The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,729.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
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GEN. BAIRD AND THE FRED. GRUBER ASSASSINATION.—We understand that Gen. Canby has taken this matter in hand and intends to have it thoroughly investigated. The entire public will cordially acquiesce, while they are in their present relations to the military authority, in such a manifestation of its presence. To restrain criminal tendencies with an iron hand, to ferret out and bring to account perpetrators with stern impartiality, are in certain circumstances as well the legitimate functions as the grateful features of military power.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. was yesterday declared by the Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, payable at the office of the Company on the 17th inst., as appears by notice of the Secretary to this effect elsewhere.

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A. McLaurin, Pothier & Co., are a new partnership established in this city at No. 111 Gravier street, for carrying on the business of hardware commission merchants. Having established connections with Birmingham, Sheffield, and other foreign points, they offer the best facilities for the direct importation of hardware and other classes of goods manufactured in Europe. They have complete sets of patterns from leading houses in Birmingham and Sheffield, and are ready at once for the speedy execution of orders entrusted to them. Enterprising, diligent, and trustworthy, they will soon realize no doubt an extended patronage.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mrs. Chanfrau's benefit, to-night, has been creating for the last two or three days, a pleasant excitement among her many admirers. This charming actress has, by dint of merit, won her way into a place in the regard of our play-goers which cannot be questioned, and of which she may well be proud.

The bill, this evening, consists of Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It"—which will be produced in a superior style—and the musical farce of the "Loan of a Lover"—in both of which Mrs. Chanfrau will assume the principal parts. That the "Varieties" will be crowded, and that the graceful and talented beneficiary will have ample proofs of the estimation in which she is held, are, we take it, foregone conclusions.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Madame Celeste, who has, for so long a period, achieved honors in her peculiar branch of the profession, will appear, this evening, in Buckstone's fine drama of "Green Bushes." Madame Celeste is too well known to our community, to need more than a mere reference to her engagement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—El Nino Eddie has his complimentary benefit to-night. This benefit has been tendered to him by a large number of his friends, who propose, as an additional evidence of their admiration for this fearless young gymnast, to present him with a gold medal of exquisite finish. This affair promises to be a pleasant episode in Master Eddie's life—one which he will, doubtless, never forget. The programme for the occasion, by the way, leaves nothing to be desired.

STONE, ROSSTON & MURRAY'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS will be removed to-day from the corner of St. Joseph and Baronne streets to a lot on Elysian Fields street, near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot. The exhibitions of this splendid troupe, for the special benefit of our friends of the Third District, will run through three nights, beginning with this evening.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

It is to be hoped that our good and substantial citizens will not grow tired of their restored municipal franchises before they have completed the first step in resuming them. If they already purchase experience a degree of lassitude under the responsibilities of revived city politics, let us trust that it is only that sort of transient reaction which is always more or less felt when hope touches fruition. It is rare fruit that realizes the promise of the flower, and that which was brightest is but too often insipid to the taste. If these scraps of philosophy may not explain the absence of gushing exhilaration on the part of our good and substantial citizens in view of the local self-government which is just submitted to their hands, it is to be feared that their case is hopeless. There is a story of a monomaniac Frenchman who dispatched himself because he could never make up his mind to the punctual dispatch of the usual ordinary affairs of life, to the timely fulfillment of any engagement of business or of pleasure. There is a story of an ennuied Englishman who committed suicide before breakfast, overcome with the dreadful prospect of having to make his toilet and of having afterwards to unmake it. "Sick of buttoning and unbuttoning!!" inscribed on a slip of paper found upon his dressing table, was the only but the eloquent clue to the sad condition which drove him to such a termination. Is it to be supposed as a possibility that, in a spirit similar to that of either of these instances, our good and substantial citizens may look forward to the exercise of the function of municipal self-governors? Or may there be some unusual or unlooked for ingredient in the cup of restored liberty to make its first taste bitter and nauseous, and to excite sickening anticipations of what it may prove when drained to the dregs? It is for them to answer. But meantime let them be warned that simply pushing the cup from their lips will not render its poison, if it have poison, harmless. It will work intoxication and spread infection, the evils of which the whole city must feel. There is one way in which it may be rendered not only innocuous but wholesome. It is for them to seize it boldly, and, never letting it go, to infuse into it ingredients that they know will prevent it from either debilitating or maddening, but cause it to conduce to vigorous and permanent health. One of the greatest misfortunes attending our city politics has been the abstention from them of so many of our peaceful, industrious, respectable and solid citizens. We do not mean that they should have been noisy partisans, spending their time in filthy meetings, in bar-room canvassing, in sensational processions.

But we mean that they should, as in various other ways they could, have influenced, both nominations and elections in such a degree that a bad ticket would have been very rare, and the choice of a wholly unworthy candidate for an important office would have been impossible. This tendency to abstention has been so often deprecated, so many appeals have been in past time made in vain to the abstentionists, that it is perhaps useless now to argue against it. We may be permitted to hope, however, that as the interests involved in the present occasion are so exigent, and as the means of at least partially protecting them are so plain even if limited, our best citizens will give their attention to the election to-day, throwing their whole weight, without respect to party tickets or political names, for the worthiest or least objectionable of the candidates in the field. It is only by judicious and conscientious selection that an approximation to satisfactory results may be obtained.

FAREWELL CONCERT.—The following appreciative call upon Mlle. Marguerite Elie, the accomplished young Creole Pianist of this city, explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, March 7th, 1866.

Mlle. Marguerite Elie:

We, the undersigned, desirous of manifesting our appreciation of your talents as a pianist, respectfully request you to give a *Farewell Concert* before leaving this your native city.

Messrs. [illegible]

Late numbers of the New York World come to us much enlarged and improved in appearance. It is gratifying to observe this evidence of the prosperity of durable and sterling organs of conservative sentiment and Democratic principles in the North.

A GERMAN EMIGRATION AND LAND PROJECT.—A proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by a German, named Sturz, for the issue, in Europe, of land bonds on some of the United States, each bond to represent the value of so many acres of land here, to be taken up by the holder of the bond upon his arrival in this country. Mr. Sturz states that the desire to possess land in this country is universal among the lower classes of Germans, and that United States land bonds would be largely bought up throughout the German States.

NATIONAL POLITICS IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

One of the current arguments to commend political nominations for the political offices to party supporters is the doubt that the result of an election in such a case will be taken as a measure of the numerical strength and the prestige of the party in whose name the ticket is put forth. The weaker and more unworthy the ticket personally, the more urgently must this defence be advanced, if intended to rest on solid grounds; so that the very men, invested with the forms of a political nomination, although without any practical relation to political principles, are those who should command the greatest zeal, devotion and personal sacrifice from the members of the party with which their names are associated. This is not one of those paradoxes which shock the reason on first view, but which are reconciled to the reason when subjected to analysis. As ordinarily presented, it wears in the beginning a certain speciousness; but it will not stand the test of logical examination or practical illustration. The theory upon which it rests involves a fatal objection to the system which it would justify and perpetuate. If the fame of a party, if the fate of its principles, are to be put in jeopardy by nominations which have no necessary connection with the legitimate objects of its organization; if by these nominations men may be placed in the predicament of having either to vote against the name of their party or to vote for putting unworthy persons into non-political offices; we behold in such contingencies the most conclusive reason why such nominations should not be made, and why the whole system under which they arise should be abandoned. Because a man is a staunch and a patriotic Democrat, for example, is he to renounce his personal judgment, to abdicate his rights and his duty of moral discrimination, in reference to matters of local policy and administration in which the principles of his party are not in question? Is he to help install criminality in power, and to organize official corruption, simply to show that his party is strong enough to succeed outside of its proper sphere in committing flagrant folly and wrong?

The object of a national party is to establish certain principles in national policy. Men representing a party in national politics are identified in fact, as well as in name, with its principles, and, if faithful representatives, they must accomplish at least a moral party purpose. But when the nominee of a national party appears outside of the sphere of national politics, he may represent it in name, but, however devoted to its principles, is out of the way of subserving them if elected. If a good officer, his party loses nothing, and its principles gain nothing. If a bad officer, his party is held responsible for his errors, his short comings, his malefeasance, as it may be. What is to compensate for this heavy responsibility?

The great purpose in view in filling non-political offices is to secure faithful and efficient administration; and good citizens will desire to make sure of this, if possible, without reference to political nominations. To be sure, a candidate for such an office is not objectionable simply for being a political nominee; to members of his party it may naturally be a recommendation. But, assuredly, if he is personally unfit for a particular office, no emphasis of political nomination can confer upon him fitness for that particular office.

The President's Veto.

FURTHER DEBATE IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED BY A REPUBLICAN BOARD, ETC.

The resolutions of the Aldermen endorsing President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill came up for action in the Board of Councilmen yesterday, says the N. Y. *World* of the 7th inst.

Motions from the Republican side to refer it to the Special Committee, to lay on the table, to postpone, to adjourn, were successively lost.

Mr. Brinkman then moved a concurrence with the Aldermen, and called the previous question. The call for the previous question was lost. 12 to 12.

Mr. Pullman offered a substitute indorsing the Freedmen's bill.

A motion was made to refer the substitute to the Special Committee on the subject.

Mr. Kellogg raised the point of order that when this Special Committee was appointed, the whole subject, including these resolutions, was referred to them.

The president decided that the resolutions were not referred to a committee.

Mr. White then called for the question on his substitute, offered when the Aldermanic resolutions were originally received, in which the course of President Johnson was deprecated.

