Week's sales 19,800 sacks; receipts 41,[illegible]; exports 7776.

BRAN—Is dull at $1 10 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Week's sales 5600 sacks; receipts 11,179; exports 430.

HAY—Is dull at $28 for prime Western and $34 for choice.

Week's sales 1500 bales; receipts 10,065; exports 600.

PORK—Only a retail business is doing at $31 50@31 75 ℔ bbl for mess. It is quoted at wholesale at $31@31 25 ℔ bbl.

Week's sales 317 bbls; receipts 4502; exports 84.

BACON—Only a limited retail business is doing at 14¼c in shoulders, 17¾c for clear rib sides, 18¼c for clear sides, and 21@22c ℔ ℔ for sugar-cured hams. A lot of 75 casks clear rib sides sold at 17⅞c ℔ ℔.

Week's sales 115 casks and tierces; receipts 674 casks, 206 boxes, 264 tcs; exports 73 casks and tierces.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 17¾@19¼c; Northern 20c ℔ ℔.

LARD—Tierces are quoted at 15¼@16¾c; kegs 18½@19¼c.

Week's receipts 393 tierces, 197 kegs; exports none.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 13¼@13½c ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—There is nothing doing beyond a jobbing business from dealers' hands. We quote nominally prime 17¼@17½c, (gold duty paid) good 16¾@16¾c ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—The demand is only moderate and the supply ample, but mostly held off the market. Western rectified is quoted at 97½c@$1 02 ℔ gallon for low proof, and $1 05@1 10 for 100 proof. Bourbon $1 25@1 35 for patent, and $1 50@5 for pure. Spirits $1 10 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The higher grades of Rosin are scarce and in demand, but the lower grades are dull. We quote pale at $4@5 50, and No. 1 at $2 25@2 75 ℔ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine in good supply, and selling slowly in a jobbing way at 42@46c ℔ gallon.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1870.

Arrived during the past week 1691 Texas Beeves, 125 Calves and Yearlings, 484 Hogs and 598 Sheep.

Sold yesterday 1267 Texas Beeves, 125 Calves and Yearlings, 287 Hogs, 527 Sheep and 15 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale 427 Texas Beeves, 75 Calves and Yearlings, 287 Hogs, 527 Sheep and 1 Milch Cows.

Tex Beeves, corn fed	[illegible]		
Western Beeves, choice ℔ head	[illegible]		
Texas Beeves, corn fed ℔ lb	[illegible]		
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ℔ head	[illegible]		
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ℔ head	[illegible]		
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ℔ head	[illegible]		
Hogs ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]		
Hogs ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]		
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	[illegible]		
Sheep, 2d quality ℔ head	[illegible]		
Sheep, 3d quality ℔ head	[illegible]		
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible]		
Milch Cows ℔ head	[illegible]		
Yearling Cows with Calves ℔ head	[illegible]		
Calves ℔ head	[illegible]		
Goats, ℔ head	[illegible]		

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THE SONG GARDEN. Second Book. In addition to a practical course of Instruction, it contains a choice collection of School Music.
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Sent post paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston. C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
june 11 d&w

Wanted,

A WOMAN, either white or colored, for dining-room and parlor. Must come well recommended. Apply at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. je15 tf

Astrology.

MME. ANATA, the real true learned ASTROLOGIST, will only be a short time in this city. She can tell many rare and valuable secrets concerning the affairs of life. She can be consulted at No. 57 Gasquet street, between Marais and Villeré streets. She tells the past, present and future according to the Egyptian method. Price $1 for ladies and $2 for gentlemen. Will be consulted on all points, love, marriage, etc. The wonderful CONSTELLATED TALISMAN of the ARABS, which protects against all evils, and infallible against firearms. She can bring about good luck, make all enterprises successful, and marriages come true. She is also in possession of an infallible preservative against all kinds of conjurations and sorcery. Remember 57 Gasquet street. je15 1f

Change of Schedule.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1870.
ON and after SUNDAY, June 12th, the Passenger Trains will leave at 7 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
june11 6t

Wanted,

A WOMAN to Cook and Wash for a small family. Apply immediately at No. 267 Bourbon street, between Barracks and Esplanade. je15 tf

Office Barbarin Gas Light Company, New Orleans, June 7, 1870.
BY resolution of the Board of Directors held this date, and in accordance with the 14th article of the charter, the Stockholders of the company are hereby requested to meet at the office No. 21 Camp street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the modification of the Charter of the Company.
HENRY PEYCHAUD, Secretary.
je 9 12t

