THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,169.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1867.

It is again rumored that General Rousseau will supersede General Sheridan in command of this department.

This is St. Peter's Day, one of the greatest interest in the calendar and history of the Catholic Church. It is estimated that as many as twelve hundred bishops of the church will be assembled at Rome, and the ceremonies of the day are expected to be of more than usual importance.

REGISTRATION.—We must seriously complain of the neglect of a great majority of our Louisiana exchanges to furnish correct statements of the number each of white and colored persons registered as voters in their respective parishes. We should pronounce this worse than neglect—that is, criminal indifference to the general desire of information on the subject, but for the fact that the same papers devote fresh pains and space in their columns to articles urging the people to register. Will our exchanges please bear this complaint in mind and furnish the exact figures, instead of mere approximate estimates, when practicable?

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

If any of our readers have attentively followed the Fenian trials in Ireland, we think they must agree with us when we say that they were the most remarkable trials on record. There was never a case where so much *fairness*—if we may use the word to express a general meaning—was shown to the prisoners at the bar, or where there was so much deference shown them by all parties concerned. The deportment of the counsel, the consideration of the Judge, the mode of examination, the courtesy of the Government solicitor, and of all persons connected with the court, were something remarkable when contrasted with the details of a trial now going on in Washington. Taking the worst of the Fenian criminals—Burke and McCafferty—as an extreme case, and one in which loyal subjects would be very apt to show strong feeling—and we find not one unpleasant incident to mar the perfect deportment of even a model court of justice. Only once during the trial of these men did the counsel for defence find it necessary to appeal to the court, and this was quickly withdrawn on explanation of the Queen's counsel, who spoke feelingly of the case, "I am here," said he, "to see that justice is done to the Government, and not to persecute these unfortunate and misguided men. God knows that I should rejoice to see them acquitted of every charge, and walk out of this house free from the taint of treason." The Judge's manner was even cheering to the prisoners—every question from the bench being calculated to bring out replies favorable to them; and his manner throughout seemed to show great sympathy for the men, and to say that if ever a doubt arose they should surely have the benefit of it. Such a trial is one to be remarked—to be remembered, and to be held up as an exemplar to other courts of law, not always courts of justice.

But with all the leaning to the side of the prisoners, they were convicted. After the fairest trial on record, they were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. It was clearly seen that the court would have had the sentence reversed if it had been possible; both these were the most serious cases of all. No one could fail to see, however, that the sentence made a powerful impression upon all concerned, and that it was hoped the Government would fail to approve the extreme penalty. Still more painful was it to decide upon the case in London. Earl Derby is said to have passed sleepless nights in reflecting upon it—though a large personal sufferer by the Fenian uprising—but it was finally determined that the law must take its course, at least in these two cases. It was evident also that this decision was a painful one to those whose duty it was to discuss the question and decide upon it; but, after much hesitation and delay, the sentence was approved and sent to the Queen for her signature. After this, few persons, even those friendly to the prisoners and to the cause, were prepared to say that the resolution finally arrived at was a wrong one. The entire British nation seemed to feel a sympathy for the condemned men when the final sentence had been given, and it was thought very hard that, after a reign of thirty years, during which no one had ever been executed for a political offence, it should at last have become necessary to resort to that measure. Even those who had, previous to the sentence, been the most bitter against the Fenians and who wished them all hanged, now confessed to a desire to have them spared. At the same time they were ready to admit that the Government was right, and that it was quite possible the necessity for capital punishment did exist; and if the Government had so decided, there was nothing more to be said upon the subject. This prospect, however, gave rise to several reflections, the chief of which are, first, that the British public is growing to dislike capital punishment; second, that despite John Bull's growls about Fenianism, political crimes are regarded with lenity; and, third, that public sentiment in the British Isles was shocked at the idea of these men being hanged, though individually it was acknowledged that the Government was right, and that nothing else, under the circumstances, could have been done.

Meantime the sentence was sent to the Queen, and pending its return public sympathy ran high in favor of the condemned. The bluest of Oxford Tories regarded them with lenity, and with a singular *non sequitur* attributed their crime to the teachings of that odious Bright, who "is a disgrace to the country;" while all classes freely expressed the hope that the sentence might be changed to transportation. But this sympathy for the prisoners proceeds neither from a sympathy with Fenianism, nor from personal sympathy like that so often seen in this country. But it is generally thought a mitigation of the offence that these men were misguided and acted upon impulse. The people believe that it was a cool, calculated crime; and the very idea of "patriotic fervor" raises a broad laugh of ridicule. No, the men committed a great crime—a crime with which the people can have no sympathy; there is nothing about the prisoners themselves to invite it, and yet they have the sympathy of a nation. There was nothing romantic in the case of Burke and McCafferty, and when on trial the public was generally against them in feeling; and perhaps freely expressed the opinion that they ought to be hanged; but when there was a seeming certainty of their being hanged, this opinion was quickly reversed. The explanation of this is found in the growth of the Christian religion; in the enlarged views brought about by the highest civilization; and in a spirit of humanity that has been increasing in England for five and twenty years—indeed, during the thirty years reign of Victoria Guelph. We have had several examples of this humane public sentiment, within the past two years, the most notable of which was the case where the British Government asked for clemency in the case of Mr. Davis and the defeated Confederates. After the sentence of these two Fenians, and before the Queen had commuted the punishment to transportation for life, the press of New York tried to sneer at this request, and advised England to practise what she preached; but any observer who wanted to be fair, could see the humane feeling in every step of these Fenian trials. And the attempt to make out these two analogous cases, was foolishly absurd. The Southern people, [illegible] to believe in States rights, and the right of any State to withdraw from the Federal compact, had no excuse for their revolution that would have been valid with any other nation on the face of the earth; but no such excuse existed in the case of Ireland, nor could the Fenian uprising be dignified by the name of revolution. Since there has been clemency in the case, exercised by her Majesty, the Northern press is silent; and this silence is eminently suggestive of a bright red blush of shame at the contrast presented in the two cases in which they endeavored to draw a [illegible]. In the case of Fenianism and of [illegible], it must be remembered, first, [illegible] crimes are as much crime as any [illegible] the sanction of a [illegible] second, that the [illegible] under the circumstances [illegible] for violence [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Central High School Exhibition.—A holiday was yesterday in this school, No. 39 Burgundy street. About noon the large building grew lively and pleasant in consequence of the number of visitors. A programme of exercises had been printed for circulation, but the order of it was necessarily departed from. Declamation by the young men was the prevailing feature. Before many of them had pronounced pieces it became evident that elocution had been well studied and rehearsed. Master Dreyfous gave "Lesignan à sa fille" with French fervor. "The Maniac," by Master Delesdernier, and "America Unconquerable," by Master Salomon, were excellent. Each recitation was quite beyond ordinary, and we cannot refrain from mentioning the power and accuracy of Masters Mount, Delouche and Ozane, in their efforts. Young Crane recited "The Polish Boy" with admirable feeling. This lad appeared to be the favorite of audience, scholars and teachers. In pathos or bathos he is entertaining. Every scholar who ascended the stage was listened to with marked attention by an overcrowded room. Hearty applause cheered the boys, and although yet to enter on the varied duties of life, their blushes attested that the praise pleased.

The second portion of the exhibition consisted of exercises in experimental chemistry, display of drawings and reading compositions. The boys are certainly well versed in practical chemistry, as their self-possessed manner proved while demonstrating the uses and worth of the study in hand; and it was stated that the scholars prepared the several ingredients with their own hands. Master Salomon acquitted himself creditably in a Latin oration. Master Fontaine possesses rare abilities as an elocutionist, and was warmly applauded. Numerous specimens of pencil drawings and crayons were inspected by visitors, and a crayon by E. Opitz was greatly admired for perfection of finish, as also a pencil specimen from the artistic hand of Otto Jacobi. Many pictures shown reflect credit on the producers, especially a full face of ex-President Lincoln in common pencil.

Mr. John Percival, the untiring principal, called attention to a framed photograph of four scholars—Delouche, Bourgis, S. and A. Gaiol—who have the honor of having been selected as cadets to the Military School in Alexandria. Delouche delivered a farewell on behalf of the cadets, to schoolmates, teachers and friends. There are four other scholars chosen for cadetship—Ferguson, Finch, Stith and one other whose name we did not secure. Mr. Percival especially complimented these graduates for their marked proficiency. Master Mount, with a proper air of comicality, recited "Charcoal," giving imitations of six or seven well-known intonations that are daily sounded in our streets. Master T. Raymond cleverly pictured the "Horrors of War"—a picture fresh in the minds of many of the listeners. Delesdernier rendered "Sligo" very well, but had the piece been omitted nothing would have been lost to the entertainment.

Several school Directors present announced that it now became necessary for them to attend another school, and after a few remarks by Mr. Kelly the audience dispersed, while the scholars mingled freely with friends and teachers. The entire performance redounds to the praise and credit of all concerned, and plainly indicates that as new systems are introduced greater proficiency is gained in practical education.

We defer till to-morrow, on account of want of room, our notice of the exercises in the upper and lower Girls' High Schools.

The Case of Jacob Barker.—The case of Jacob Barker, proprietor of the Bank of Commerce of this city, charged by J. M. Wiggins, with embezzlement of $21,000 deposited by him in said bank, was argued before Recorder Ahern last night up to a late hour by C. M. Conrad, Esq., on the part of the prosecution, and Hon. J. A. Campbell for the defence.