Mr. Pullman moved to refer the whole subject to the Special Committee, which was lost.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.

Speaking on Mr. White's substitute, he said he was in favor of it. He believed the veto of the President at this time was to be regretted. The people of the South were not in such a frame of mind as to be trusted with the care of the freedmen. The freedmen were the nation's wards, and ought to be protected. He read extracts from various papers showing outrages on the negroes, with the view of showing the feeling of Southern men towards the negroes. The Freedmen's bill was considered by our Senators and Representatives to be absolutely necessary for the protection of the freedmen.

HOW ABOUT BUTLER AND THE SPOONS?

Mr. Robinson asked Mr. Pullman what General Butler did with the spoons. (Laughter and applause in the lobby.)

Mr. Pullman thought it a national calamity that such a disagreement existed between the President and Congress, and he believed that the time would come when the Republicans who indorsed the President's veto would regret their action.

DOES NOT WANT THE NEGRO IN THE BOARD.

Mr. Stacom said the Republican members were getting in a great stew over this matter. There were two Republican Aldermen who voted for these resolutions, and they were not subject to any censure. Mr. Pullman had read some extracts, he supposed, from Harriet Beecher Stowe's works, or something about the poor negro, and had referred to the calamity of a disagreement in Congress. The only calamity that he could see as having befallen the country was that this Board of Councilmen had leveled its dignity to that of Congress by bringing the negro so prominently forward in it.

Mr. White read a long and evidently prepared [speech] with much care, in which he reviewed the results of the war, defended the Freedmen's Bill, and pointed out the action Congress had in view in passing it. He was informed that the bill had been shown to the President before its passage, and he did not dissent from any one of its provisions. The veto was received by the Aldermen with joy, and the firing of a hundred guns was ordered by them. The Aldermen interpreted it as a blow at the poor unfortunate negro. He believed that the veto had for a time retarded the progress of civilization. The Freedmen's Bill was essential to the welfare of the white and the black of the South.

Mr. Kellogg said he regretted that the members of the Republican party were so blind as to have a disruption, by not agreeing with the President, and by making an issue which would disrupt the party which had brought the country so gloriously through the war. He endorsed the President's course because the bill was unconstitutional and impracticable in several of its provisions. He could not, however, endorse the speech of the President, but it might be considered that he had received great provocation, and he should be forgiven for having so far forgotten his position as to make a stump speech in front of the White House. He was under the belief that the time had come when the black man should occupy the same position before the law and the ballot-box as the white man, but he must receive education to bring him up to that point.

Messrs. Stacom, Roberts, and Halleran, gave their views, and the matter was finally passed to a vote.

Mr. Watt's amendment, offered at the former meeting, simply endorsing the President's veto, was taken first and adopted.

Mr. White's amendment, condemning the action of the President, was lost 17 to 6, and the original resolutions of the Aldermen were lost by a tie vote—12 to 12.

Gen. Butler and the New Orleans Gold.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sends the following, dated the 4th instant:

The statements that have been going the rounds of the Copperhead press that Maj. Gen. Butler had been obliged to deliver over to Smith & Co., of New Orleans, the sum of $50,000 in gold, seized by him while in command of the Department of the Gulf, together with interest, penalties, charges, fees and costs, are totally untrue. The facts are briefly these: "Gen. Butler seized the sum of $50,000 in gold upon the ground that the same was the property of the United States Mint at New Orleans. This was denied by Smith & Co., who claimed the same as their own private property and brought suit for the recovery thereof.

Some three weeks since, ex-Judge Pierpont, counsel for the plaintiffs, wrote the General that his clients were satisfied that he (the General) had reasonable grounds for making the seizure, was fully justified in his course, and that if he would satisfy them that the gold had not been sold or speculated with, but had been religiously held intact and deliver it to them, they would receive it either in full, make no demand for interest or costs, and pay his counsel fees. Gen. Butler replied that as he was now a citizen, and had for three years held this money subject to the order of the Government, who had never made a decision in the matter, he should accept their offer. Accompanying their letter, he sent a copy of the fact that the money was, and had been since its seizure, in a bank of Boston. This proving satisfactory to the plaintiffs, an order was forwarded to the bank to turn over the money to them, and full receipts were exchanged. Not a dollar more than the amount thus seized was either asked or given, while the claimants admitted in writing that the seizure was justified by the information in the hands of the General.

President Johnson has done a just and politic act in releasing Semmes, the late commander of the Alabama, from arrest, says the New York *World*. He was admitted to parole upon the surrender of Johnston's army, and, until he has violated it, our government is bound not to molest him. The national honor was vindicated when the Kearsarge sunk the Alabama, and it would be a pitiful business to punish a foe we had overcome in an open contest. Why not let by-gones be by-gones?

Gen. Grant left Washington for West Point recently. The General's son is being taken by him to West Point, preparatory to entering that institution next June.

Affairs in Jamaica.

New York papers of the 6th inst. have the following under the latest dates from Jamaica:

The Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the late outbreak continues their investigation.

A deputation of prominent men waited on General O'Connor and expressed their thanks for his energetic measures in aid of Governor Eyre, in surpressing the late rebellion.

ADDRESS OF THANKS TO GOVERNOR EYRE.

SIR—We, the magistrates, clergy and other inhabitants of the parish of Portland, beg leave to approach your Excellency with the deepest feelings of gratitude for the aid afforded us at a time when the lives of ourselves and families were in most imminent danger from the insurrection which lately broke out in the neighboring parish of St. Thomas in the East. But for the timely assistance afforded us—doubtless under the direction of an allwise and merciful Providence—by the arrival at Port Antonio, on the 15th of October last, of her Majesty's ship Wolverine, with your Excellency and the military and naval forces which accompanied you, we have every reason to believe—and the evidence adduced at the court martial which assembled here to try prisoners bears us out in the belief—that the rebels would have rapidly come down upon us, gathering strength as they approached, and Port Antonio might have witnessed similar painful atrocities to those perpetrated at Morant Bay and its vicinity.

We would also take this opportunity of expressing our admiration at the skill, energy and promptitude displayed on this trying occasion by your Excellency and the gallant officers who acted in concert with you, both in the disposal of the very limited military and naval force then at command, and also the further distribution of the increased number of troops and ships which have since arrived to our assistance throughout and around the island. To this judicious arrangement, no doubt, is to be attributed the effective check that has been given to the spirit of rebellion which had generally pervaded the island, and contemplated the massacre of the whole of the white and colored inhabitants, and the appropriation of their property. We look forward with hopeful anticipation in regard to take place in our political constitution, and earnestly and sincerely trust that under the wise direction of the British government our unfortunate island may be restored to peace and prosperity, and that your Excellency and family may be spared in the enjoyment of health and happiness to witness the realization of this our sanguine hope and expectation.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I receive with much pleasure the addresses of the magistrates, clergy and other inhabitants of Portland, expressive of your gratitude to the steps taken to intercept and put down the insurrectionary movement, which, commencing at Morant Bay, had in three days and a half reached nearly to Port Antonio. Placed as you were, in the direct line of the wave of the rebellion, and hourly expecting its approach, you are well able to judge of the imminent peril which existed, and of the absolute necessity for the most immediate and severe measures being resorted to in order to check its further progress. I quite believe with you that had assistance been delayed for only a few hours any subsequent help would have been too late to have saved your lives and properties from savage and infuriated rebels. We all owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the untiring exertions of our gallant sailors and soldiers, which under God's merciful providence, averted this dire calamity, and checked the extension of the rebellion to the westward. It is a great gratification to me to know that, almost contemporaneously with the arrest of the rebellion in the districts where it broke out, the government was enabled, by the arrival of additional naval and military forces, to make such arrangements for the protection of the island as effectually prevented those further risings from taking place which I fully believe would otherwise have ensued. I join with you in hoping that the change in the constitution, about to be introduced, will lead to future good government, and largely promote the welfare and prosperity of the colony.

E. EYRE.

The Alliance of Chili, Peru and Ecuador—Loss of Peruvian Ships—A Chinese Massacre.

New York papers of the 6th inst. have the following as the latest from the South American Pacific States:

Ecuador had allied itself to Peru and Chili in the declaration of war against Spain, a treaty offensive and defensive having been signed at Quito on the 30th by the respective Ministers of the three Republics. The people of Chili are highly elated by the alliance of Peru and Ecuador with them. Already the Chilian and Peruvian squadrons have combined. The latter continue at Valparaiso, afraid to scatter the fleet. The Chilians have every week [illegible] of the coast, and may be safely at anchor where they could never be imagined by the Spaniards to be.

The Peruvian frigate Amazones, whilst rounding the point entering Port Mont, Chili, ran ashore and became a wreck. She was in the wake of four other vessels of the fleet. The monitor Loa was run aground on a point known as the Whale's Back in the harbor of Callao, and also wrecked; the only excuse the Commander could give for this occurrence being that he was looking for a channel. These losses will prove a sad misfortune to the Peruvians at this critical moment when the services of all these ships are required.

A most revolting tragedy occurred at the Chincha Islands on the 28th of January. The Chinamen at work upon the middle island, at an early hour arose en masse and attempted to massacre all the Corporals—also Chinamen—placed over and in charge of them, and so far succeeded in their efforts that before the very efficient aid could be rendered by the military, four were brutally butchered, some were driven into the sea and never seen again, while others received most severe and dangerous wounds. A force of military was soon on the spot and order was restored, but not until twenty five Chinamen had been shot.

Condition of Agricultural Labor in Texas.