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 30 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.
ap23 1y

W. W. Washburn's PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART GALLERY,

113..........Canal Street..........113
Premium PICTURES in every style of the Photographic Art. Particular attention given to Copying and Enlarging Old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes and Card Photographs, and Painting in Oil and Water colors.
ap22 1m ep

Office Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, May 24th, 1870.
IN accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of amending the Charter, will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 30th June, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary.
my27 td

The White Sulphur Springs,

Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
FAMOUS for the Alterative Waters and Fashionable patrons, will be open on May 15th; capable of accommodating in view of the improvements made, from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway now run to the Springs.
The location is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, affording entire relief from Summer prostrating heats.
Excellent Bands and extensive livery in attendance, and every arrangement for the enjoyment of guests. FANCY and MASQUERADE BALLS during the season.
CHARGES—$25 per week, and $90 per month of 30 days. Children under ten years and Colored Servants half price. White Servants according to accommodations. Address
PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.
my29 1m

Grand Isle Hotel.

GULF SHORE, LOUISIANA.
THE above popular Hotel will be opened by the undersigned June 4, 1870.
No pains or expense have been spared to make it the ne plus ultra Southern watering places. Its surf bathing, salt breezy atmosphere, and abundance of fish and oysters beget no fulsome praises. The bar and billiard rooms are large and airy, and suppled with the best the land affords. Sloops and yachts are kept always ready for fishing and pleasure parties.
The new and swift steamboat, Capt. D. S. Cage, will run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Harvey's Canal at 8 o'clock A. M., and going to the wharf in eight hours. Mails must be sent on board.
Terms—$3 per day, $18 per week, $60 per month. Children and servants half price.
my 31 3m. B. MARGOT, Proprietor.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

BOYD, WILMOT & CO., Coal Merchants, Office—165 Poydras street, New Orleans. Pittsburg COAL. Anthracite COAL. Yard—Foot of Calliope street.
Coal delivered at the lowest market rates to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries, Steamships, Steamboats, etc. Office of Tugboat Ferns.
my11 1m

Removal.

FROM this date I have Removed my Drug Store from No 127 to No. 97 Chartres street, where I will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of my friends.
A. SCHWAB, Druggist, 97 Chartres street.
my28 tf

Law Books.

THE Twenty first Louisiana Annual Reports, Acts of 1870, including Extra Session and a General Assortment of Standard LAW BOOKS, as issued from the press, can be found at
J. F. SIRKMON'S
je11tf 28 Commercial Place.

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company of Louisiana.

BOOKS of Subscription for the remainder of the Shares of the Capital stock of this Company have been opened, in accordance with resolutions of the Board of Directors, at the office of the Treasurer, 18 Carondelet street.
The terms of subscription are five per centum cash, at the time of subscribing, five per centum payable on the 4th day of July 1870, and the remainder in instalments as called for by the Board of Directors, but not oftener than once in thirty days, and not more than ten dollars per share shall be called for at any one time in accordance with article fourth of the charter.
ALEXANDER BONNEVAL, Treasurer
je4 1m

Soda Water.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
REFERRING to my card of April 27th I here by announce A FURTHER REDUCTION in the price of Soda Water of Fifty Cents per Fountain, placing it from this date at One Dollar per Fountain, including cartage. T. A. WATERMAN.
my30 tf 38, 40 and 80 Baronne street near Common.

M. ELIE,

16..........ROYAL STREET..........16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufactures such as Pleyel and others. Also every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned. my14 1y

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,

(BAYOU BRIDGE,)
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars
OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a Respectable Family Garden for recreation, the undersigned has, through the influence of numerous solicitations, concluded to open this beautiful place, as a Public Resort for Families, and promises, with the accommodation the place affords to make it the most popular and respectable in the South. A band of accomplished Musicians, lately arrived from Europe, will discourse the best of Music every afternoon.
For Pic Nics, or any Associations who wish to enjoy the use of the place for a day or a few days, the most liberal inducements will be offered.
ap22 6m ALFRED MERZ, Proprietor

AYA PANA.