Recorder Ahern decided to dismiss the charge against the accused, on the technical ground that there had been transactions between the parties such as made the case one of civil rather than criminal process.

In Bankruptcy.—U. S. District Court, Judge Durell.—Meriwether L. Crawford, through Roselius & Phillips, attorneys, yesterday filed his petition in bankruptcy in this Court. Assets $15,020 92; liabilities $101,473 41.

So did Wm. T. Bartley, of the firm of Bartley, Johnson & Co., of this city, through Sam'l H. Torrey, Esq. Assets $35,272 42; liabilities $35,292 85.

Oxford Music Hall.—Miss Maggie Willett, a rather pleasing young vocalist, to judge by the favor with which she was received, made her first appearance at the Oxford last night. The hall is certainly a very cool one, and Messrs. Bishop & Co. are improving the entertainments every night.

An Escaped Prisoner Caught.—Tom Burke, alias "Tom Burke of Ours," a counterfeiter, and one of the notorious parties who escaped some time since, with four others, from the Parish Prison in this city, has been arrested on Lake Charles, near the Texas line, and is on his way back to this city, and will arrive here this morning on the Opelousas Railroad.

Died from Effects of Morphine.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of O. Quinston Stillman, aged 18 years, found corner of Bienville and Claiborne streets. Verdict—"died from an overdose of morphine." The deceased was a native of Monroe, La., where his mother resides. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Woolridge, Assistant Postmaster of the city, who, it is expected, will forward the remains to his mother.

Small Pox.—A colored man died of this disease yesterday, at the corner of First and Liberty streets, Fourth District.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, in the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Wade, at the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire originated in a front parlor, on the second floor, and communicated to the back parlor. The fire Department were promptly on hand, and the flames were confined to these two rooms. The damage by fire and water was considerable. Mrs. Wade was insured for $3000. The house belongs to Peter O'Donnell, and is insured for $10,000.

During the excitement and confusion created among the inmates who lodged on the third floor of the building, a lady, a Mrs. Strathie, was robbed of $3000 in currency. Another lady, who in her haste ran down stairs *en déshabillé*, lost or was robbed of $200. A negro man was arrested, charged with being the incendiary, but the suspicions against him do not seem to have much foundation.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—George Theodule alias Jamieson, colored, was tried yesterday on a charge of manslaughter, in having on Sunday evening, the 12th of May last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, gotten into a difficulty with another colored man, Joe Martin, and struck him in the left temple with a brick, thereby causing the death of Martin; all on the Lapré re plantation, about 12 miles below New Orleans. Accused was found guilty as charged in the indictment, drawn up by Attorney General Lynch. It appears that deceased was a relative of the accused, who was quarreling with another negro. Martin separated them, and while setting by the side of the third party, accused, for no other supposable reason than that Martin still wanted to prevent them from fighting, struck Martin. Mr. Fisk, attorney for accused.

In the case of DaRocha and others, a nol. pros. was entered as to the previous indictment for arson, and an indictment found, first, for malicious attempt to set fire to a house, against J. A. DaRocha and F. Dubos, as principals, and H. S. Davies and J. G. Becker, as accessories before the fact; and, second, for preparing combustible matters to set fire to a house, against DaRocha, Dubos and Davies, as principals, and J. G. Becker, as accessory before the fact. An application for reduction of bail of accused will be argued Monday.

A nol. pros was entered in each of the following cases: Michael alias Miguel Morera, charged with embezzlement, on complaint of Mrs. Sallerold; Michael Williams, alias Roach, and Edward Roach, alias Sheridan, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on Emma Harrison; Alfred Fisher, colored, charged with burglary, on complaint of Patrick Hand, and Page Reynolds and M. Gainis, charged with assault with intent to kill Joseph Bell, colored.

The Grand Jury found a true bill for manslaughter against Lucy Jones, colored, whose infant perished, it will be remembered, on account of her neglect, and was found covered with earth in a vacant lot.

A new trial was granted in the case of Henry Gaskins, convicted Wednesday of wounding Jacques Ouesty with a hatchet, and accused was allowed to enter the plea of assault with a dangerous weapon.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Marion Andrews, convicted of the murder of a fellow negro soldier, named Williams, in Penn's Cotton Press, was fixed for hearing Monday.

The case of Randall Burns, convicted of the murder of his wife, Ellen Burns, was continued till Monday.

RIVER NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS AND BAYOU SARA PACKET COMPANY.—Among the arrivals yesterday was the steamer Lafourche, of the above line, from Bayou Sara. Capt. Wm. Greathouse, her commander, is a gentleman who is universally esteemed along the line. To his energy and perseverance the company is indebted for their success. The Lafourche leaves again this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Bayou Sara and all intermediate coast landings. Mr. Bayby, her clerk, will be found in the office, ready to register your names and give you a state-room. The Lafourche is a fine boat and well officered.

IBERVILLE, FOR BAYOU SARA.—Punctually at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, (Sunday) Capt. Green will back out his fleet and elegant packet Iberville, for Bayou Sara and all way points. The Iberville enjoys an enviable reputation for punctuality in her arrivals and departures. No boat between St. Louis and New Orleans has better accommodations for passengers, or provides better fare, or is commanded by more skillful or competent officers. They all have long been identified with the Bayou Sara trade, and know the wants of the people along the coast. Mr. George Wilkinson, her clerk, never fails to make a friend of those whose good fortune it is to place themselves under his care, for a trip up the coast. We acknowledge our indebtedness to him for many favors received. A large party of excursionists go up the coast on the Iberville to-morrow morning. They will meet the steamer New Era and return to the city and be landed before dark. Every one that has ever taken a Sunday excursion on the Iberville, return delighted. Go early and secure rooms.

What Does He Mean?

We find in the New York *Times* of the 24th instant the following communication from its New Orleans correspondent, for writing which we do not think he had any warrant in fact or ground of justification. It is evident there is a systematic determination in existence to misrepresent the people of this city. We consider it unnecessary to refute so palpable a perversion of the truth as this correspondent undertakes to make to the people of the North. Dispassionate men will readily perceive the slanderous intent of the writer:

RECEPTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Monday, June 17.

This troublesome city is again exuberant in rejoicings over the opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery, which is supposed to reinstate Herron, Able and Monroe, and the old police force. Unless General Sheridan has officials acting in harmony with him, it will require 50,000 men to enforce this opinion in the Fifth Military District.

Further from Mexico.

The Monterey correspondent of the Brownsville *Ranchero* writing under date of the 15th of June, says:

By last night's mail we learn that Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia had been sentenced on the 11th inst., and would be shot on the next day.

No doubt can be entertained as to the shooting of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

The *Ranchero* says:

The Monterey mail brought us dates from San Luis Potosi to the 19th inst. From the *Periodico Oficial* of the 15th we glean the following:

Gen. Olivera, Imperial, would only surrender his forces at Queretaro after the fall of the place, upon honorable terms. The terms of capitulation state that he surrendered in accordance with established usages and laws of nations.

The Liberal officer, General Martinez, agreeing to this has been put under arrest, and the arms and other munitions of war taken from Olivera, were ordered to be placed back into the hands of that general and his men, just as they were before the capitulation. What was to follow is not stated.

In the name of high heaven, can such perfidy, treachery and mockery be tolerated on this continent!

The defenders of Maximilian and his Generals had arrived at Queretaro, and demanded thirty days' time in which to make a defense. This demand was indignantly refused by Juarez, and the court martial were ordered to sentence the distinguished prisoners according to law on the 11th.

This means sentence of death and immediate execution.

The news from the Mexican capital is that the Liberals had determined not to attack and assault the city, as by waiting a short time it would fall, and a great sacrifice of blood would be spared.

Interesting Correspondence—Maximilian's Account of the Condition of Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN TO MINISTER LARES.

MEXICO, Feb. 9, 1867.

My Dear Minister Don Teodosio Lares—The actual situation of Mexico deeply affects me. Every plan that has been adopted with a view to end our civil war, only makes it rage the more; and every where that an attempt is made to consolidate our Empire torrents of blood are poured out without obtaining the least advantage therefrom. It was hoped that when the Empire got rid of the French intervention our course of action would be felt in a salutary manner in favor of the peace and well being of the whole people. Unfortunately the contrary has taken place; and the ever lamentable defeats of San Jacinto and Monte de las Cruces, instead of serving to undeceive us in a fatally two of the bitterest recollections of the Empire.

Great advantages were promised to result from the experience, tact, loyalty and prestige of Gens. Mejia, Miramon and Marquez. The first has left the service under the pretext that his health is bad; the second has, in the first battle, wasted, almost without fighting, all the resources placed at his command; and the last, after having committed extortions, accompanied by the most violent measures upon all the industrious and peaceable classes of the people, set up an expedition that ill-planned and the bloody results of which will never be sufficiently well weighed.

Meanwhile, as the treasury is empty, it becomes necessary to raise forced loans so as to carry on certain branches of the public administration. These forced loans become impracticable, even when appealing to various processes and to decrees levying extraordinary taxes. These latter become more odious than productive.