The "editorial correspondence" of the Galveston *News* of the 7th says:

Col. Geo. W. Baylor has just returned from a journey through the interior of the State, having been constantly traveling for the past sixty days. As he has carefully observed the condition and prospects of the country, I think the result of his observations may be of interest to the public. He reports that in some few places the prospects appear rather encouraging, but quite otherwise in much the larger portion of the country over which he has traveled. As a general rule we think there is not more than two-thirds the usual number of laborers engaged in cultivating the soil. Nearly every negro woman in the State has withdrawn from the fields. This alone makes a large reduction in the agricultural labor of the State. But a very large proportion of the negro men have also left the plantations—some going to the small towns to live by day's work or small jobs; some have taken up quarters at road side inns, and others have taken up their abode in small cabins in the poor post oak and pine lands, and are trying to make a living by cultivating small patches in corn and vegetables, and working occasionally by the day. In these ways, Col. B. thinks fully one-third of the agricultural labor of the State is withdrawn from productive industry. This is certainly the case in all the counties above Bonner's Ferry, on the Trinity. On some large plantations in Leon, Houston and Anderson counties, there is not a negro left to cultivate them. This is the case with Mr. Allen's plantation of a thousand acres under cultivation, in Leon county, and also with Mr. Blackshear's, near by, both of which are entirely without hands and uncultivated.

Senator Trumbull on Southern Congressmen.

The remarks given below are from a speech made by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, at a meeting held in Baltimore to sustain the action of Congress in relation to the admission of the Southern Congressional delegations:

A speaker in this city charged the Congress of the United States with usurpation, and now, in the language I have read, a design is attributed to Congress to keep out of the Union eleven States. If it were true, Congress would justly be subject to the censure of the people of this country; but unfortunately, it lacks that one element of truth. I should be willing that the people in any of those rebellious States, without any assistance from the President of the United States, from Congress, or anybody else—yes, I should be rejoiced if the people in any rebellious State would get together, manifest their loyalty and devotion to the Union, set up a State government in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and send us loyal men to Congress. I would gladly welcome to seats the loyal men they sent. Therefore, I have no complaint to make, because the President of the United States, as a loyal citizen, encouraged them to do this. It was all right and proper; but when you talk about his constitutional authority, I have to say he had no more than one of you, excepting that he was in a position to exercise greater influence.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee on the Admission of Tennessee.

The Washington special of the New York *Times* of the 6th says:

The promised report from the Reconstruction Committee, on the admission of Tennessee, was made to-day by Mr. Bingham. A meeting of the committee was held this morning, at which there was a great deal of loud discussion on the joint resolution agreed upon on Saturday. It was finally decided that it would not do in that form, and the one presented to-day was substituted, although it does not in all respects suit the extremists of the committee. Such men as Conkling, Washburne and Boutwell would have, in addition to all other guarantees from Tennessee, that of negro suffrage. The opposition will vote against the resolution in its present form, and they will undoubtedly do so in deference to the wishes of many members who want to debate it. Mr. Bingham moved the recommitment of the resolution, with the understanding that he would report it again at an early day. Upon its appearance next time Columbus Delano, of Ohio, will, in the interest of republicans like Raymond and Hall, whose creed is "once a State always a State," administer a staggerer to the report. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, who made a minority report, accompanied by a resolution admitting the Tennessee delegation upon their taking the prescribed oath, will probably make an earnest and eloquent speech for unadulterated decency toward Tennessee.

Upon a close canvass, it is ascertained that, with a single exception, every Republican paper in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota takes ground against President Johnson's veto, and in favor of sustaining Congress. The exception is the Chicago *Journal*.

A Connecticut Yankee is in Washington with a patent labor-saving Constitutional amendment machine, for the use of members of Congress, warranted to turn out thirteen hundred amendments per hour. He'll make a fortune.

Green peas, asparagus, artichokes and new potatoes, such as are not often seen until a month later, have already appeared in the vegetable markets of Paris.

Coffee, Its Origin, Its Varieties, Its Extended Use.

The immense consumption of coffee, in our day, and the great value of the labor and traffic connected with it, must always give it a leading rank among the luxuries of mankind. The reasons for its universal adoption are sound, for they are based upon chemical fact as well as upon the agreeable flavors with which it flatters the human palate. We have termed it a luxury, although it is now regarded as almost indispensable to the comfort of a vast proportion of our race. Tea is chiefly patronized by the Anglo-Saxon race, and chocolate and cocoa are still by far too costly to dispute the palm with it, even where they are as popular in taste.

Coffee contains, in an eminent degree, the starchy component which goes to the formation of the blood; the aromatic substance that stimulates, warms and satisfies, and the mineral ingredients that assist the formation of the bones. Tea and coffee both contain about one-half part of vegetable fibre, and the remainder is made up of mineral residuum, gum, sugar, oily matter, acids and legumin, which resembles the caseine in the animal organism, and is full of starchy substance. Hence both are notable for their nutritious qualities.

However, they have other valuable properties. In two cups prepared from ½ oz. of coffee, we enjoy ½ oz. of substantial nutriment, a proportion equal to that of bread. But, there is a still greater result, for tea and coffee also contain a white crystalline ingredient scientifically designated as *taeine* and *caffeine*. Close analysis proves these to be identical. Their peculiar effect upon the human system is to produce an agreeable excitement of the nerves, a brightening of the faculties, and an increased activity of fancy. Yet, this stimulus is not like that produced by spirits of wine, but rather prevents intoxication and reveals itself in an increased aptitude for mental as well as physical labor. The digestion is moderated thereby, and hence, they become almost a necessity, where the other nourishment is insufficient, or where, by very rich food, the system is greatly excited. Popular instinct quickly discovered this, and science has merely confirmed and explained these peculiarities.

Hence it is that coffee has attained such wide spread acceptance, and is continually becoming more and more an article of prime necessity. It is gradually taking the place of less nutritious substances, owing to its richness, and its comparative cheapness and abundance. Among the working classes, in many countries, who cannot afford a daily meal of meat, the noon or evening repast is often limited to bread and coffee, yet the people who live thus are both healthy and cheerful. All have felt its enlivening effect, whether their avocations require physical or mental labor. It prevents the blood from accumulating on the brain, and leaves the head clear and bright. When extra ordinary exertion and wakefulness are needed for some emergency, strong coffee is the best antidote against drowsiness, as the foes of Frederick the Great once discovered to their cost, when fragrant Mocha had enabled him to pass three days and nights without sleeping. This peculiar property makes it of the greatest use to all whose pursuits require close and vividly active attention, to those in fine, who, to use our home-bred expression, are anxious to keep "wide awake." Hence, the French have justly called it the "intellectual drink," and students, everywhere, will cordially accept the phrase.

The origin of coffee, as made known to modern traffic, has generally been assigned to Arabia, but late investigations show that the mountainous regions of Upper Abyssinia are its real native soil. There is a legend that an Arabian dervish happening to notice the remarkable liveliness of herds of goats that fed among the coffee trees, upon the fallen berries, discovered their admirable qualities, and made them known to his countrymen. However that may be, there is no question that coffee drinking originated in the East. Some four hundred years ago, it was introduced into Persia from Arabia, and thence, passed to Turkey, where it was first used chiefly as a medicine. A hundred years nearly, elapsed, before the first coffee shop was opened in Constantinople, and from that time to the present, coffee has remained one of the favorite articles of nutriment used by the Moslem race. Tobacco operates in a manner just the opposite of the effects of coffee, in the majority of cases, retarding rather than accelerating the activity of the mind, yet the Orientals invariably enjoy them together. Venice at the time when coffee first became popular in Turkey, carried on most extensive commerce with the Levant, and naturally enough adopted many Eastern habits. Thus it was, that as early as the year 1615, coffee was known in the great Adriatic seaport. In 1652, the first coffee shops were opened in London, and very speedily were established throughout Europe. In Paris, the use of the fragrant berry were made familiar by a Turkish ambassador, in 1669, and the earliest *cafés* started in 1672 by an Armenian. Marseilles had enjoyed them in 1671. Soon after, coffee houses appeared in Amsterdam and Leipsic, but the beverage remained a novelty in Germany until 1720, since then, the whole civilized world has become a constant consumer in proportions that daily increase. A close approximate estimate of the quantity annually consumed per capita is attained in the following table:

Belgium	9.1	The United States	9.0
Holland	8.7	Norway	6.6
The Hanseatic cities and		Denmark	6.0
Mecklenburgh	8.0	Switzerland	5.5
The Zolverein	3.7	Austria	1.2
Sweden	3.3	Great Britain	1.1
France	1.5	Russia	0.5

The total aggregate consumption has increased within the last ten years in Europe fully five per cent, and in America eleven per cent. Although during that period the prices have grown dearer, the consumers have annually demanded about 63,000,000 lbs. more.

The different kinds and flavors of the berry are quite numerous. Voltaire, by no means the safest authority in reference to some other subjects, was a thorough connoisseur in coffee, used to insist that when brought to the table it should be as black as Beelzebub, as hot as the place of that worthy's abode, and as sweet as love. American housewives hardly seem to accept this recipe, and it is very difficult to find either the right quality in use or the right method employed in preparing it.

Mocha is generally esteemed the best variety. It is to other coffee what the "Veuve Clicquot" is to other Champagne, and the Johannisberger to other Rhine wines. It is a small, round, pale yellow, yellow-green, or brownish berry.

The Martinique coffee is declared by the French, who own the island that produces it, to be the best. It is indeed most excellent, but is little known outside of France. The coffees of Ceylon rank next to Java, and of recent years, have been brought to England and the European continent in quantities.