THIS EXCELLENT LIQUOR whose fame as a dessert beverage is generally known as well as its efficacy against Typhoid, one of the most dangerous and cholera disease in the South, and Yellow Fever cannot be too strongly recommended to the public.
This is very old and distinct extract from the Emporium AYA PANA, which was in use in the earliest times as a remedy against all epidemical disease.
The excellence of that the liquor Aya Pana possesses an unquestionable strength in the taste of the above mentioned disease, and not only in their birth, but moreover the whole organisation of the human body.
After this very important advice in which the great value of the liquor Aya Pana has been sufficiently proved the use of this delicious beverage should not only be recommended for the country but especially in the forest zone.
The use of liquor is generally great. Unfortunately there are many imitations of this liquor, in the country, that to make sure, any one is advised to ask for the genuine article, manufactured only by [illegible].
For sale at retail by all Confectioneries and Fancy Grocers.
And in wholesale by
DEJAN BROS., Sole Agent.
my30 1m 25 Customhouse street.

OFFICE OF
PASCAL IRON WORKS,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, April 18, 1867.
WE deem it for the interest and convenience of our customers in the south, and also with the object of increasing our extended orders, and maintaining a careful oversight of the same, to establish an
AGENCY AND DEPOT IN NEW ORLEANS,
For the sale of Our
GAS PIPE AND TUBING,
Boiler Flues, Flange, Valves, Steam Fittings, Pipe Vises, Pipe Cutters, Stocks and Dies, Other Tools of all Kinds, Pressing Pumps, Galvanized Pipe and Strainers for Well Sinkers and all articles connected to our trade. In order that customers may be supplied on the ∧ may want from us from time with the least possible delay, we have ALLEN HILL, as supplied by us at the Works, or by any other good makers in the country.
We therefore have made ALLEN HILL, of New Orleans, our SOLE SOUTHERN AGENT to whom orders for Pipe, either from the Depot in New Orleans or from the Works in Philadelphia will be addressed, for prompt attention as stated.
je12d MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Valuable—Entertaining!

EVERY FAMILY should have at least ONE Weekly Newspaper besides their county paper, every time it should be
THE BEST,
MOST ENTERTAINING, MOST VARIED,
AND THE CHEAPEST.
$3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3, $3.
Three Dollars pays for one year's subscription.
$1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1.
One Dollar for four months to the
MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER
The Oldest, Largest, and best known of southern family journals.
HON. JOHN FORSYTH, Editor in Chief.
It employs the best talent in the country.
Its stories are the most entertaining.
Its Poetry the most brilliant.
Its correspondence is from all important points.
Its Telegraphic Summary is a complete history of the week.
Its Commercial Review and Prices Current every Merchant and Planter needs—it is correct.
Its Agricultural Department is most full—Edited by Hon. J. A. LANIER.
Its Politics strong DEMOCRATIC and SOUTHERN.
It has been published uninterruptedly for Half a Century.
It has double the circulation of any paper in the Southern States.
Subscribe for the MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER! Only $3 a Year.
Get your neighbors to join you. Clubs of four one year $10. Clubs of four months on trial—send $1. Specimen copy free. Address
W. D. MANN,
ap19 2m d&w Prop. Register, Mobile, Ala.

MONTVALE SPRINGS, 1870.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, situated in Blount county, East Tenn., will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June.
The marked benefits resulting from the use of these waters in functional derangements of the
Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin, and the Cure of Chronic Diseases, attest their Medicinal Properties.
The buildings at Montvale have been repaired, refitted and repainted, and everything put in good order.
All the accessories for enjoyment and recreation at the best watering places will be found here.
The facilities for reaching Montvale this season are increased by the extension of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad and regular trains are running to Maryville, whence passengers are conveyed in coaches to the Springs, nine miles distant.
RATES OF BOARD.
Per Day, $2 50 per Week, $15 00 per Month, $50 00.
Address for Pamphlets containing analysis and description of waters, &c.,
JOSEPH L. KING, Knoxville, Tenn.
my20 1moeod

Law Office of John D. Freeman,

115 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Residence St. Charles Hotel.
IN addition to local practice, consultations with city Attorneys and Citizens in reference to Mississippi claims, will be held FREE OF CHARGE. Claims over $100 to our rest, ends of either Louisiana or Mississippi, will be taken for collection in any portion of either State. my19 1m