On the other hand, the Republican forces, which were wrongly represented as disorganized, demoralized and kept up solely by the hope of pillage, convince people by their conduct that they form a homogeneous army, whose stimulus is the courage and perseverance of one chief, who are animated with the grand idea that they are defending their national independence, which they believe to be placed in jeopardy, by the establishment of our Empire. In so critical a situation of affairs the recourse to popular suffrage can no longer avail, because it would result in nothing but a vote from the few inhabitants in places occupied by the Imperial arms. The opportunity for such an appeal has passed, and we must now give it up altogether.

I have contracted a solemn engagement with Mexico to the effect that I shall never be the occasion of spilling any more blood. The honor of my name and the immense responsibility that weighs upon my conscience, both in the presence of God and of history, have fixed my resolution not to delay bringing evils so great to a stop at once. Hence, then, I await with the anxiety called for in this case, your advice as to the measures that you may deem opportune so as to settle the existing crisis in harmony with the ideas which I set forth in this letter, and you must look solely to the welfare and prosperity of the Mexican people, leaving entirely out of the question all interest both of a political and personal nature. I remain yours,

MAXIMILIAN.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes:

The Queen is about to perform an act of great munificence. During the five years that she has remained in retirement she has necessarily accumulated a large portion of her privy purse allowance, which under happier circumstances would have been spent in royal hospitality both to her own subjects and to foreign princes. Her Majesty has resolved to give no less a sum than half a million sterling for the erection of a convalescent hospital. The matter hitherto has been kept very quiet, but I have reason to believe that the money has been already made over to trustees, and the royal bounty will, before long, be made known officially. The new institution will be built more especially in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the Treasurer and other officials of that renowned charity will be among the trustees. It is proposed to spend about $200,000 in purchasing the site and erecting the building, and to keep the remainder of the sum in hand for the present. Of course, the Convalescent Hospital will be built at a considerable distance from London, so as to give the inmates the advantage of country air. The Queen is said to have been moved to this act of benevolence by the noble example of Mr. Peabody. It is possible that a recent action on the part of the Empress of the French may also have been an inducing motive. Her Majesty has lately given up a beautiful chateau near Lyons for a purpose similar to that which Queen Victoria is now promoting.

SEVENTY-FIVE GREEKS PUT TO FLIGHT TWO THOUSAND TURKS.—The insurrection of Tuesday does not appear likely to bring the Eastern question before the cabinets of Europe, in spite of the exertions of the Hellenic patriots. No coaxing can persuade it to venture beyond two hours' ride from the Greek frontier. One of those brilliant victories has been won, which is announced as rivaling the glories at Marathon. Seventy-five Greeks put to flight 2000 Turks, and burned a Greek village before their eyes. The battle was fought in the plain, within musket shot of the Greek frontier, and lasted three hours. Seventy-five heroes routed 2000 cowards supported by cavalry and artillery. They fired away all their ammunition, drew their swords—swords to cap in Hades, killed one hundred Turks, put the rest—infantry, cavalry and artillery—to flight, and marched off to Vrysina, which is probably a station on the road to Hades. A letter from Tanyl, dated the 16th of April, records this act of heroism, and concludes with these words: "Don't believe this is an exaggeration; it is the naked truth. I saw it with my own eyes while I was standing on the hill near the frontier line overlooking the field of battle."—*Athens Correspondent London Times.*

When is a family worth ten pence? When it has a Frank (franc) in it.

Decorating is a term which an English paper applies to catching herring in a net. The idea of drowning a fish will be new to most people, though the term is in common use among professional fishermen.

Sheridan's Letter to Gen. Grant.

Gen. Sheridan certainly pays very little attention to the forms of decorum in his relations to his superiors. His dispatch to Gen. Grant on the subject of registration calls on near the edge of absolute insubordination as anything of the kind we have seen lately. Being directed through the War Department to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until August 1, unless he has "some good reasons to the contrary," he assigns his reasons for not doing it without further orders.

If he is ordered to extend the time, he will do so. But he takes occasion to say that the Attorney General's opinion "opens a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on." He "regrets to differ with the President,"—but takes occasion to say that he "has been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism!" This is certainly very unusual and extraordinary language. We remember no parallel to it in recent military history. If Gen. Sheridan were engaged in a popular canvass, he might, perhaps, properly make such an issue with the President. But he is holding an appointment under the President, and is directed, as a subordinate officer of the army, to execute a certain law of the land. How can he sit in judgment upon the orders he receives from the President in regard to the performance of his duty? What right has he to recognize—still less to assign a reason for protesting against the President's orders—the President's opinion on the subject before the law was passed? Suppose every army officer should thus assume the right to sit in judgment on the orders he receives, and to hold up the President's private opinions as a reason for hesitating to obey his orders?

In this manner, as in his letters about the removal of *Gov. Wells*, Gen. Sheridan shows a great deal more of temper than is becoming the position he holds. The public will sympathize with his anxiety lest the *law of Congress* should be evaded, and the purpose for which it was passed substantially defeated. But we believe they would prefer to await the legitimate and regular action of Congress to correct the evils, rather than permit individual officers to reject the authority of their superiors and execute the law according to their own judgment and wishes. Such an example, set by a general of so high position and popularity as Sheridan, would be full of danger to the public service.

We presume Gen. Grant will satisfy Gen. Sheridan that it is not within his province as yet to overrule the orders he may receive through the regular channels of the War department.—*N. Y. Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President in Baltimore.

The Charleston Savings Bank Seized by the Military.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

News from Japan.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, June 28.—The following information at the Greek Legation, from official advices received to-day:

The utmost enthusiasm prevails at Athens on behalf of the Greeks. The City Council of Tripoli, in Morea, named a public square in honor of Damatra Copoulo, a native of that town, the heroic commander of a convent on Arcadia in Candia, which was blown up by its own garrison, who preferred death to slavery. The Greek Parliament has passed a law leasing the drainage of the Lakes and marshes to Greek and foreign companies. The work, when completed, will add millions to the wealth of Greece.

Washington, June 28.—The wife of President Juarez left for home, via New Orleans.

The Ordinance and Judiciary Committees have been in session.

Weichman's evidence occupied the court all day.

Week's Customs receipts $2,772,000, Internal Revenue receipts to-day $692,000.

Washington, June 28.—Col. Sam Tate, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and William Mingen, Democratic members of Congress from Ohio, have arrived.

Wilmington, June 28.—The damage done to the Wilmington and Weldon and Weldon and Manchester Railways by the late heavy rains have been fully repaired, and all trains are running through on schedule time.

Gen. Abbott, Gen. Estes, and other Northern men, owners of the mills known as the Bladen Land Co's, lately destroyed by fire, have requested the agent of the Associated Press at this point to emphatically deny that the mill was fired by unreconstructed rebels, as stated in Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald*. The fire occurred on Monday, and was purely the result of accident, or carelessness of employés; also deny the statement that Northern men are persecuted or driven from North Carolina on account of their political sentiments.

Baltimore, June 28.—The President arrived here and was received by Gov. Swann and an immense crowd. The President spoke briefly. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is easy to apply the word traitor to me as some have done, but I defy any man to put his finger on any great principle of the Constitution or of liberty that I have abandoned."

Savannah, June 28.—Hon. H. S. Fitch, United States Attorney, in answer to letters addressed to him, has expressed the opinion that pardons granted by the President blots out all disfranchisement and reinstates the individual in all his previous rights, which he cannot be defrauded of by any subsequent legislation. He says the elective franchise was one of the rights restored by pardon or amnesty. If a person thus pardoned was refused registration let him enter his protest for the consideration of the Commanding General. The Attorney closes thus: "Next to a usurpation of power there is no higher grade of political crime than a timid abandonment of rights."

Wilmington, June 28.—Cotton nominal at 23c. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 53c. Rosin steady at $2 80 to $2 65.

Savannah, June 28.—Cotton opened quiet with small demand; sales for two days 165 bales. Low Middlings at 24½c; receipts 310 bales.

Savannah, June 28.—Registered to-day: whites, 41; blacks, 215.

Richmond, June 28.—The following are the majorities of the blacks on registration to-day: Richmond 413; Chesterfield County 500; Henrico County 300.

The United States Commissioners have sent Scott Downing on to the United States Circuit Court to be tried for perjury in registering against the provisions of the Alexandria Constitution.

Charleston, June 28.—The Charleston Savings Bank has been seized by the military authorities for failure to pay full principal and interest to certain United States soldiers of Fort Moultrie garrison, who were its depositors when the war broke out. The bank is insolvent and in liquidation, and the directors refused to consider these depositors as preferred creditors.

Charleston, June 28.—Cotton inactive; Middlings 24½ to 25c; sales 60 bales; receipts 272; receipts for the week 1150; exports 3574; stock on hand 29,342.

New York, June 28.—The steamer Union, from Europe 18th, brings advices of the continued yellow fever epidemic at Mauritius—300 daily, 10,000 had died.

The Memorial Diplomatique says: The Empress Carlotta, hearing of Maximilian's capture and danger, appeared suddenly to recover clearness of intellect. She said the Mexican nation was incapable of so odious an act as to raise a murderous hand against the Prince, who had devoted himself with so much self-denial to the regeneration of that country.

The Czar of Russia left a million of francs for the poor of Paris. He is reported to have spent £300,000 in Paris. The Czarowitch spent £40,000.

Brigoway says he meditated the assassination of the Czar from his infancy.