The coffee of Brazil takes a peculiar place. It is exported in large quantities to Europe, annually about 2,000,000 bags or nearly one-half of the total average importation of all kinds. It is discharged, at the North, chiefly at Hamburg; and in the South, at the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports, particularly at Trieste. Many regard it as very inferior, and it is quite certain that the imitations are villainous. Within a few years past, owing to much greater care in its cultivation, it has very greatly improved. The quantity received in Europe is about one-fifth of the total importation. Its cheapness, however, recommends it to the poor and hence it may be regarded as, in some sort, the pioneer of the coffee armies. The berry is large and of a yellow or bluish green color and the fragrance bitter and penetrating.

Those who abstain from Mocha on account of its scarcity and dearness, may enjoy a hardly less delicious flavor in a mixture of Java and Porto Rico. The latter lends to the former a stronger yet by no means unpleasant smack, and thus supplies it with a quality of the Mocha which it, otherwise, lacked. Mixtures of the finer kinds with Rio are also much used, particularly in hotels and public coffee houses and yield a clear and pleasant decoction, which always has the merit of cheapness. But it must be confessed that those who, along with the other nourishing and refreshing properties of coffee, desire a certain elevation of the spirits and a stimulant for the intellectual faculties must not be afraid of expense but endeavor to procure the real Mocha or Java and Porto Rico at least.

In conclusion, we would again refer, as we have done in preceding paragraphs, to the benefits conferred upon the cause of temperance by the introduction of the aromatic berry of the East. Wherever it has been made popular, the use of ardent spirits, has declined, and, consequently, intoxication, has declined, and there is no mightier weapon in the hands of the Total Abstinence apostle than a well-filled coffee bag.

Artemus Ward and the Ladies' Aid Association of Louisiana.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The many friends of Chas. F. Brown, Esq., have seen with regret allusions in a few papers, which tended to attribute motives to certain occurrences which took place during his recent Southern tour. Mr. Brown passed through the city yesterday on his way to his home in Maine, and in the following letter disposes of the alleged charge of disloyalty. Mr. Brown's mission is not a political one, and he contents himself by adhering strictly to his profession:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

It is quite true that I gave a benefit in the city of New Orleans, recently, for the Ladies' Aid Association of Louisiana, a charitable association of over thirty year's existence, and one which has always been nobly anxious to relieve distress wherever it might be found. I had been treated with marked kindness in New Orleans and when asked by the ladies of this Association to devote a night's entertainment for their benefit, I complied with their request at once and with pleasure. It is true that a portion of the receipts of that entertainment were given to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her children, but it did not occur to me that I had any sort of right to dictate to the association the precise use they should make of the money received on that occasion. Their right to regard Mrs. Davis and her children as legitimate objects of charity cannot be questioned, I suppose. But, speaking of myself, the benefit was given for the Ladies' Aid Association of Louisiana; it was distinctly so announced in bills and advertisements, and the name of Mrs. Davis was not mentioned in connection with the affair at all.

I acted purely in a spirit of charity, and without the remotest idea that the affair could possibly assume any political appearance: I certainly did not suppose it would induce any newspaper in the North to doubt my "loyalty."

Faithfully yours, CHARLES F. BROWN.
"Artemus Ward."

A LIZARD IN A WOMAN'S STOMACH FOUR YEARS.—The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* says that a young woman by the name of Sherwood, belonging to St. George, N. B., who lived as a domestic with Mr. S. B. Pool of Calais, about a year ago, complained of a living creature being in her stomach, and applied to several physicians for medicine to relieve her of it, but to no effect. At length it grew so troublesome and had such a debilitating effect upon her, she gave up her place and went home to die, as she fully expected; for to live in such a state she felt and knew was an impossibility. After she got home Dr. Rogers was called, and after hearing her story left her a powerful emetic with directions how and when to take it. She took the medicine as directed, and the result was that a lizard about six inches in length, was ejected from her stomach. When it fell into the bowl, it is said, it fairly bit at the sides of it, and jumped out and ran along the floor till it was killed by one of the persons in attendance. It had been in her stomach about four years.

Trichinae—A Few Words to Pork Eaters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. WORLD:

The nerves of not a few nervous people have been of late much unsettled by the new bugbear that has been raised regarding the fitness of pork as an article of diet, and some heretofore lovers of ham, spare-rib, and tenderloin have made (they think) the alarming discovery that these once-prized viands are the abode of countless worms or trichinæ, that need but to be eaten to work sudden and entire destruction on the whole outer and inner man. Terrible accounts have reached us of the ravages of this new plague in Germany, and it is even rumored that one person has fallen a victim in this country. (It may be well to add that the accounts of this victim are very indefinite and unauthenticated.) If the alarm that seems to have seized hold of some people is to spread, we shall soon have anti-pork societies all over the land, and Cincinnati and Chicago will cease to offer up hecatombs of swine to appease the hunger of man. But, with all this hue and cry, there is, as usual in alarms, but a very minim of truth. People have been made sick and died of ham poisoning in this country, occasionally—perhaps once or twice in five years—and people have eaten diseased beef and immature veal; but all this proves nothing against good beef, pork, mutton, etc. The corn crop of the West was the past season, most abundant, and of a quality far superior to any crop raised for a number of years; consequently good sound corn goes far toward making good sound pork. The breed of hogs in this country has been constantly improving during the past ten years, and it would be next to impossible to gather together any number of hogs of the class commonly met here ten and twelve years ago. From a personal inspection made during a recent visit to various packing points at the West, I can affirm that better fatted, cleaner made, or finer skinned hogs were never marketed and packed than this season, and it is to be doubted if in the whole packing of Chicago, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee could be found one solitary case of trichina. Diseased or *dead* hogs are usually rendered into grease, and never packed by any respectable packer; but there were few or no such hogs this year. The *cry* of trichinæ may suit the purpose of sundry *bears* in the pork ring on Change, but if the community is to be gulled to serve the purposes of a clique of speculators the people may as well know to whom they are indebted for higher prices, in consequence, for beef, mutton, &c.

Respectfully, JANON.

Extensive System of Horse and Mule Stealing.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 7th says:

Last week a horse thief was caught in the act of stealing mules and horses in West Baton Rouge. He was promptly caged. He belonged to the Pointe Coupée line of thieves. This line extends through West Baton Rouge, along the coast, and is supposed to end at the island in Pointe Coupée. This underground railway connects with this side of the river and extends up and through the lower part of Mississippi. Negroes and whites to a considerable extent are concerned in it. Some of the latter are respectable personages apparently, and will soon, it is hoped, be inmates of the Penitentiary.

The *modus operandi* is to steal an animal at one end of the line, swim him across the river and run it through to market so far away from the home of its owner that he never sees or hears of it again. Their operations have been so extreme that property in mules and horses were becoming almost worthless. Yesterday Mr. Henry Walsh captured two of the presumed members of this gang with three fine mules in their possession. They claim that they bought them up for another man from New Orleans, but did not explain reasons for hiding the mules in a thicket. One of the men arrested, Richard Singletary, a negro, was jailed. After arriving in town under guard he broke loose, ran three squares and was recaptured. The other, Joe Johnson, a dark grif, aged about 21 or 22 years, made his escape.

A WELL BUILT SHIP.—The French ironclad Achilles, which has been afloat ten months, and is of 6079 tons burthen and 380 feet long, has not leaken a wineglassful of water since she was launched. Such perfect construction is a marvel in ship-building.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A substitute has been invented in England for the awkward and uncomfortable head-rest in which one's head is screwed when a photograph is taken. The new apparatus is fastened to the floor, and has a movable clamp that fits the hollow of the back, while the rest for the head is comparatively agreeable.

Military Order for the Election.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 32.

The act of Congress, approved February 25, 1865 prohibits officers of the Army from interfering with elections "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

No military interference will be allowed in this city at the approaching election on Monday, the 12th instant, and no troops will be permitted to appear at the polls, except upon the application of the proper civil authorities for assistance to preserve the peace.

Commanding Officers will keep their troops well in hand on the day of the election, and hold them in constant readiness to respond to any call that may be made by the proper authority, or to repress disorders that threaten the peace and security of the city.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Attempt at Murder and Suicide.—Sergeant Gerard, of the Second District Police, courteously gave us the outlines of a terrible tragedy, which consists in the attempt of a husband to kill his wife, wounding her dangerously, and then committing suicide by shooting himself with the same revolver he shot his wife in the left breast, but was not as successful as when he drove the ball through his own left breast.

The name of the wretch was Charles Constantine, and the deeds were done at the residence of his mother-in-law, at the corner of Barracks and Chartres streets.

We learn further, that the couple had been on bad terms for some time, and went yesterday to the residence of his mother in law, where the fatal interview occurred.

The deceased is reported to be the person who killed one P. Callaghan at the corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas street, five years ago, and was under peace bonds at the time of the violent deed.

The Mermaid Excitement.—Several days ago a great excitement was raised and great preparations were made to catch a mermaid which it was asserted had been seen not only by reliable contrabands but by persons of a clearer hue.

Strange to say, the illusion continues, and the police was again informed that the fabulous woman had again been seen combing her hair at moonlight. Here is a chance for Barnum.

Fred. Gruber's Funeral.—The funeral of this victim of assassination took place yesterday with a cortege of mourners three miles long. Fred. Gruber was long and well known. A part of the fire department of the city wherein he held responsible offices, his untimely death was a severe shock to the members of that useful body. He was known as a man without guile, who always had his heart on his tongue, openly declaring his opposition to political measures repugnant to his views.