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing,

THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water proof composition. This, when coated with the Asbestos Roof coating, forms a strong elastic covering with a smooth surface of stone which is proof against burning cinders or coals. It is adapted to all climates and is the only composition roofing which will withstand the heat of the tropics. It is used for all kinds of roofing, including Cars and Steamboats, and Factories where the roof is liable to damage from acids.
It is insured by Insurance Companies at same rate as tin roof.
H. W. John's Lake Superior Iron Ore Paint—The best and most durable Fire Proof Paint in the world. It is adapted to Metal and Wood work of all kinds, and is fully equal to Red Lead for Steam Pipes and Boilers.
EARLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 115 Poydras street.
The celebrated Time Cooking Stove can be found in the above Depot. je27 1yRaw

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

This Yeast Powder is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it if you wish to prove its superiority not only over other Baking Powders but to the common methods of raising dough for making light, sweet and nutritious Biscuit, Rolls, Corn Bread, Buckwheat, and other griddle cakes, and Cakes and Pastry of every variety. Put up in tins, net weight, as represented.
For sale by Grocers throughout the United States.
Manufactured by
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
ap24 7w eod 69 New street, New York.

V. BIRI,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE.
Wagons, Cradles, Market-Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets.
Importer of
German and French Fancy Baskets, etc.
260 and 253 Chartres street, New Orleans.
my10 1y

Cullumms' Springs,

GEO. WALKER, Proprietor.
THIS RENOWNED SUMMER RESORT is now opened for the reception of visitors. It is located in Choctaw County, Ala., one mile from Bladon Springs and five miles of the Tom Bigbee River.
Terms of Board—$2 per day, $12 per week, $40 per month. my30 1m

A Toilet Necessity.

AFTER nearly thirty years experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it. The perfume of the Cologne disappearing a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. mh3 1y eod

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104 CANAL STREET.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1870, including unearned premiums of previous year	
On Fire Risks	$779,279 61
On Marine Risks	124,[illegible]
On River Risks	272,[illegible]
Total Premiums	$1,[illegible]
Less Unearned Premiums	222,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1870	$[illegible]
Losses Paid.	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Taxes	$[illegible]
Reinsurances and Return Premiums	[illegible]
Deduct Interest, Less expenses	[illegible]
Profit	$471,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks	[illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Notes Secured by Pledge	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
State Bonds	[illegible]
Scrips of other Companies	[illegible]
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	[illegible]
of Levee Steam Cotton Press	[illegible]
of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company	[illegible]
of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds, Grand Lodge of Louisiana	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds, Turners' Association	[illegible]
Odd Fellows Hall Association	[illegible]
Ice Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]
Judgment on Mortgage Notes	[illegible]
Cash on Hand	[illegible]
Total Assets	$[illegible]
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable July next, on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	[illegible]
Issue of Scrips for the years 1869 and 1870, payable in July	[illegible]
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1870	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. HOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me, the 3d day of June, 1870.
R. MAGNER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, 1870 it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay in cash on and after the second Monday in July, 1870, the interest on scrips for the years [illegible], and also six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

P. Fourchy,	P. Maspero,
D. Marmond,	M. Puig,
L. F. Generes,	P. S. Wiltz,
P. Z. Reif,	Jos. Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Chas. Lafitte,
J. J. Fernandez.	

jne6 tf

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

New Orleans, May 25, 1870.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the Affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1870:

Fire Premiums for year	$[illegible]
Marine	79,567 70
River	207,894 45
Amount earned Premiums	$[illegible]
Reinsurance and return Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums	$[illegible]
Losses paid and estimated as follows:	
Fire	$20,200 00
Marine	17,169 73
River	[illegible]
Taxes paid and estimated	[illegible]
Interest on Dividend of scrip	[illegible]
Stamps, Expenses, Less rent, etc. Less discount, etc	[illegible]
Leaving net profits	$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:	
Bills receivable	$[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks and mortgage	[illegible]
Premium notes	[illegible]
Loans on pledge of stocks on call	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Stocks of other Companies	[illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]

The Company have also unadjusted Notes, Stocks and Bonds of [illegible]. Forfeited scrip [illegible]. Less interest on scrip [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 25th day of May 1870.
A. SHELLEY,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at [illegible] per cent in cash on all its outstanding certificates of scrip, and also to pay in cash the scrip dividend to the holders of the certificates on the second Monday in June next.
They have also declared a scrip Dividend of [illegible] per cent, on the net earned premiums of the year ending April 30, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
J. C. DEDDEKE, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel H. Kennedy,
T. Boatner,	Samuel B. Newman,
P. H. Foley,	J. C. Garrard,
A. Chiapella,	A. Thompson,
Jos. Duke,	John Phelps,
A. Kimmer Bader,	E. M. Summers.

may 27 tf

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Safes.

AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, APRIL, 1870.

FOLGER & CO.,
37..........MAGAZINE STREET..........37
Agents for
HALL'S DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HALL'S VICTOR CHRONOMETER, NOVELTY and CRESCENT BANK LOCKS.
HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES have been pronounced, by the best New Orleans mechanics, superior to any ever made. They NEVER FAILED to obtain the HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited.
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES have NEVER FAILED to preserve their contents, although hundreds have been subjected to severe tests. may4 tf

Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.

FACTORY, on Tchoupitoulas Street, one Block above Louisiana Avenue.
BRANCH DEPOT, CORNER FRONT AND POYDRAS STREETS.

Ice at Wholesale and Retail.
Price—$13 per Ton at the Works.
" $15 per Ton delivered in any part of the city, in quantities of 500 lbs. Less than 500 lbs., one cent per lb.

Planters and parties in the country will be charged a very moderate extra price for package, etc.
Orders may be sent through the Postoffice.
may4 1m BOX 138.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.

Essays for Young Men, on the personal attraction of the sexes, and the happiness of TRUE MARRIAGE, when perfect manhood and perfect womanhood unite to consecrate the union. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
my27 3m

Daniel & James D. Edwards,

Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta St.,
—And—
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR,
and of every description of
COPPER, BRASS, IRON, AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES STEAM WHISTLES, etc.
COPPER STILLS AND WORMS
for Grain and other Distilling.
—Dealers in—
IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes, STEAM and HAND PUMPS,
STEAM and WATER GAUGES. Made and Repaired, BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING,
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
jan21 1y

Wanted,

A WOMAN, either white or colored, to do housework. Must come well recommended. Apply at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. je2 tf

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1824.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the south.
ap14 1y LEEDS & CO.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI..........Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
SHERMAN..........Capt. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS..Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B SOUDER..........Capt. [illegible]
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Geo. L. Norton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 18, at 5 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE..........25 00.
Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first class and steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Inman's Line of Steamers. Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.
The steamship UNITED STATES will follow, leaving SATURDAY, June 25, at 5 P. M.

For New York.

Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.
The steamship
MARIPOSA,
F. Kemble Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, June 18, at 5 P. M.
PASSAGE..........$50.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
To sail on FRIDAY, June 24th, at 6 P. M.
The magnificent A1 side-wheel ocean steamship
DE SOTO,
Morton, Commander,
will leave her wharf, Post 14, First District, as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. CREEVY, Agent,
25 Carondelet street, corner Gravier.
The steamship RAPIDAN, Whitehurst Commander, will follow, leaving on her regular trip.

For Attakapas.
THE steamer PRETENDER, [illegible] master, A. Mernier, clerk, leaving [illegible] SATURDAY, the 18th June 1870, at [illegible] taking freight for Bayou Teche, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, [illegible], Jeanerette, New Iberia, Fausse Pointe and St. Martinsville. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. SMITH, 47 St. Louis street.
je17 2t P. S. WILTZ, 34 Carondelet street.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.

The Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY at [illegible] A. M. connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at [illegible] A. M. Freight for the regular landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, Grand Coteau, New Iberia and St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the foot of St. Ann street.
On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at Gretna [illegible] A. M.
Passengers for Lafourche, Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bayou Black, Houma, [illegible] will be transported at through steamboat rates.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE, same day excursions.
On and after May 15, 1870, trains will leave either end of the road every [illegible] hour from the lake at 6 o'clock A. M.; last train from the lake at [illegible] P. M.; last train from the city at [illegible] P. M.
Buggies for Milneburg from the Lake more easily to the Depot.
A steam train will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS at 6 o'clock A. M.
A Horse Car will leave the old Depot, every morning at 6 o'clock, and the Lake one hour after the last steam train.
Passengers for [illegible] are respectfully requested to notify the Conductor of the [illegible].
Fare to (and) [illegible], 15 cents each way.
[illegible] C. YANDELL, Superintendent.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 136 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver plates, gutta percha. Consultations free of charge.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform. sept 1f

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418..........St. Charles St..........416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth on Aluminium plates, manufactured in the most elaborate manner. The Aluminium plate is far superior to gold or silver for comfort and strength, not being impaired by acids. dec8 1y

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