New York, June 28.—Cotton market firmer; sales 1000 bales; Middling Uplands 26¾c. Flour declining; State $7 50 to $12 50; Southern $12 25 to $15 75. Corn dull; Western mixed $1 07 to $1 09 for new, and $1 12½ for old. Mess Pork $21 15. Lard unchanged. Whisky closed active at 35 to 40c in bond. Rice dull; Carolina 11¼ to 12½c. Freights quiet. Stocks strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold 138⅛. 5-20's of '62, with coupons, 110⅛ to 110¼.

Vicksburg, June 28.—Passed down: Silver Spray at 8 A. M., Quitman at 7 and Lady Gay at 8 P. M. River falling.

Louisville, June 28.—Sales to-day of 216 hhds tobacco, ranging from $2 50 to $25. Superfine Flour dull, $8 to $8 75. Wheat, new, $2 10 to $2 20. Corn, Prime White shelled, delivered, 90c. Bulk Oats 74c. Mess Pork $21 50. Bacon Shoulders 9c to 9¼c; Clear Sides, packed, 12½c to 12¾c. Lard, Prime tierces 11¾c. Raw Whisky in bond 30c.

Louisville, June 28.—River falling fast, 4½ feet water in the canal by the mark.

Mobile, June 28.—Cotton—sales to-day, 750 bales; Middlings 23¼c; receipts 70 bales; sales for the week 2300; receipts 413; exports 4142; stock on hand 17,711 bales.

Baltimore, June 28.—Cotton quiet, nominally 25c for Middling Uplands. Coffee dull; market favors buyers. Flour less active; declined 25c. Corn declined 5 to 7c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions firmer. Bacon and Bulk Meats wanted. Other descriptions quiet. Whisky nominally unchanged.

St. Louis, June 28.—Tobacco less active. Hemp firm, but unchanged. Flour $9 for Extra; $10 50 to $11 75 for Double Extra; $14 to $16 for Fancy. Corn dull and unsettled, but lower, 80c to 98c. Oats unchanged 73c to 78c. Oats $1 05 to $1 10. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard nominal 11¼c to 12c for Choice tierces.

Cincinnati, June 28.—Flour firmer and higher for Good to Choice grades; lower grades dull; Superfine $8 to $9; Family to Fancy $12 50 to $15. Wheat scarce and firmer. Corn dull and nominal 75c. Oats dull and drooping 65c. Rye $1 19. Cotton dull; Middlings nominally 23c.

Paris, June 28.—The following are among the Exposition awards: Louis Fraser, of Concordia parish, La., cotton; Victor Meyer, do., cotton; G. S. Lawrence, Louisiana, sugar; Mission Woolen Mills, San Francisco, blankets and flannels; Grafton & Co., La., cotton; A. Delpit & Co., New Orleans, tobacco; J. M. Humphreys, La., cotton; F. C. Williams, Richmond, Va., tobacco; J. W. Carroll & Co., Lynchburg, Va., smoking tobacco; S. Fournier, New Orleans, regulating tell-tale clocks; J. P. Sarrasin, La., perique tobacco.

London, June 28, evening.—Consols closed at 94⅝ for money. Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 28, evening.—Cotton market closed without any change; Middling Uplands 11d; Middling Orleans 11¼d; sales 12,000 bales. Advices from Manchester favorable. The market for goods and yarns showed a better feeling.

Frankfort, June 28, evening.—Bonds closed at 77¾.

London, June 28, 2 P. M.—Consols declined ⅛.

Liverpool, June 28, 2 P. M.—The stock of Cotton on hand is 40,000 bales below the estimates. Market unchanged.

Augusta, June 28.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 90 bales; Middlings 23c.

Rome, June 28.—The Pope issued allocution praises to the Bishops, for their zeal in coming to Rome. Bishop Spalding's health has much improved.

London, June 28.—Constantinople advices confirm the defeat of the Christians by Omar Pascha in Crete.

Advices from Japan state that Yeddo and three other ports will be opened to commerce in January.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, June 27.—The grand Masonic ovation in aid of the destitute and suffering Masons of the South, came off this evening at the Academy of Music, and proved a complete and gratifying success.

The programme included mixed performances both vocal and instrumental, and an address by Hon. James T. Brady, who was frequently applauded.

Jersey City, June 28.—The Presidential party took the 8:40 A. M. train southward.

London, June 27—Evening.—Consols 94⅛; Bonds 73.

Liverpool, June 27—Evening.—Cotton firm; prices unchanged, rather more doing. Middling Uplands 11d; Middling Orleans 11¼d. Sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions generally unchanged.

Poughkeepsie, June 28—Noon.—The Presidential party passed south, the train halting only two minutes. Neither speeches nor demonstrations made.

London, June 28—Noon.—Consols and Bonds unchanged. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £464,000.

Liverpool, June 28—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 10,000 bales; sales of the week 61,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and exporters. Stock on hand 768,000 bales, whereof 358,000 are American.

The New Law of Bankruptcy.

At this juncture the new law of bankruptcy is of eminent practical importance to render a condensed outline of its main provisions a matter of general interest.

The "General Orders and Forms of Proceedings in Bankruptcy," required to be established by the Supreme Court of the United States, have at length been promulgated.

All the Judges of the Court having left Washington to attend their several circuits, after having agreed to the leading outlines of the prescribed orders, of the Clerk of the Court found unexpected difficulties on questions of detail and points of discrepancy which had not been seen previously to getting the matter in type. To harmonize the whole system of rules and orders, and the elaborate and somewhat complicated forms (amounting to sixty-eight separate blanks) was a matter of time, and, perhaps, the official mind intrusted with the dispatch of this business did not move with proper celerity. At all events, the public impatience has been great, and due effect of the law has been postponed nearly a month, so far as the instituting of proceedings under it is concerned.

The laws of bankruptcy formerly passed in this country were very defective in guarding against fraud and concealment of property, and thus defeated, in a great measure, the true end of a bankrupt law, which is, or should always be, to secure to the creditors the full estate of the debtor, and to enable the honest debtor to start afresh, without the disabilities of an insolvent hanging over him. The present act appears to embody all the legislative guards that are possible to prevent collusion, and to detect and punish fraud and perjury.

The District Courts of the United States are made the only courts which are to have cognizance of proceedings in bankruptcy, and are required to be always open for transacting business under the act, exercising the same powers in vacation as in term time. The principal duties, however, involved in the process of procuring a certificate of discharge are to be performed by the Registers in Bankruptcy. The powers of the Registers are, to make adjudication of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of the bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proofs of debts, to make all estimates of dividends and all orders of distribution, to audit the accounts of assignees, to pass the final examination when no creditor opposes the discharge, and sit in chambers and dispatch there all administrative business connected with the law which the court or the general orders may prescribe. The orders provide that the time and place of the Registers, acting upon the cases in bankruptcy at their different stages, shall be fixed special orders of the District Court, or by the Register himself, acting under the authority of a general order made by the District Court.

The form of petition of a debtor to be declared bankrupt is as follows:

"To the Honorable ——, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the —— District:

"The petition of ——, of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, and District aforesaid, respectfully represents:

"That he has —— for —— months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at ——, within said judicial district; that he owes debts exceeding the amount of $3000, and is unable to pay all of the same full; that he is willing to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and desires to obtain the benefit of the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867.'

"That the schedule hereto annexed, marked A, and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains a full and true statement of all his debts, and (so far as it is possible to ascertain) the names and places of residence of his creditors, and such further statements concerning said debts as are required by the provisions of said act.

"That the schedule here annexed, marked B, and verified by your petitioner's oath, contains an accurate inventory of all his estate, both real and personal, assignable under the provisions of said act.

"Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be adjudged by the Court to be a bankrupt within the purview of said act; and that he may be decreed to have a certificate of discharge from all his debts provable under the same."

Before any warrant issues the petitioner must deposit fifty dollars with the Register, as security for the payment of all fees under the proceedings, which are to have priority of payment above all other claims out of the estate. It is next made the duty of the Register, if satisfied as to the facts, to issue a warrant in bankruptcy against the estate of the debtor, directed to the Marshal of the district, authorizing him to publish notices in such newspapers as the warrant specifies, and to serve notices on all creditors, that the payment of any debts to the delivery or transfer of any property of the debtor are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be specified in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issue of the same. It is also made the duty of the Marshal to take immediate possession of the property of the bankrupt, under the warrant, and to prepare, within three days, an inventory of all the property, and return to the Register.

At the first meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt they must choose, in presence of the Register, one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor. As soon as an assignee is appointed and has given security, the Register must assign and convey him all the estate of the bankrupt, with all books and papers relating thereto. There are excepted and reserved to the use of the bankrupt the following only: Necessary household and kitchen furniture, in the discretion of the assignee, but not exceeding $500 value; wearing apparel of the bankrupt, his wife and children, and such other property as may be exempt from execution under the laws of the United States or of the State in which the bankrupt resides. The assignee is to receive, out of the sale of the estate, in addition to all necessary expenses actually incurred, five per cent. on amounts under $1000, two and a half per cent. on sums between $1000 and $5000, and one per cent. on all sums over $5000. He is to give written notices of all meetings of creditors, after the first, and of all dividends payable by him in the discharge of his trust. He is to keep a strict account of all claims proved against the estate, and to give due notice to the assignee. Three months after an adjudication of bankruptcy, or earlier, the court, upon request of the assignee, is to call a general meeting of the creditors, to hear the report of the assignee, which shall be a full schedule, with vouchers, of all receipts and payments. In case a dividend is offered, the Register is required to prepare the list of creditors to receive it and forward it, specifying the amount each is entitled to, to each creditor, by mail. The assignee is to receive the creditors their quotas in such manner as the court may direct.