As to the dastardly assassin, it may be impossible to point him out, and a plausible theory makes it doubtful if the deceased himself knew when or where he was stabbed. Deceased had gone to bed on the night of the unfortunate affair when he was aroused to stop a violent assault and battery on a man who was beat and severely maltreated by some persons. He passed through the alley fronting the doors of the house where it is said he endeavored to stop the outrage, but eventually concluded to go to the police station to enter his complaint. Passing Sam's saloon, on St. Charles street, he stopped in and in his open manner denounced the outrage committed by disturbing the peace of his house, when he fell, exhausted from a wound. The theory proposed is, that deceased received the wound in front of his house and was not aware of it until he fell from internal bleeding. The Coroner's jury, however, will develop the facts in the case.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 10, 1866.

We have but little to notice in the general aspect of the market to-day, and only a moderate movement in our leading staple, the sales of which embraced 1600 bales, at still easier prices, barely Low Middling ruling at 39c, and Low Middling to Strict Low Middling at 39 to 40.

The Gold market opened with some inquiry to complete short contracts, but at lower prices, and with a manifest downward tendency, closing at 127¾ to 128, against 128¼ to 129 last evening, showing a further decline of 1c per dollar. The sales included $7000 in three lots at 127¾, $3000 and $10,000 at 128; $15,000 at 128 and 128¼; $1500 at 128⅛; $30,000 at 128¾; $4000, $15,000 and $45,000 at 128¼; $20,000 at 128¼; and $2000, $20,000 and $25,000 at 129. We also noticed a sale towards the close of $4000, deliverable on Tuesday, at 127½. The market was depressed in the latter part of the day by private telegrams from New York quoting at 129¾ and 130. Nothing of any amount transpired in Silver. Dealers pay 122 to 124 for the small sums presented at their counters, and sell at 125 to 126, but there appears to be very little offering. Mexican dollars are held at a fraction above the outside figures for gold, or are exchanged for it at par.

Foreign Exchange opened dull and drooping, and subsequently ruled at still easier rates, the sales of Sterling including £3000 A1 at 137¾; £9000, (2000 and 7000,) at 138, £7000 very first class, (3000, 2000 and 2000,) at 138¼; and £2000 at the extreme rate of 139. We also noticed some sales of bank bills, embracing £3000 at 139, £500 at 140, and a moderate amount at 140½. Also, £3000 at 109 for gold. The heavy business in Francs yesterday, which covered a million and a half, was followed to-day by a much more quiet and easier market, the principal sales being 100,000 A1 commercial at 4.05¾, and about 300,000 at 4.10. Some bank bills were sold at 4.05. At the close A1 Sterling was quoted at 138 to 138¼.

Domestic Exchange showed rather less firmness, one or two of the banks checking on New York at par to ⅛ premium, while others asked ⅛ to ¼. One bank check for $100,000 was passed at par, and another at 1-16 discount. The sales outdoors included $175,000 New York Sight, (25,000, 50,000 and 100,000) at par, $110,000, (10,000 and 100,000) at 1-16 discount, $135,000 at ⅛ discount, and $420,000 at par to ⅛ discount; $25,000 one day's Sight at ⅛ discount and $13,000 at ¼; $48,000 five and ten days at ½ round; and $60,000 thirty days' at ¾.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 35 shares City Railroad at the advanced rate of $200; 200 Canal Bank at $54; 100 Water Works at $58 50; 100 Louisiana State Bank at $47; 55 Bank of Louisiana at $9; and 20 do at $9 25. Also, at public sale, by Palfrey & Co., auctioneers, 25 shares Bank of Louisiana at $11, and 10 Crescent City Bank at $38. At the same sale a $600 Louisiana State Bond, with three coupons, was sold at $8.80 and $800 Louisiana Insurance Scrip for 1866 at 97c, and $100 Merchants' at 81. At private sale $11,000 Home Insurance Scrip for 1859 sold at 60c, and 5 Opelousas Bonds at —.

In the Uncurrent Bank note market there was a good demand for Louisiana State Bank notes, the sales including $5000 at 76c per dollar, $1000 at 76 3-4, $2000 at 77 and a moderate amount at 78. We also noticed sales of $2500 Bank of Louisiana at 57 1-2, $3000 Bank of New Orleans at 93, and an assorted lot of $3000 Merchants' Bank, Bank of New Orleans, Union Bank, and Crescent City Bank—about one fourth Merchants'—at 92 1-2 round. At auction, $6,325 Bank of Louisiana brought 57¼. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 53 to 55c, and 57 to 58c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 73 to 75, and 76 to 78; Merchants' Bank at 77 to 79, and 82 to 83; Bank of New Orleans at 85 to 90, and 91 to 93; and Crescent City Bank, and Union Bank at about the same. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ¾ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Saturday Evening, March 10, 1866.*

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a moderate enquiry, but at lower prices, in accordance with the decline in Foreign Exchange, and as some factors were willing to meet the demand, although others withdrew their stocks, yet the sales summed up 1600 bales, taken by ten brokers, mostly on the basis of 36 to 37c and 38c for Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, and 39 to 40c for Low Middling to Strict Low Middling. At the same time, some small lots changed hands at even less than the inside figures. We can give no quotations for Middling. From its moderate supply it commands more in proportion than the lower grades. The above figures show a still lower market than yesterday, which may be attributed to the further decline in Foreign Exchange, caused by the continued downward tendency of the New York Gold market.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865		bales [illegible]
Received to-day	1,3[illegible]	
Received previously	372,557	374,[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1,137	
Cleared previously	267,694	268,831
Stock on hand not cleared		[illegible]

The clearances comprise 454 bales for New York, 127 for Boston and 306 for Genoa.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday comprise only 15 hhds Sugar and 160 bbls Molasses. The supply on hand, of the Louisiana production, is very small, but the demand is very limited, however, and the sales to day are confined to 26 hhds. Good Fair Sugar at 14c per lb, and 100 bbls. very Choice Molasses at 91½c per gallon. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but there is scarcely any demand for the former, and very little for the latter. A day or two since, not previously reported, two cargoes, embracing about 500 hhds. Cuba Molasses, sold at 35c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The general market has exhibited but little animation to-day. Buyers were holding aloof to await receipts and events until Monday, the movement was consequently on a small scale, and prices generally have suffered a further decline.

FLOUR—We have again to note a dull market. Buyers are awaiting better supplies, and prices, especially of the lower grades, show a still further downward tendency. The sales to day comprise 2000 bbls, of which 120 Common at $6 25, 100 Fine at $7; 160 and 175 Good Fine at $7 50, 100 do at $7 62½; 250 Superfine at $8 25; 100 Extra on private terms; 100 Fair Extra at $10 50, 200 do in two equal lots at $10 75, and 100 Low Extra at $9 87½c per bbl.

BRAN—The market is quiet, and about 800 sacks were sold in lots at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

OATS—Supplies are accumulating, and prices have further declined 5c per bushel. There were sales to-day of 200 sacks in lots at 60c, and subsequently 800 sacks in lots at 55 to 58c per bushel.

HAY—Yesterday, not previously reported, 300 bales were sold in lots at $32 per ton. Dealers are filling orders at $33, and are retailing at $35 per ton.

CORN MEAL—We note sales of 100 bbls at $3.75 per bbl.

CORN—The supplies are liberal and are in excess of the demand, and prices have still further declined 2½c per bushel. The sales to-day comprise 4300 sacks, of which 1900 mixed at 75c, 1500 white and yellow mixed at 80c, and 900 white at 85 to 87½ per bushel.

PORK—The market is well supplied, but is dull and depressed. There is no demand for round lots of Mess. Dealers have reduced their prices 50c per bbl, and are now obtaining $30 to $30 50 per bbl for Mess.

GREEN MEAT—There is not much on hand. Shoulders have been selling from first hands at 13¼c per lb. At retail Shoulders command 14½c and Sides 16c per lb.

BACON—Is in fair supply, but only in retail demand. Dealers are retailing Shoulders at 15¼c, Ribbed Sides at 19c, Clear Sides at 19 to 19½c, Plain Hams at 22 to 23c, Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams at 25 to 26c, and Uncanvassed at 24c per lb.

LARD—Is in fair supply, but there is only a retail demand at 20c per lb for Prime in tierces and 22c in kegs.

WHISKY—The market is very dull and there is only a small retail business doing at $2 20 to $2 24 per gallon for Rectified.

STAR CANDLES—Are dull, and are selling in small lots at 20c per lb for short weight and 24c for full weight.

COAL OIL—Is retailing in bbls at 80c, and in cans at $1 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice Butter is scarce and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c, Western 10 to 40c, Cheese, Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $3 25 to $4; Apples at $5 to $6; Onions at $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl, Beans at $7 to $8 and Eggs at $27 to $30 per bbl.

BALE ROPE—The market is very dull. Round lots are held at 15c per lb. Dealers are obtaining in retail 16 to 16½c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—There has not been any movement in this article for many weeks. There is now some retail demand, however, which is being supplied at 24½c per yard in rolls and 26c in bales.

BURLAPS—Are retailing at 26c each.

COFFEE—There were sales to day of 50 bags Prime to choice Rio at 21¼c and 60 at 21⅝c per lb gold. Dealers are supplying the demand for the interior at 27 to 29c per lb, currency, for Ordinary to Choice Rio.