The like proceedings are to be held at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier, if practicable, and a third meeting of creditors is called by the court when a final dividend shall be declared, unless suits at law or other unavoidable delays may prevent.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The eight-hour law has passed the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature by a vote almost unanimous, both parties bidding for the popularity expected to be gained by its enactment.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1867.

The commercial week closes this evening with an increased movement in several departments of trade. Sugar and Molasses were in fair demand, at better prices for the former, and Western Produce exhibited considerable vitality, attended with continued steadiness in Flour, additional firmness in Oats, and a further advance in Corn, while operations in Cotton were on a more liberal scale, the transactions at the close summing up fully 2000 bales, at prices generally within the range of previous quotations, the market closing with a tendency to greater regularity. The sales for the week embrace 6650 bales, against 11,350 last week, and 9100 the week before.

We have again to report an inactive Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 137¾ to 138, against 138, the opening rate at New York, but subsequent advices being less favorable, it eased off, then reacted, and closed firm at 138 to 138¼. The cash supply was not considerable throughout, and as the demand was of a trifling character, only a moderate business has been done, embracing $3000 at 137¾, $1500, $5000, $2500 $7000 and $10,000 at 138, $10,000 at the same, and $3000 at 138¼. The sales of Silver included $500 in American halves at 131¼, 900 Mexican dollars at 141 and 2700 do. at the same, and 1500 do. at 141½.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been attended with very little animation. The offerings were more liberal, especially commercial bills, but the inability of parties to agree as to rates, as well as the unwillingness of drawers to accede to conditions demanded by dealers, prevented the negotiation of several heavy sums. Under these circumstances the sales were small, including the following bills to banks and bankers: £2000 bill of lading Sterling at 149, £5000 at 149 to 149¼, £2000 A1 at 149¼, £500 three days' sight at 150, and £3500 bank at 152. In Francs we noticed sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3.75, 25,000 bankers at 3.72½, 50,000 at the same, and 20,000 bank at 3.70. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 146 to 148½ for bill of lading bills, 149 to 150½ for A1 to first class, and 150 to 152½ for bank; and Francs at 3.77½ for A1 commercial, and 3.70 for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued dull and inactive throughout the day. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium, mostly at the former rate. The counter demand was light. The supply of commercial was limited, and the sales inconsiderable, comprising $15,000 and $20,000 bank checks at ¼ per cent. premium, $40,000 at ¼, $40,000 at the same, and $10,000 at ¼. The closing rates for commercial were ¼ to 5-16 per cent. premium for sight, ¼ to 3-16 for one day's, par to ⅛ per cent. discount for two to twenty days', ¼ to ½ per cent. discount for thirty days', and 2 to 2¼ for sixty days'.

Stocks were dull, no sales transpiring from the opening to the close of business. The transfers at the office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company for the week ending this evening comprise 101 shares. We quote Stocks as follows: Bank of Louisiana at $6 to $6 50; Louisiana State Bank at $25 50 to $29 50; Mechanics and Traders' Bank ($50 paid) at $58 to $58 50; Canal Bank ($50 paid) dividend, at $59 to $60; Union Bank at $61 50 to $62; Citizens' Bank at $157 to $158; Bank of New Orleans at $34 50 to $35 50; Southern Bank at $93 to $95; Merchants' Bank at $94 to $95; Crescent City Bank at $30 to $31; Bank of America at $146 to $147; First National Bank at — to —; City National Bank at $95 to $100; Louisiana National Bank $100 to $109; New Orleans City Railroad Company at $221 to $121 50; Crescent City Railroad at $136 to $137; St. Charles street Railroad at $88 to $90; Carrollton Railroad at $42 to $43; Pontchartrain Railroad at $60 to $62; Jackson Railroad at $6 50 to $6 75; Opelousas Railroad at $5 to $5 50; Levee Steam Cotton Press at $77 50 to $78 50; Commercial Water Works at $59 to $60 50; Gas Company at $154 to $156 50; Union Insurance Company at $70 to $72; Hope Insurance Company at $65 to $70; Germania Insurance Company at $38 to $40, and National Insurance Company at $96 to $98.

City Bonds were without animation, no sales being reported during the day. The Consolidated are still quoted at 89 to 90, and the Railroad Issues at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 56 to 60, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 72 to 73, Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 72, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 84 to 85.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $6000 City Treasury notes at 92½c per dollar, $2000 do at 93c, several small amounts at the same, and $2500 State notes at 80c. There was a better feeling in City notes, several holders being unwilling to sell at the ruling rates. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 48c per dollar, and State notes at 79 to 81c, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at 4½ to 5½ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share, free of Government tax, was declared, from the earnings of the past six months. This, in view of the financial difficulties against which our banking institutions have had to contend during the past six months, is a flattering evidence of the prudence with which its business has been conducted, and speaks well for the President, Mr. Layton, and his able coadjutor, Mr. Devereux, the esteemed cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a limited inquiry, and offered a fair prospect of business. Later in the day, however, a more liberal movement was developed, and as most factors evinced a willingness to meet the demand at the rates accepted yesterday, thereby enabling buyers to operate more advantageously, the latter came forward quite freely, and sales amounting in the aggregate to 2000 bales were effected, six buyers participating in the business. Prices indicated no material alteration, the greater portion of the lists sold realizing figures within the range of last evening's quotations, which were as follows: Ordinary 19 to 20c, Good Ordinary 22½c, Low Middling 24c, and Middling 26c. The sales for the past three days comprise 4250 bales, making a total for the week of 6650 bales, against 11,350 last week, and 9100 the week before. The receipts proper during the past week, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, amount to 2208 bales, against 2395 last week, showing a decrease of 187 bales. The week's exports embrace 19,112 bales, 4464 of which were coastwise, and 14,646 to foreign ports.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	......bales	102,[illegible]
Received to-day		350
Received previously		378,145
		369,695
Additional bales made from sampled, loose and damaged Cotton, pickings, samples, &c.		13,889—782,818
Cleared to-day	2494	
Cleared previously	666,816—	669,310 [illegible]
Stock on hand		[illegible]

The exports are exclusively for Liverpool.

TOBACCO—There was an active demand to-day, resulting in sales of 305 hhds., of which 90 hhds at —, and 215 Light refuses at 5c per lb. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote:

LIGHT.				HEAVY.		
	Inferior	and Trashy		Inferior	and Trashy	
Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]		Lugs	4	4½
Good Lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]		Good Lugs	5	6
Inf. to Com. Leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]		Inf. to Com. Leaf	7	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	7½	10		Medium Leaf	8½	10
Fair Leaf	10½	12½		Fair	11	13
Fine Leaf	13	15		Fine	14	15½
Choice Selections	15	[illegible]		Choice Selects	16	[illegible]

Week's sales 1090 hhds, receipts 445, exports 1159.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet but firm. There is very little disengaged tonnage in port, but not much offering for shipment. The rates are ½c per lb for cotton by steam for New York and Boston, and ¾c for Philadelphia, steam for New York and Boston 45c per sack for corn, 90c per bbl for flour, $1 25 per bbl for pork, and $10 to $11 per hhd for tobacco. Sail for Liverpool ⅝d per lb for cotton, sail 1-32d to ⅛d for cotton, 45s 6d per hhd for tobacco. Sail for Havre 1¼c per lb for cotton. Steam for Liverpool 50s per hhd for tobacco.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—A lot of 5 or 6 bbls Louisiana Molasses, this, received a day or two since, sold on private terms. The stock of Louisiana Sugar is light, and only a retail business is doing in consequence, at 11c per lb for Good Fair, 14½ to 14¾c for Prime, 11½ to 15c for Yellow Clarified, and 15½ to 16c for White. There is no Louisiana Molasses in market. The stock of Cuba on hand is moderate, and the demand appears to be increasing, and prices are looking up. There was again a good inquiry to-day, but no sales have transpired since those of 303 hhds reported yesterday. The last prices which have transpired were 11⅝ to 12½c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13, and 14½ to 15½c for Nos. 18 and 20. The stock of Cuba Molasses is large, but there is little or no demand. It is quoted at 47½ to 50c per gallon. Prime Porto Rico Sugar is retailing at 13½c per lb.

Week's receipts 10 hhds Sugar, 31 bbls Molasses, production of Louisiana, exports 13 hhds Sugar, 3 bbls Molasses; no imports.

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

FLOUR—We have not any changes to note since yesterday. The market continues quiet, but steady and firm, with a light stock and fair demand for the local trade. The sales to-day comprise 500 bbls, of which 25, on its merits, at $7; 81 do at $12 50, 113 do at $13, 43 do at $14, 25 Choice Extra at $16 25, 25 do at $16 50, 150 at $17, and 100 at — per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $9, now do at $10 50, Double Extra at $11 50 to $12, and Treble Extra at $13 50 to $14 per bbl. Yesterday, not previously reported, 500 bbls were sold, of which 200 in lots on the merits, 100 near Treble Extra, and 200 round Treble Extra on private terms.

Week's sales 3500 bbls, receipts 3546, exports 2106.