FREIGHTS—The market continues very dull. The rates are ⅜ to ⅞c per lb for cotton by steamships for New York, ⅝c by sail and ⅞ to 1c by steam for Boston, ⅝ to ⅞d by sail and 1¼ to 1⅝d by steam for Liverpool, and 1¼ to 1⅝ by sail for Havre and Bremen.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 12 1866.

Arrived Sunday: 130 Western Beeves and 34 Sheep.
Sales: None.
Stock on sale: 594 Western Beeves, 232 Texas Beeves, 461 Hogs, 1366 Sheep, 33 Calves and 34 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₱ lb net	— 14	@ — 16
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	— [illegible]	@ — —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	— 18	@ 20 —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	— —	@ — 16
Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head	30 —	@ 70 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	— —	@ — 10
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	40 00	@ 50 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15 00	@ 25 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	— —	@ — 00
Western Hogs, ₱ lb gross	— 12	@ — 13
Creole Hogs	— 7	@ — 12
Choice Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	10 00	@ 12 —
Texas Sheep, ₱ head	5 30	@ — —
Creole Sheep, ₱ head	— —	@ — —
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00	@ 90 —
Yearlings, ₱ head	10 00	@ 14 50
Veal, ₱ head	— —	@ — —
Calves, ₱ head	7 00	@ 12 50

MAYORALTY.

The friends of JOHN T. MONROE present his name for Mayor, at the ensuing municipal election. mh2 td

FOR MAYOR.

WILLIAM L. ROBINSON is a candidate for the suffrages of the people at the coming election. mh6 7t

FOR RECORDER—SECOND DISTRICT.
Emile Wiltz
Is an independent candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the second Monday in March. mh10 [illegible]

FOR CORONER.

DR. JAMES BURNS will be supported by his many friends for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first Monday in May next. mh6 td

Mr. Editor.
Please announce DR. CHARLES DELERY as a candidate for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first MONDAY in May next. mh11 tf

A CARD.

The undersigned, who had announced himself as a candidate for Street Commissioner, hereby withdraws in favor of Mr. WILLIAM H. BELL, the nominee of the National Union Party for that office.
mh10 1t JAMES C. KATHMAN.

La Florita.
HAVANA PAPER CIGARS MANUFACTORY.
COMPETING favorably with all the best Brands imported from Cuba, constantly on hand and for sale by J. VILLARRUBIA,
mh12 6t At the Blue Stores, No. 9 Bienville st.

Sugar! Cigars!
625 Boxes Brown and Yellow SUGAR. 150,000 Havana SEGARS of approved brands, for sale by J. VILLARRUBIA,
mh12 6t At the Blue Stores, No. 9 Bienville street.

WANTED.
A COOK, man or woman, who can come well recommended. Apply at 74 Esplanade street. mh12 2t

Removal.
A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed to No. 98 ROYAL STREET.
His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms. mh11 [illegible]

Drafts.
DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE OF PARIS.
For sale by L. GRAND & CO., 6 Carondelet street.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 12, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Austin, Seringeour, from Indianola and Galveston, to I C Harris—1st district 16.
Steamship Ceres, Dirks, from Mobile, to master—3d district.
Ship May Flower, Call, 30 days from Boston, to G W Hynson & co—1st district 36.
Bark G B Morle, Kirk, from Liverpool Dec 3d, to E F Stockmeyer—Pilot.

—STEAMBOATS—

City of Memphis, Shobie, from St Louis.
Frolic, Compere, from Shreveport.
Bart Able, Drouillard, from Memphis.
Rinna Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Lafourche, Barthes, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, from Boston.
Schr Anderson, (British) 5 days from Matamoros.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship Austin—3 bales cotton Bettle Noble & co—4 do H W Farley & co—20 bbls pork Shannon & Sibbald—107 pkgs tobacco L Doyle—11 sks cotton seed Bisson & Simms—1 bbl pecans Jas Connolly & co—4 do Jackson & Manson—1 case cigars Lichtenstein Bros—15 bxs hides Cramer & co—105 head cattle McLeod, Mobile & co—sundries to order—Total, 7 bales cotton.

BOSTON—Per ship May Flower—[illegible] tons ice A W Bosworth and [illegible] order.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark G B Morle—[illegible] sks salt E F Stockmeyer.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship May Flower, from Boston—A W Bosworth—Binks & Tower—Bisson & Simms—D Kelham & co—C Ray & co—Montgomery Bros—N Whitney—A & M S S co—C C Sampson—Fulp, Marks & co—G O Garner—J W Knapp—J W Goslee—Zerega & co—Folger & co—M McGraw—Hogan & Patton—I C Harris and order. [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer City of Memphis—[illegible]

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Bart Able—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Frolic—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Rinna Simmes—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

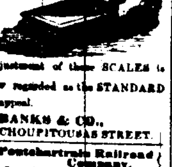
Monday Evening, March 12, 1866.
BENEFIT OF MRS F. S. CHANFRAU.

The performance will commence with Shakespeare's most famous Comedy, in 5 acts, entitled
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Rosalind ... Mrs F S Chanfrau
To conclude with the Musical Farce called
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude, with songs ... Mrs F S Chanfrau
In each of the above plays Mrs. F S Chanfrau will be supported by Messrs. [illegible]
Wednesday Evening, March 14—Benefit of Mr. B. MACAULEY. mh12

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET
EXTRA CARD.
Monday Evening, March 12, 1866.
BENEFIT OF MRS F. S. CHANFRAU.
On which occasion she will appear as ROSALIND, in Shakespeare's most famous Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Which will be produced in a style commensurate with the reputation of this favorite establishment.
With Other Entertainments. mh12 3t

LITERARY LECTURES.
A SERIES of nine Literary Lectures will be delivered in Lyceum Hall, one each week, for the benefit of the Lyceum Library, by the following gentlemen:
REV. DR. PALMER—On Conversation.
Mr. W. R. WHITTAKER—Walter Scott.
PROF. SEAMAN—Future of America, in relation to Progress and Civilization.
Mr. W. H. BURWELL—Louis Napoleon and Progress.
WM. EVELYN—Popular Ballads.
COL. C. C. S. FARRAR—Feminism.
F. L. CLAIBORNE—Morn, Noon and Night of Letters.
Mr. W. R. WHITTAKER—Washington Irving.
DR. HURLEY—Phrenology.
The course will commence on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 7 P. M., with the lecture on Walter Scott, by Mr. W. R. Whittaker, which will be public and free of charge. The prices of admission for the remainder of the course are as follows:
Single tickets 50 cents.
Tickets for the course $3.
Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $1.
Tickets for the course admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5.
Tickets may be obtained from the Librarian, No. 10 City Hall, at Blackmar's and at Gronewald's music stores on Canal street. mh10 tf

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.
HAY, COAL, CATTLE, DEPOT, DOCK, WAREHOUSE, COTTON, PLATFORM, GROCERS, COUNTER AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES, &c.



OVER One Hundred modifications of weighing machines adopted to every required operation of weighing.
The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such, that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
mh11 2m 8 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

Office of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 10th, 1866.

THE Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have, THIS DAY, declared a dividend of (10) ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at this office, on and after SATURDAY, March 17th, inst.
mh11 tf WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

To Let.
TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS on ground floor, fronting on the street, suitable for a Store.
Apply at No. 46 Dumaine street, between Royal and Chartres streets. mh11 2t

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY, at Mrs. TURNER'S, 119 Canal street two or three competent MILLINERS. mh10 3t

Star Candles.
1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores,
mh10 1m Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

Stearine,
CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores,
mh10 1m Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

Fruits.
BRANDY CHERRIES, FRUITS IN JUICE, BORDEAUX PRUNES, CURRANTS.
Landing, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores,
mh10 1t Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

LANDING ex-brig Garibaldi, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
44 casks CLARET, Ume & Co.
[illegible] boxes [illegible]
[illegible] Absinthe, CHERRY BOUNCE.
[illegible] CHAMPAGNE.
[illegible] casks CLARET F. Besson & Co.
100 boxes WHITE WINE.
20-6 COGNAC BRANDIES.
mh9 6t E. PIUSSAN, [illegible] Canal street.

TICKET.

National Democratic Party.

For Mayor: JOHN T. MONROE.
For Comptroller: P. G. MOHAN.
For Street Commissioner: ALFRED BELANGER.

For Recorder:
First District—W. J. AHERN.
Second District—ARTHUR GASTINEL.
Third District—T. F. THIENEMAN.
Fourth District—LUCIEN ADAMS.

For Aldermen: FIRST DISTRICT.
J. O. NIXON.
WILLIAMSON SMITH.
JAS. McCLOSKEY.

For Aldermen: SECOND DISTRICT.
GEORGE CLARK.
NORMAN WHITNEY.

For Aldermen: THIRD DISTRICT.
CHAS. W. CULBERTSON.
E. DAVENPORT.

For Aldermen: FOURTH DISTRICT.
THOS. McKNIGHT.
A. W. BOSWORTH.

For Assistant Aldermen: FIRST DISTRICT.
First Ward—PATRICK CUMMINGS. T. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.
Second Ward—JAS. PRAGUE, F. LURGES.
Third Ward—THOS. S. MOORE. WM. McCULLOUGH.

For Assistant Aldermen: SECOND DISTRICT.
Fourth Ward—J. B. CUNNINGHAM. HUGH MONTGOMERY.
Fifth Ward—T. LIVAUDAIS.
Sixth Ward—VICTOR PRADOS.

For Assistant Aldermen: THIRD DISTRICT.
Seventh Ward—JOHN PIESLY.
Eighth Ward—N. A. LAMBIAS.
Ninth Ward—W. CLARKE.