CORN—The stock being very light buyers are holding off; prices, however, show a further upward tendency. The sales to-day are confined to 2686 sacks, of which 596 Mixed at $1 10, 300 do at $1 10, 150 White Mixed and 1000 White at $1 20, 140 White at $1 22½, 300 Choice White at $1 22½ to $1 25, and 200 do at $1 25 per bushel. Some 1700 bags Inferior sold at auction at 90c to $1 per bushel.

Week's sales 51,159, receipts 25,389, exports 25,339.

OATS—Are scarce, and are in fair demand at yesterday's prices, 500 sacks having sold, of which 100, 200 and 200 at 80c per bushel.

Week's sales 12,350 sacks, receipts 5077, exports 835.

BRAN—Is dull and prices are easier for buyers; 100 sacks have sold at $2 25 per 100 lbs.

Week's receipts 2643 sacks.

HAY—Is in fair demand, and the market is firmer. Sales are making to the trade at $14 to $18 per ton for Inferior Western, $22 to $24 for Fair, $24 to $26 for Prime, and $27 for Choice.

Week's receipts 1375 bales.

PORK—The market is dull. There were sales to-day, however, of 21, 50 and 100 bbls over-weight Mess at $23 per bbl. It is retailing at $23 50 per bbl.

Week's sales 800 bbls, receipts 720, exports 349.

BACON—Is in fair demand in a jobbing way; 25 tcs Sugar-Cured Hams sold, in two lots, at 17c; and 30 casks Shoulders, in five lots, at 10c. Shoulders are retailing at 10¼c, Ribbed Sides 12c, Clear Sides 12 to 13¼c, and Sugar-Cured Hams 15½ to 17¼c per lb.

Week's receipts 648 casks, 100 boxes; exports 86 casks.

LARD—We have not any sales to report, but quote Prime, in tierces, at 12½ to 12¾c, in kegs 13¼ to 13½c.

Week's receipts 434 tcs, 854 kegs; exports 1200 kegs.

GREEN MEAT—Dry-salted Shoulders are selling, in jobbing lots, from store, at 9c per lb.

TEXAS BEEF—Is in light demand and fair supply at $13 to $14 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is plenty and dull at 25 to 32c for choice Northern, and 15 to 20c per lb for Western.

CHEESE—The supply is large, but mostly poor in quality. The demand continues light, at 14 to 15c per lb for choice Northern, and 16c for good Northern.

LARD OIL—We quote Lard Oil at $1 12½ per gallon.

STARCH—We quote 7¾c per lb for Western.

STAR CANDLES—The stock is light, the demand is moderate. No. 12 is held at 16c, No. 13 at 17c, No. 14 at 18c, and full weight at 20c per lb.

TALLOW—Is held at 9½ to 10c for country rendered, and 10¼c per lb for city rendered.

LIME—Is in fair stock and moderate demand. The last sales were at $2 10 for Rockland.

WHISKY—Only a retail business is doing at $1 75 to $2 25 per gallon for Western Rectified and $1 40 to $1 75 for Louisiana.

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling on the landing at $14 to $15 per bbl, 13 to 16c per dozen, in boxes; Chickens $7 to $ 50 per dozen; Geese $8 to $10; Turkeys $30 to $36; Apples $8 to $10 per bbl; New Onions $4 to $4 50; new Potatoes $6 50 to $7, old $5 to $5 58 per bbl.

DRIED APPLES—Are quoted at 8 to 9c per lb.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is selling at 45c per gallon. No. 1 Rosin at $3 53 to $4 25, No. 2 at $3 25 to $3 50, and No. 3 at $3 per bbl.

BEANS—Are in fair supply and demand at $13 to $14 for Western, and $15 to $16 per bbl for Northern.

RICE—Is in light supply and demand. Louisiana is selling at 9½ to 11½c, Carolina 13¼c, and India 10½c per lb.

HIDES—Stock light, demand fair at 15 to 16c for dry, 9½ to 10c for green.

CORN MEAL—Is dull. Kiln-dried is selling at $14 to $14 50 per bbl.

WOOL—Is in light supply and demand. We quote 26 to 34c for washed, 10c for burry, 15 to 20c for Louisiana Native, 20 to 24c for ¼ to ¾ Merino, 24 to 27c for ¾ to ⅞ Merino. Lake shore is held at 25c.

COAL OIL—Is quoted at wholesale at $1 for per gallon. It is selling in lots of 5 to 20 bbls at 42½ to 45c, and retailing at 47½ to 50.

COW PEAS—Are dull at $4 per bushel.

MALT—Is very dull at $1 to $1 80 per bushel for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Canada.

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

COFFEE—The demand is fair. There is none in first hands, and a stock in second hands of 6000 sacks Rio. It is selling in lots at 16¼c per lb, gold, for Low to Prime, at 23 to 25c currency. It is retailing at 1c per lb higher.

INDIA BAGGING—Is retailing at 25c per yard in rolls, 27c in bales—at wholesale 23¼c.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10¼ to 11c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are quoted nominally at 21 to 23c for heavy.

SALT—Stock light, demand fair, market firm at $2 15 for Liverpool Fine from warehouse, $2 25 to $2 35 from store. Coarse is held at $2 10 from warehouse, and $2 20 to $2 30 from store. Turks Island fetches 90c per bushel in bulk, $2 per bag in warehouse, and $2 35 to $2 35 in store.

Cattle Market.

SIGN OF JEFFERSON, June 28, 1867.

Arrived during the past week—1414 Texas Beeves, 925 Calves and Yearlings, 219 Hogs, and 287 Sheep.

Sold—1079 Texas Beeves, 1221 Calves and Yearlings, 203 Hogs, 261 Sheep, and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—395 Texas Beeves, 365 Calves and Yearlings, 197 Hogs, 3443 Sheep, and 8 Milch Cows.

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

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 29, 1867.

☞ Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Press by hoisting their signal numbers (Rodgers's or Marryatt's Code) on arrival within five miles of the S. W. Pass bar; by this means their arrival will be reported several hours in advance of the time it now requires to ascertain their names. The Telegraph Station of the Associated Press at the S. W. Pass is provided with signal books, and can receive communications by means of signal flags.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mississippi Thompson, for St Louis. Master. Bark Florence Chipman, (British) Jones, for Liverpool, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Clinton, Farwell, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamship Hudson, Hurt, from Indianola, to master—1st district 18.
Brig Ladda, (Spanish) Fabi, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, (previously reported at Quarantine Station) to Puig Bros—1st district 38.
Brig Nueva Soledad, (Spanish) Argentina, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, (previously reported at Quarantine Station) to Avendano Bros—2d district.
Brig Pablo, (Spanish) Donal, 8 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros.
Brig Protheus ——— from Matanzas (previously reported at Quarantine Station) to Chaffraix & Agar.
Schr Union, Stone, 18 days from Corpus Christi, to master—Point.
Schr Island Belle, Fowler, from Corpus Christi, to W Wakefield—Point.
Schr United States, DeKoker, 14 days from Orinoco River, via St Thomas to master—2d district.
Luggers La Provence and France, from Jesuits' Bend, to masters—2d district.
Luggers Mary of New Orleans, San Jose Elizabeth Fleur de Italie and Three Brothers, from Lafourche, to masters—2d district.
Nine luggers from Barataria, to masters—2d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

M A Homeyer, Austin, from Ouachita City.
Cleona, Carrere, from Washington.
Thos P May, Taylor, from Bayou Settlement.
Iberville, Green, from Bayou Sara.
Bart Able, Harrison, from Shreveport.
Rose Franks, Carvin, from Camden.
Lafourche, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Sentinel, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 24th inst barks Orion and Victoria, and brigs Hope and Charlotte—brought up from Quarantine Station brigs Nueva Soledad, Pablo, and Ladda, and a Hurt United States.
The towboat Republic, Sturdevant, from the Passes—Towed down, and to sea, on the 24th inst, ship Rochester—brought up brig Proteus from Quarantine Station, and from the Passes schrs Island Belle and Union.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, June 22d—Sailed for New Orleans, steamships Raleigh, Marshman; Mariposa, Quick, and George Cromwell, Vaill, for Galveston, steamship Petit, Pr-ladory.
New York, June 23—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes.
Boston, June 21—Cleared for New Orleans, brig Aquidneck, Sigsey.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Malaga, June 3—Arrived from New Orleans, barks Celeste Oliver, and Segundo Barcelo, Fontrodona.
Barcelona, June 14—Arrived from New Orleans, bark Fortuna Verdaguer.
Bordeaux, June 6—In, the bark Reyenaules, from New Orleans.
Bremerhaven, June 6—Arrived from Galveston, ship Serah Coombs.
Liverpool, June 8—Loading for New Orleans, ship Wm Fenwick, Oliver.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Aberdeen, ——— from ———.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Schr Anna E Martin, Nickelson, 13 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to E A Yorke & co.

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—397 bxs and 387 bbls sugar, 5 tcs rice.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Florence Chipman—2631 bales cotton 2600 staves.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—$10,000 in specie, $150 in currency to H Kortrecht—14 bales cotton to T & B Henderson—333 hides to Teatman, Wheelock & co—sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

DIED.