For Assistant Aldermen: FOURTH DISTRICT.
Tenth Ward—D. S. WASSON.
Eleventh Ward—F. KEISER.

AUCTION SALES.

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.
BY SOULE & COPPENS.
A. COPPENS, Auctioneer, Office, Royal street, No. 91.
WILL be sold, on THURSDAY next, March 15th, 1866, at the head of the Old Basin, opposite St. Louis street, at 11 o'clock, precisely:
The splendid double masted yacht LILLIE, 55 feet in length, with new sails, riggings apparel and appurtenances. The vessel is coppered and copper fastened, was built with choice material, and would be suitable, in every respect, for any amateur.
Terms—Cash, in City or United States Treasury notes.
Also, at private sale, ONE MILLION RIVER BRICKS. mh10 6t

TOURNE & NEWBERGER'S SALES.
Unreserved Sale
Of the Steamship
MINNETONKA,
By Order of the Underwriter's Agent.
BY TOURNE & NEUBERGER,
EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.
Office, 57 Carondelet street.
THURSDAY, the 15th of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at the highest bidder—
The steamship MINNETONKA,
Class A 1½, 852 tons burthen, built in 1860, as she now lies at the wharf of the Brooklyn Warehouse, Algiers, together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, appurtenances &c. a full inventory of which can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. mh6 td

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.
Sale to Effect a Partition.
Desirable Residence on Ursulines Street, No. 320, between Prieur and Johnson Streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office No. 62 Royal street.
SATURDAY, March 17th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—
TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Ursulines, Johnson, Hospital and Prieur streets, designated as Nos. 1 and 2.
Lot No. 1 measures 30 feet 2 inches front on Ursulines street, by 131 feet 2 inches and 3 lines in depth, between parallel lines, together with the comfortable dwelling house erected thereon containing four rooms, a two story building containing a kitchen and 2 rooms. [illegible]
Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, measures 30 feet front on Ursulines street by 131 feet 2 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line designated by lot No. 1 [illegible] depth on the line nearest to Prieur street making the rear [illegible].
The whole according to a plan to be seen at the Exchange.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, in notes of the purchasers secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing 8 per cent interest from the day of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent thereafter until final payment. The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to the vendor.
Act of sale before A. Boudousquie notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. mh12 td

Splendid Property front on Bayou Road, well known as the Thierry property, also several Houses on Barracks street, one of which is established as a distillery.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 62 Royal street.
THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction—
1. SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND forming the greater part of the square bounded by Bayou Road, Derbigny, Hospital and Roman streets, measuring together 99 feet 2 inches and 6 lines front on Bayou Road, 174 feet 8 inches front on Derbigny street, and 130 feet front on Hospital street, the rear line being irregular, extending from Bayou Road to Hospital street; together with four houses covered with slates and two covered with shingles.
This property is sold subject to the following restrictions to wit: The vendor reserves the privilege of remaining on the property up to the 1st May 1866 and would be willing to occupy the property for 8 or 10 months at the rate of $125 per month.
The hot houses and the plants therein contained are not included in the sales, the vendor reserving the right of removing them.
2. A PORTION OR PARCEL OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Barracks, Chartres, Esplanade and Levee or Decatur streets, measuring 30 feet 8 inches front on Barracks street [illegible] lines in depth on the line nearest to Chartres street, 114 feet 11 inches and 1 line in depth on the line nearest to Decatur or Levee street, and 35 feet 11 inches and 5 lines on the rear line; together with the following buildings, all covered with slates and thereon [illegible]:
1. A LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, established as a distillery, which is leased up to the 31st October, 1866.
2. A ONE-STORY HOUSE bricked between posts, fronting on Barracks street, containing four rooms, water works, etc.
3. A SMALL ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, fronting on Barracks street, containing three rooms, etc., also, water works.
4. A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, likewise fronting on Barracks street, containing two rooms, two cabinets and gallery, back building containing four rooms, water works, etc.
The whole according to plans made by Pilie and Boudousquie, civil engineers and architects, which will be exhibited at the Exchange, and after Saturday, 10th inst.
The public is invited to examine several pieces of property offered, which will be open for inspection at all reasonable hours.
Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes of the purchasers, secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing 8 per cent from the day of sale to maturity and 8 per cent thereafter until final payment. The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to the vendor. In case it should be necessary to resort to judicial proceedings for the recovery of the amount of the notes, the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent attorney's commissions.
Act of sale before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. mh11 td

Notice to Tax Payers.
TAX PAYERS of the Third District are hereby notified that the State Tax on property for 1865, are now due. An early call will save expenses.
C. B. LANG, State Tax Collector.
mh7 20d Office, No. 9 Esplanade street.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the style of A. McLAURIN, POTHIER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of Hardware Commission Merchants and Importers of General Goods.
A. McLAURIN, E. B. POTHIER, W. S. McMASTER.
mar10 1w 111 Gravier street, N. O.

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of DREYFUS, L. ROSEN & CO., in Shreveport, was dissolved on the 3d day of February, 1866. Mr. H. Dreyfus having sold his interest to Messrs. L. Rosen & Co., Shreveport, La., who will carry on the business as heretofore.
feb24 1m H. DREYFUS. L. ROSEN & CO.

Gunpowder! Gunpowder!
HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
THIS Company having re-established their former agency, and having placed me in supply of a full stock and a general assortment of the various qualities and packages, I am now prepared to fill all orders as in former times, at current prices, delivery free.
The quality of this powder being too well and generally known as of the highest grade, and unsurpassed by that of any other manufactory, I deem it needless to call the attention of the trade and of sportsmen to its superiority.
Orders left at my office will have prompt attention.
C. T. BUDDECKE,
mh9 1m No. 38 Camp street.

Merchants' Exchange.
THE Subscribers to the fund for establishing a Merchants' Exchange are requested to meet at the room of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee on Organization.
CHAS. BRIGGS,
mh10 8t Chairman.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
217,500 HAVANA SEGARS,
Of Late Importation.
COMPOSED of the most popular Brands and sizes, such as, Regalia del Rey La Corona, Londres Partagas, Cilindrados, Londres Prensados, Londres Imperiales, Media Regalia, Washington, Non Plus Ultra, Estrella, etc. etc.
Also, [illegible]
For sale, at moderate prices, by FERNANDEZ & VILLAR,
mh9 8w 1m Cor. Customhouse and Royal sts.

National Union Ticket.

FOR MAYOR.
JOSEPH H. MOORE.

FOR CONTROLLER.
STODDART HOWELL.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM H. BELL.

For Recorders.
1st District—JOSEPH GROS.
2d " EUGENE STAES.
3d " J. A. LETTEN.
4th " H. T. VENNARD.

For Board of Aldermen.
1st District—J. MORGAN HALL. E. B. BELL. E. HEATH.
2d District—L. D. ARNAULT. DENIS CRONAN, Senior.
3d District—E. D. WHITE. F. A. WOOLFLEY.
4th District—G. W. KENDALL. WM. McDUFF.

For Assistant Aldermen.
FIRST DISTRICT.
1st Ward—FRANCIS REITMEYER. WILLIAM BARNES.
2d Ward—W. S. ROBERTS. F. K. O'CONNOR.
3d Ward—EDWARD S. WURZBURGER. JOHN D. NORRIS.
SECOND DISTRICT.
4th Ward—H. F. STURCKEN. GEORGE HENNING.
5th Ward—JOHN P. MONTAMAT.
6th Ward—H. S. DUBUISSON.
THIRD DISTRICT.
7th Ward—JOSEPH O. BAUM.
8th Ward—GEORGE B. KAUZ.
9th Ward—Dr. S. GOLDMAN.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
10th Ward—JOHN F. CRANTZ.
11th Ward—HENRY BENSEL. mh6 to

PROCLAMATION

BY

J. MADISON WELLS,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, March 6th, 1866.

Agreeably to the provisions of the City Charter as amended by an act of the Legislature, approved February 20th, 1866, an election will be held on MONDAY, the 12th of March instant, for municipal officers for the city of New Orleans, as follows:

One Mayor for the whole city.
One Controller for the whole city.
One Street Commissioner for the whole city.
One Recorder for each, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the city.

Aldermen.
Three Aldermen for the First District.
Two Aldermen for the Second District.
Two Aldermen for the Third District.
Two Aldermen for the Fourth District.

Assistant Aldermen.
Two Assistant Aldermen for the First Ward.
Two Assistant Aldermen for the Second Ward.
Two Assistant Aldermen for the Third Ward.
Two Assistant Aldermen for the Fourth Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Fifth Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Sixth Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Seventh Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Eighth Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Ninth Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Tenth Ward.
One Assistant Aldermen for the Eleventh Ward.

The said election to be held at the places designated by the "Central Board of Commissioners, and under the direction of Inspectors appointed by them.

For the guidance and information of voters, I annex hereunto the qualifications of voters as established by law.

Every white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last three months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting.

In addition to the foregoing qualifications, every elector is required to produce the amnesty oath prescribed by the President's proclamation, either on the 8th of December, 1863, or that of the 29th of May, 1865, sworn to and subscribed by him before competent authority, before he will be registered:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

This oath is imperative on and after the 29th day of May 1865 and will be rigidly enforced. It will be understood, at the same time, that such persons as are excluded from the benefits of this Amnesty oath, by any of the list of exceptions contained in the proclamation, will not be allowed to vote unless specially pardoned by the President.

In all other respects the election will be conducted in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at the city of New Orleans, this sixth day of March, A. D. 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State. mh7 td

Opening! Opening!
TWO hundred and fifty (250) cases SPRING DRY GOODS, consisting in select assortment for the city and country trade, to be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO:
One hundred (100) cartons assorted Ribbons.
C. JAUBERT & CO.
mh6 1m 30 Chartres street.

Chestnuts! Chestnuts! etc.
50 BARRELS Bavoy CHESTNUTS, a choice article; 100 bales soft-shelled ALMONDS; 100 sacks Grenoble NUTS. Received directly from Italy, and for sale by ANT. LANATA,
mh6 6t No. 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

COTTON SEED ... COTTON SEED.
2500 BUSHELS Dean's Prolific, selected from first picking of the crop of 1865, and put up expressly for planting, by J. W. Dougherty, Esq., near Baton Rouge. These Seeds are guaranteed fresh and sound. For sale in lots to suit by HARPER, WALKER & CO.,
mh4 1m 61 Carondelet street.

LANDING EX BRIG GARIBALDI FROM BORDEAUX, and for sale by the undersigned—
1200 boxes Olive Oil, genuine, J. Plagniol;
10 " Duc de Montebello Champagne;
10 " Sealing Wax;
450 " fine Wines, Haut Brion, Chateau Dillon, Chateau Terrefort, from the firm of Salmon [illegible];
200 casks Claret, Claret;
200 boxes Claret and White Wine;
20 Coca, Pace & Fils, 1862;
1862 [illegible]
25 boxes [illegible]
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
mh6 6t 116 Royal street.

Money Found.
FOUND, on MONDAY, 5th of March, in Baronne street, between Canal and Common streets, a certain amount, which will be returned to the owner upon due proof of his title to the same, and paying the cost of advertising. Apply at the office of this Paper. mh8 3t

SHOES. SHOES.
BLANCAND & GUITET,
49 ... OLD LEVEE STREET ... 49
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufactures. mh3 1m

NOTICE.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. William Waterman, the firms of WATERMAN & CO. and BROWNLEE & CO. have this day been dissolved, and Mr. Robert Roberts, the surviving partner, has been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firms.
All persons having claims against the above firms are hereby notified to present the same immediately, and all persons indebted to the same are likewise notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice.
ROBERT ROBERTS.
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN.
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.
Louisiana Sash Factory, 391, 393, 395 and 397 Gravier street, New Orleans.
BY an act passed before Ed. Barnett, Notary Public, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory at the old stand, Nos. 391, 393, 395 and 397 Gravier street, under the name and title of ROBERTS & CO., where can always be found on hand a full assortment of sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, newels, balusters, and dressed lumber.
ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN,
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.
New Orleans, March 6, 1866. mh7 3m

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 Linen, 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, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask Table Linen, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Bobbinets, Osnaburgs, Turkey Red Checks, [illegible], Prints, Turkey Red, [illegible] Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Thread, etc., etc. [illegible]

LYCEUM HALL.—THIS FINE ROOM IN the City Hall, has been refurnished and is now in excellent order. Applications to hire the same for Concerts and Lectures may be made to the Librarian.
J. Y. CALHOUN,
feb24—3w Librarian P. S. Library, 10 City Hall.

Carpet Warehouse.
19 ... Chartres Street ... 19
WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting such as:
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;
VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.;
WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING;
FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, [illegible]; Window Shades, Cornices and Bands; [illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres street.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK via HAVANA.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2013 tons ... Howes, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2013 tons ... Quick, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2600 tons ... Nelson, Commander.
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ... Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ... Vandice, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons ... — Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ... — Commander.
The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any such line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.
Rates of passage reduced.
Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
fe1 ly 25 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY, MARCH
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...
CITY OF NEW YORK ...
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ... $90 00 | Steerage ... $30 00
" to London ... 95 00 | " to London ... 34 00
" to Paris ... 105 00 | " to Paris ... 40 00
" to Hamburg ... 100 00 | " to Hamburg ... 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75, $85, $105, Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street. mh1

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail steamship Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
NOUVEAU MONDE ... 3200 tons ... 900 H. P.
WASHINGTON ... 3400 tons ... 900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE ... 3200 tons ... 900 H. P.
EUROPE ... 3200 tons ... 900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III ... (Nearly ready) ... 1100 H. P.
ST. LAURENT ... (Building) ... Great power.
PEREIRE ... (Building) ... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS ... (Building) ... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
NOUVEAU MONDE ... (new side wheel steamer) ... Dr. Valency ... FRIDAY, March 2.
WASHINGTON ... M. Surmont ... FRIDAY, March 30.
Carrying only Cabin Passengers.
[The Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers, just completed, will commence in March.]
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 83 Carondelet st. ocs8

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.
NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS LOW EXPENSE Line, Side-Wheel Steamers.
FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.
Passage to Galveston ... $10
Do do Indianola ... 20
Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates.
THE new and elegant iron steamship AUSTIN, Wm. Seringeour, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the foot of Julia street.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, cor Camp and Common sts.
Bills lading will be signed at the Agent's office. mh11

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.
FOR MOBILE—To leave on MONDAY, March 12th, on the arrival of the 3½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.
The new iron steamer MANHATTAN, J. W. Wilson, commander, will leave as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, cor Camp and Common sts.
No freight received after 3½ P. M.
Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than usual rates.
No Bills Lading signed after 4 o'clock, P. M. mh7 11

PROPOSALS.
Office Supervising Commissary Gulf States, No. 108 Julia Street, New Orleans, La., February [illegible], 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], 1866, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores for the use of the U. S. Army, viz:
POTATOES, of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good condition, well coopered barrels, head lined.
ONIONS, of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April in good condition, well coopered barrels, head lined.
Separate proposals in duplicate must be made for each article, and bidders may propose for one or both.
The bids must state the price per pound at which it is proposed to furnish the article.
The cost of the packages to be included in the price of the article, and the articles to be delivered at the Commissary Depot, Orleans Press, corner of Hinstin and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La.
The Potatoes and Onions will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and the weight verified by the Government scales at the Subsistence Depot.
No bids will be considered without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.
Payments to be made in certificates of indebtedness at the end of the month.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.
The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope, (sealed,) addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Potatoes and Onions."
A. BECKWITH,
feb14 td Brevet Brig. Gen'l and Supt. C. S.

Proposals for Soap.
OFFICE SUPERVISING COMM'Y GULF STATES, No. 108 JULIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, La., February [illegible], 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. Monday, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
30,000 Pounds Good Hard Soap, to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals, (which are required to be duplicate) and must be in neat boxes, fully labeled, and say in three parcels.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.
No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.
The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the articles, and each package to be marked with the contents' gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing, and the date of purchase.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.
The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.
It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Store-House, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, Louisiana, or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.
Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.
The Proposals may be enclosed in an envelope, (sealed,) addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."
A. BECKWITH,
fe17 till fe26 Brevet Brig. Gen'l and Supt. C. S.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
February 10, 1866.
ON and after Monday next, 20th inst., the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.
The ferry boat will leave the ferry wharf, foot of Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.
Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M.
feb15 1m A. J. SEGER, President.

NOTICE.
IS hereby given that application will be made for the renewal of the following described CERTIFICATES, which have been lost or mislaid: Certificate No. 32, for 120 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Pola County Copper Company, on which $100 per Share have been paid. Issued in favor of George W. Parker. Certificate No. 81, of the Variété Association, on which $500 have been paid. Issued in favor of George W. Parker.
L. F. GENERES,
feb27 eod 1m Dative Administrator of Estate of Geo. W. Parker.

Vaccination.
MRS FERARI informs her customers that she vaccinates, at her house, every Wednesday and Thursday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M. Ladies are respectfully reminded that she attends to all business diseases. She calls on the patients in the city and can be consulted at her residence, No. 145 Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. feb21 1m

Removal.
L. S. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 28 Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street.
Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Faucheux will please call at his office, 111 Gravier street, between Camp and Magazine streets. mh8 3m

NOTICE.
IS hereby given that application has been made to the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company for a duplicate of Scrip No. 1,861, issued in the name of F. Nolting, for the sum of Thirty Dollars. Which Scrip has been lost or mislaid. Any person in possession of the same will please return it to the Branch of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 77 [illegible] street.
ROBERT WYNNE,
mh6 & to 1w Agent.

Lost or Stolen.
TWO BONDS issued by the Board of Levee Commissioners, for the Levee district in the Parishes of Carroll and Madison, in this State, marked letter A, numbered respectively 397 and 314, both dated Lake Providence, April 1st, 1859, each payable five years after date, at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, each for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with Fourteen interest coupons of Forty dollars each, attached to each Bond and payable on the 1st April and 1st of October of each successive year; and notice is hereby given that due advice of these loss has been lodged with the said Board of Levee Commissioners, and that application will be made for the issuing of duplicate Bonds to replace the lost ones.
New Orleans, March 5th, 1866.
mh6 1m eod ABAT & GENERES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.
MR. E. GAUDOR, Druggist, from Paris, informs the public that he has removed from Paris, and can be consulted, daily, at his Drug Store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets, where he is prepared to undertake the treatment of Chronic, Private and Cutaneous Diseases. The most dangerous cases of Syphilis, Ulcers, Eczema, Eruptions, Pimples, Itching, Rosy Drops, Spots, Piles, Fissures, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Rheumatism, Gout, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, of both sexes, are most successfully treated. Consultation hours, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dr. Ricord's Opiat and Injection.
THE above Preparations are the only ones used by Dr. Ricord for the rapid cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. For sale by E. GAUDOR,
[illegible] corner Conti and Burgundy st.