Yesterday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., LOUISE EMILIE LEMAIRE, infant daughter of L. E. Lemarié and Dels Blanchard, aged 10 months.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

FURNITURE............FURNITURE:
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 27 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 29th June 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises corner of Customhouse and Basin streets, and at 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets—
A splendid lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and movable effects consisting of Mahogany and Rosewood Bedsteads, Glass Door Rosewood and Mahogany Armoires, Rosewood Parlor Sets, Spring Mattresses, Chests, Looking-glasses, Crockery Ware, &c.
Terms—Cash, half in United States Treasury notes, and half in City notes.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

POSITIVE SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
Furniture!....Furniture!!....Furniture!!!
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 62 Royal street.

WEDNESDAY, July 3d, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by public auction on the premises No. 234 Bayou Road, between Villere and Robertson streets—
A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rich Parlor Sets, fine Bedroom Sets, such as Bedsteads, Armoires, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Looking Glasses, etc., etc. Also, Dining-room Furniture.
—ALSO—
One splendid 7 octave ROSEWOOD PIANO.
Terms—Cash in U S Treasury notes.

MARIPOSA

Door, Sash, Blind and Moulding Factory.
67 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
Between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee.

THIS establishment is reopened, and is now turning out work at TWENTY PER CENT. less than the old price list.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

S. ANDERSON,
61..............Camp Street..............61

Would remind his old patrons and the public that he remains at home this summer, and will give his personal attention to all who may favor him with a call and will guarantee the best work that can be done in this city in all styles known to the art, and at prices to suit the times.
S. ANDERSON,
61 Camp street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of Internal Revenue, of the District the balance of the annual list, namely, the Income List for the year 1867, which taxes are now due and payable to me at my office, in the Custom House, and unless the same is paid prior to the 1st day of July, 1867, the penalties imposed by the law upon delinquent tax payers will be rigidly enforced.
JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Collector.

Office of N. O. Gas Light Company,
NEW ORLEANS, June 19th, 1867.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. O. Gas Light Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of July proximo.
W. S. BROWN,
Treasurer.

Notice to Tax Payers.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, June 11th, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who have not yet paid their City Taxes, that this is the last month granted for the payment of the same, without costs.
J. HERNANDEZ,
City Treasurer.

MR. EDITOR OF THE BEE:

In perusing the columns of your valuable paper we found therein an advertisement by a lady calling herself Henrietta Fannety y Pintado, who pretends to have legal rights to handle the estate of the late Sebastian Pintado and informs the public that she will receive proposals, &c., &c.

Will you please allow me Mr. Editor, to state through your paper to that lady and to the public in general that Mr. Vicente Sebastian Pintado was married but once, and that the only heirs are Ms. Teresa Eulalia Vallierez, his legitimate wife, who is yet alive, and four children, Vicente Tranquilino Pintado, Elgin Eucaid Gregorio and Vicolas Augusto Pintado, all residents of the Parish of Assumption.

Yours, respectfully,
VICENTE T. PINTADO.
Assumption, June 11, 1867.

Crescent Hotel,
AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

THIS HOUSE will open on the FIFTEENTH OF JUNE, for the reception of travelers. The undersigned will spare neither trouble nor expense to make it a comfortable resort. Passengers will please mark their freight and baggage "Crescent Wharf."

St. Louis Restaurant,
Nos. 75 and 77 St. Louis street,
KEPT BY
HENRY BARTHE.

MR. HENRY BARTHE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open on SATURDAY NEXT the new Saloons and Private Rooms he has just fitted up above his Restaurant. Nothing has been spared to make these new Rooms as attractive as any in the city; and the proprietor will endeavor to merit the patronage bestowed upon him by his numerous customers and friends, by supplying the most delicate dishes and choice wines.
The Restaurant is kept open until midnight.

THE SIXTH WARD NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION meets every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Col. Fortier's Academy, No. 154 Hospital street.
C. E. GIRARDEY, President.
ADAM A. KER, Secretary.

Headquarters Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Corner Royal and Customhouse streets.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above Committee will be held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, President.
T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary.

Important!------Important!!
—TO—
BUYERS OF IRON TIES.

NEW ORLEANS, 18, 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Esq.

Sir—We, the undersigned, having been engaged for a number of years in the business of Compressing Cotton coming to this market, cheerfully take this opportunity of stating, for the benefit of the Merchants, Planters, and the public in general, that in our opinion the BUTLER BUCKLE COTTON TIE, should have preference over all other Buckle Ties as being the Strongest, Simplest and Easiest of Application, and know that we can compress a bale of Cotton put up with this Tie with more facility and expedition than with any other Tie now in use.

The Buckles which are attached to other Ties are weak in their construction and very insecure, and we have been compelled, in many instances, and at our own expense, to use the Butler Buckles, with which to replace the others.

SAML. BOYD & CO.,
Shippers' and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS & CO.,
Alabama and Crescent City Presses.
ISAAC RANDOLPH,
Pelican Press.
STANLEY & CO.,
Commercial Press.
C. M. CHASE,
Virginia Press.
C. H. PASTEUR,
Proprietor Cooper's Press.
IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO.,
Merchants' Press.
GAUTIER, ALLAIN & CO.,
Penn's Press.
R. M. PASTEUR,
Fireproof Cotton Press.

Having secured the Agency for the above celebrated COTTON TIE, we are now prepared to fill orders for Merchants, Planters and Country Dealers, at the lowest prices.
WM. A. BELL & CO.,
Dealers in Bagging, Rope and Ties.
No. 41 Natchez street, New Orleans.

THE "ARROW TIE,"
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,
For sale at the lowest prices, by
H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
GENERAL AGENTS, 47 CARONDELET STREET.

THE above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.
N B—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices.

CARPETING,
Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors. Carpeting of all kinds and qualities. Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth of all qualities. Window Shades new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries, Damasks, etc. Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.
By A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
19 Chartres st.

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $1200, or $1500 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
President.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets..........................$5,000,000
ORGANIZED IN 1850.
"Fifty per cent dividend"—"Never litigated a claim."
PAYS PROMPTLY.
KING & FITZGERALD, Agents,
No. 3 Carondelet street.

FRENCH HAT STORE,
No. 187½ CANAL STREET
VICTOR HOUTHOUCK,
(BRANCH OF THE STORE No. 36 ST. CHARLES STREET.)

MANUFACTURER of Silk and Cassimere HATS, to order, for Men, Boys, and Children, at REDUCED PRICES, Canal street, No. 187½, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,
No. 18 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1867.

THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 18 Camp street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Smith, Newman & Co.) and continue to take Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.

—DIRECTORS—
R. Rigney, C. M. Soria,
H. H. Stanley, D. L. Mahr,
George W. Marion, R. Newman,
A. B. Hitchcock, Alexander Marks,
T. M. Simmons, J. F. Eggleston,
Jacob Byrnes, W. K. Greene,
E. J. West, A. D. Grieff,
W. H. M. Witherell, John H. Keep,
E. Pecoronia, G. K. Statback,
H. H. Thomas,
R. RIGNEY, President.
A. B. GRIFFIN, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Magnolia Whisky.

100 barrels Pike's celebrated Magnolia WHISKY.
25 .. Old "Keller" BOURBON.
25 .. .. T. O. P. .. very fine.
In store and for sale by
LONGSTREET, OWEN & CO., Agents,
37 Union street.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between CHARLES MARTENS & GEORGE HOLMGREEN has been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 22d of June. Charles Martens is alone charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said copartnership, and will continue to keep the establishment as before.
CHARLES MARTENS,
Brass Founder and Finisher,
221 Magazine street.

Succession of Sylvestre Nerestant Rabassa.

THE creditors of this estate are notified to make themselves known to the undersigned, and present an account of their claims, and the titles by which they are established, and the persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately.
MANUEL ELLIOT, Administrator,
Exchange Alley, No. 60.

DR. KUNEMANN

HAS transferred his office from No. 135 St. Louis to No. 186 Canal street, near Rampart.

A Seamstress Wanted.

A GERMAN FAMILY on the Jackson Railroad, (speaking French, English and German) wishes a person, either woman, who can cut well and sew on the "WHEELER MACHINE." She must be a plain, but a decent and well disposed person. Her also to dress the children. Enquire from 10 to 12 o'clock, at
MESSRS. WILLIAM MISCHÉ & CO.,
62 New Levee street.

Board of Underwriters of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, June 25th, 1867.

AT a meeting of this Board the following resolution was adopted—
Resolved, That the REBATE OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on premiums NOW ALLOWED IN LIEU OF SCRIP, be reduced to FIFTEEN PER CENT., to take effect on and after the First day of July, 1867.
JAMES H. WHEELER,
Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
New Orleans, June 19th, 1867.

ON and after July 10th prox. the local Fare will be seven cents per mile. A discount of two cents per mile will be allowed parties purchasing tickets before entering Cars. The Ticket Office will be opened at Stations half an hour previous to departure of trains.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Superintendent.
ED. WARE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, June 25th, 1867.

FROM and after the 1st of July next, this Bank will be opened from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., until further order.
J. E. MORTIMER,
Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,
New Orleans, June 24, 1867.

AT a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held THIS DAY, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday of July next.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Public School Vacations.

TEACHERS or Pupils who wish to learn an elegant style of Penmanship in a few easy Lessons, or who wish to learn Book-keeping, Mathematics or Languages, can do so at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets. Special hours and apartments for Ladies, Misses, and also for Lads. Classes begin WEDNESDAY, the 26th. All should enter their names before. Special arrangements for Clerks during absence of stores.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.

This Company has removed from 189 Common, near St. Charles street, to corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and is prepared to call for passengers and baggage in any part of the city in time for the different railroad trains, steamships or steamboats.
Baggage, freight, etc., removed from one part of the city to another.
Omnibuses furnished to parties, balls, pic nics, etc., also for funerals.
Parties living at the Watering Places, or along the line of the different railroads, can have their fruit, game, parcels, freight, etc., delivered to any part of the city by having it properly marked to the care of this Company. Labels can be had at the Office or from the Messengers.
This Line is represented by Messengers on all the trains, by which means passengers can secure seats in the Omnibuses and have their baggage checked to any hotel, railroad, steamer or any part of the city.

SOMETHING NEW!!

KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER, 1867-8.

CONTAINS—
U. S. Bankrupt Law, Internal Tax and Tariff Rates, as amended March 2, 1867; Weights, Measures, and Moneys of Foreign Countries, Postages and Postal Regulations—Domestic and Foreign; Complete Lists of Post Offices, Telegraph and Railroad Stations; Money-order Offices and County Seats in the United States; Summary of the Laws of the several States relating to every subject of general interest to business men; Commercial Regulations of the Principal Cities of the United States; Population of States, Territories, Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages of the United States—1860, '60, '65; General Statistics of the United States on all subjects of business importance; Prices of Products, of Gold, and of Exchange on London and European Cities, at New York, 1862-7, etc., etc., etc.

—ALSO—
BUSINESS DIRECTORIES of the THIRTEEN PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CITIES—the CENTRES of TRADE—of the UNITED STATES.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says of it:
"Contains information on almost every conceivable subject that could possibly interest business men, and the whole work is most carefully arranged, thoroughly classified, systematically arranged, and put in the most convenient form or speedy as well as satisfactory reference."

The Christian Standard (Cleveland) says:
"Within the compass of a thousand pages there is compressed more of the right kind of knowledge, with less nonfundamental than we have ever known before in any attempt of the kind."

THE PRESS ALL SAY
"Every business man should have it."

Price—THREE DOLLARS per copy.

☞ Sent postpaid to any address on receipt on. Circulars and specimen pages free.
T. D. KELLOGG,
116 Nassau street, New York.

SOMETHING NEW!!

KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER, 1867-8.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Premiums received during the year ending on 31st May, 1867, including unearned premiums of the previous year:

On Fire Risks		$685,610 40
On River Risks		290,335 05
On Marine Risks		488,731 32
Total Premiums		$1,465,676 85
Less Premiums unearned on 31st May	$224,182	
Return Premiums	35,985 39—260,137 39	
Net earned Premiums 31st May, 1867		$1,185,369 46
Losses paid during the year		
On Fire Risks	$511,323 79	
On River Risks	189,719 45	
On Marine Risks	278,677 00	
	$700,870 92	
Taxes	51,464 37	
Reinsurance, expenses, profit and loss, less interest	63,352 44—	986,523 95
Net profits		$236,116 64

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$139,617 77
Notes secured by mortgage	5-1,000 12
Notes secured by pledge	100,077 40
Cash on hand	74,756 55
Premiums in course of collection	35,189 92
City Bonds	25,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	147,745 00
Bills Receivable	105,861 71
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	28,715 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock	15,000 00
Levee Steam Press	1,[illegible]
Gas Light Company	4,[illegible]
Marine Dry Dock	[illegible]
Merchants Exchange	[illegible]
Lightering and Wrecking Company	[illegible]
State Bonds	[illegible]
Total	$1,465,416 43

Less—	
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next, on scrip outstanding Scrip	$86,264 12
Thirty per cent. dividend on Scrip of 1867 payable in July	89,548 50
Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1867	224,182 00— 370,994 62
	$1,094,421 81

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of June 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th June, 1867, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of THIRTY per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next, and also to pay on the second Monday of July next THIRTY PER CENT. CURTAILMENT ON THE SCRIP of 1861; also to pay six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS:
John Pemberton, J. Morgan Hall, David McCoard,
F. Maspero, Pierre Poura, C. Z. Red,
L. F. Generes, J. J. Fernandez, Chs. Briggs, Jr.,
F. E. Dupeasseur, M. Puig.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1867:

Via—Fire Premiums	$463,775 28	
Marine Premiums	391,375 22	
River Premiums	232,976 68	
		$1,088,128 1
Less Return Premiums	$4,613 19	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,294 00	
		44,907 19
Net Earned Premiums		$733,620 8
Losses Paid		
Fire Losses	$140,312 91	
Marine Losses	139,909 99	
River Losses	94,175 35	
		$476,517 35
Reinsurance	46,854 34	
Expenses, Taxes, Interest, Dividends, etc.	36,273 87	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	77,770 38	
		$638,945 9
Net Profits		$139,677 11

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in Real Estate	$38,850 52
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	65,861 89
Invested in City and other Bonds	65,500 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	45,000 00
Invested in Stock of Insurance Companies	12,727 00
Loaned on Pledges	229,713 53
Bills Receivable	72,[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	16,255 34
Cash on hand	51,552 31
	$798,448 31

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans,
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of March, 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of Thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.
Six per cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of Scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May, 1867, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, A. S. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere, Chas. Walshaw,
Geo. A. Fosdick, A. Lescouet,
Mason Pilcher, Frank Williams,
E. Briggs, Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte, John Thornhill,
John S. Marwood, W. A. Violett,
P. Anconni, D. Piaggio,
Alfred Kearny, Hugh Macdonald,
A. Freret, Harlow J. Phelps,
Geo. W. Dunbar, Wm. H. Pinckard,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Henry H. Bryan,
Geo. W. Hynson, John E. Wallis,
Arch'd Montgomerie, J. B. Ebers,
Henry J. Vose, George Foster,
E. Marquese, Andrew Stewart.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END		FROM LAKE END	
4 o'clock A. M. horse cars		5½ o'clock A. M. steam train	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam train from City, every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M., instead of Horse Cars.
An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 12 o'clock P. M.
On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 7 until 8 o'clock P. M.
☞ Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents.
☞ Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare the each way.
GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
130..........GRAVIER STREET..........130
Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.

Importers of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Planters' Linen, White and Brown Linen Nettings, Liner, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in piece, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Brittanias, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Prints, Turkey Red Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Thread, etc. etc.

Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.

10,000 FEET of choice black Walnut LUMBER, suitable for counters, for sale, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment. Also a large lot of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING.
For sale by ALEX. McCONNELL,
104 Carondelet street.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fouchor 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, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
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"Star Line of Ocean
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of first Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons.........Nelson, Commander.
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[illegible], 1400 tons.........[illegible], Commander.

MARIPOSA.
Quick, Commander
will leave on SATURDAY, July 6th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
☞ Passengers are notified to be on board promptly.
Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours and thereafter ... no insurance ...
For freight or passage, apply to
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Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE.............Duchesne.............29th June
VILLE DE PARIS.............Surmont.............13th July
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PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin.............$145
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Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Extra steamers to Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ......Hilliard.........Saturday, 9th July.
Cabin passage, $100, gold; steerage, $35, currency, including wine.
☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
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Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. CROMWELL.............Capt. E. E. Vaill
GEO. WASHINGTON.............Capt. E. V. Gager
GEN. GRANT.............Capt. E. W. Holmes
GEN. MEADE.............Capt. A. W. Sampson
The steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, June 30th, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Bremen taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for same.
For freight or passage apply to
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SEA SHORE LINE.

BAY ST. LOUIS AND PASS CHRISTIAN DAILY PACKET.

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer CAMELIA, Geo. L. Blakeslee, master, will hereafter leave DAILY (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train, for Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian.
RETURNING—Will leave Pass Christian DAILY, (Saturday excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M., and Bay St. Louis at 6 o'clock, P. M., PUNCTUALLY. The above trips will be regularly made unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
For further information apply to
COHEN M. LORIA,
16 Carondelet street.

Sunday Excursion to Mandeville and Madisonville.

THE fast and low pressure steamer LAURA will leave every SUNDAY from May 1st the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 6 A. M. train, for Mandeville and Madisonville, and return on the same day.
Time of Departure during the Week.
MONDAY and THURSDAY at 12 o'clock M. train.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY on the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. train.
The above trips will be made regularly, unless prevented by bad weather or low water.
This boat leaves every MONDAYS and THURSDAYS for Covington.
L. FRIGERIO, Jr.,
No. 20 Chartres street.

For Texas.

INSIDE BERWICK'S BAY ROUTE VIA NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

PASSENGERS take the ferry boat opposite Jackson Square on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 a. m. and the trains leaving the Algiers Depot at 8 o'clock, for Berwick's Bay at 11 a. m., connecting at Morgan City with one of the following steamships for Galveston and Indianola:
MATAGORDA, Capt. Lewis, SATURDAYS
MORGAN, Captain Lawless, SUNDAYS
THURSDAYS
Close connections both ways with Railroad trains between Galveston and Houston, and Houston and Hempstead.
Tickets to be had, and state-rooms secured until 6 p. m. every day (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Opelousas Railroad Company, No. 20 Carondelet street, the ferry landing on the morning of the departure.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
Superintendent.

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

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By the Month and by the Week.
☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.
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CIRCULAR SAWS,
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