The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells a note, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.
Robinson & Nash sell sugar, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, Post 28, Second District.
Soulé & Coppens sell the contents of a millinery store, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 91 Royal street.
McCerren & Landry sell movable effects, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their auction mart, St. Charles street.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ.—Our readers will be happy to learn that a regular line of steamers has been established between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. There will be monthly two departures from each of these ports, and the steamers will carry the mail. The agents of the Company here are Messrs. E. Hart & Co., No. 13 Commercial Place. They advertise a boat for next Saturday, 21st inst.

PARTIALLY DAMAGED CUBA SUGAR AT AUCTION.—We call particular attention of dealers to the large and peremptory sale of 389 hhds. and tierces of Cuba sugar, partially damaged by brig Derby, from Cienfuegos, at 11 o'clock, on Monday, on the Levee, at Post No. 28, Second District, in lots to suit purchasers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A. McCerren & Co.'s real estate sale yesterday, the marble-front buildings on Carondelet street were sold as follows: No. 33 to Mr. A. Marchand for $61,500; No. 35 to W. J. D. Desmare for $58,600—total $120,100.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—We learn from a card in the *Southern Star* of yesterday morning by Mr. Edwin L. Jewell, its editor and proprietor, that the above journal is temporarily suspended while being reorganized upon the basis and plan of the *Commercial Bulletin*, so long and so favorably known as the organ of the commercial interests, as well as the material development of the city. We, in common, as we doubt not, with the commercial public, will welcome the reappearance of the *Bulletin* under its new auspices.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—In compliance with numerous requests, Tom Taylor's great play of the "Ticket-of-leave-Man" will be repeated to night. Tom Taylor is the first play-wright of these days; and we do not know any of his plays, judged by a moral as well as a dramatic standard, superior to the one which records the struggles of *Bob Brierly* with a prejudice which, pity him as we may, does not appear altogether senseless.

Mr. Chanfrau is perfect in the principal part. He looks the hearty, bluff Lancashireman to the life, and carries the audience with him from the first to the last act. Mr. Hagan as *Hawkshaw, the Detective*—Dolly Davenport as *Dalton*, Mr. Curran as *Mr. Gibson*, Mr. Fiske as *Green Jones*, and Mrs. Leighton as *Mrs. G. J.*, Mrs. Chanfrau as *May Edwards*, Mrs. De Bar as *Mrs. Willoughby*, and Mrs. Floyd as *Sam Willoughby*, combine to make a cast of unusual excellence. We do not think much, however, of Mr. Parlo's *Melter Moss*. The fact is, we have seen the character better rendered even in Richmond, during "the days of the war." Parsloe is more at home, decidedly, in *Krabinsoni* and *Bob*.

"Our American Cousin" is in active rehearsal. It has been well cast, and will be brought out in the best style of the Varieties.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—An entirely new bill is announced this evening, comprising the comic pantomime of the *Four Lovers*—the ballet *divertissement* of the "Hungarian," and the burlesque pantomime of "The Corsican Brothers." This last is said, by the way, to be a vastly amusing affair. The Italian dancers, Mlle. Elise, and the Zanfrettas, are all in the programme. Professor Bakewell's Prismatic Fountain will scatter its cooling and colored waters around, as usual.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is no lack of amusements of the most racy kind, to-night. John Denier will appear in his terrific feat of the Flying Bar, Galetti, Kate Wood, Ida Devere and Alice Franklin, are due in the beautiful fairy ballet of the "Isle of Calypso"—Her mandes and Bob Hart will make people laugh in Lucinda at the Soirée. Miss Clyde will sing the stiring "Marseillaise," and "The House That Jack Built" will send everybody home in a good humor.

The famous Zavistowski Troupe are expected every moment. Let those interested be on the look out for them.

GRAND BENEFIT TUESDAY NIGHT AT THE ACADEMY.—Immense preparations, we learn, are being made for the benefit, to-morrow night, of Mr. C. A. Deisler, the gentlemanly superintendent of the "Academy," and his corps of courteous and vigilant assistants. We know of some pleasant items in connection with this affair. We will not mention any more now, however, than that the graceful and fascinating *danseuse*, Miss Rose Wood, has kindly volunteered her services and will dance a *pas de deux* with her sister, Miss Kate Wood. There can be no better entertainment than the one selected for to-morrow night, and we are quite sure that it would be hard to find more deserving gentlemen than the beneficiaries.

THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.—Under the convoy of the courteous Mr. Van Orden, we were carried through the mysteries of the "House that Jack built," and past the ingenious Illuminated Fountain apparatus (in which Messrs. Spaulding and Bidwell, by the way, take so *personal* an interest), to take a glance, through one end of the curtain, at the house on the occasion of the great display of beauty, health, childhood and flowers last Saturday. We shall not soon forget the scene. The pit, dress-circle and spacious family tier above that, were radiant with the varied colors of Flowerdom, and with faces that were happy enough to please even the kind-hearted managers. Commend us, say we, to a guide as pleasant and genial as Mr. Van Orden, and to a sight as charming as that with which he favored us!

DR. WM. S. HURLEY will deliver this evening a free lecture on the "Philosophy of Phrenology." This lecture was to have been delivered on Saturday last, but the inclement weather compelled its postponement.

We would advise those who wish to hear an important subject treated, in which all are equally interested, in a pleasant and comprehensive manner, to drop in at 8 o'clock, this evening, at No. 57 St. Charles street.

INTERESTING MILITARY DECISION.

In "General Orders No. 32," from Department Headquarters, dated April 13, 1866, Gen. Canby reviews the proceedings of some court martial cases brought before him, from the Lafourche District and the Eastern District. In the first case, the accused, private John A. Ellis, of company C, 3d Rhode Island cavalry, had been convicted on a charge of murder and sentenced to be hung. The Commanding General found the evidence insufficient for the finding, annulled the sentence, and remanded the prisoner to a new Court for trial on the charge of manslaughter, whereupon he pleaded, previous trial for the same crime, and acquittment thereof, and the Court sustained the plea. The other cases were those of Sergeant Lewis Green and privates Frank Robinson, William Aikins, and Jesse White, of company E, 78th U. S. colored infantry, charged with murder, convicted, and sentenced "to be shot to death with musketry."

The proceedings were returned to the Court for reconsideration, on the ground that the "irregularities" committed by the accused "could not be properly ruled as a crime of murder." The Court adhered to its original finding, and the cases were again submitted to the Commanding General, who promulgated the finding and sentence to be illegal and null, and referred the cases to another Court for a new trial. Before this Court the prisoners pleaded, in bar of trial, that they had previously been convicted of the same offence, and the plea was sustained by the Court. Whereupon it is observed by the Commanding General: "The same principles apply to these cases as to the above cited case of Ellis, and they must be determined by the same rules. The proceedings of this Court, in refusing the new trials, are disapproved."

The citations of authorities and reference to precedents, and the reasoning upon the common law of armies and the "customs of war," in the final review of the cases in question, are well calculated to maintain and enhance the fame of the Commanding General for wide and minute knowledge of military jurisprudence.

The principle of criminal practice under the military code decided in the present order is thus stated:

"The plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict* is not a valid plea, unless there was a former *legal* acquittal or *legal* conviction; and in Military Courts the confirmation by the reviewing officer of the verdict of acquittal or of conviction is an essential and vital element of this *legal* condition."

It is ordered finally that the prisoners be discharged of the accusations against them, in consequence of the difficulty of assembling the necessary Court in a reasonable period, or without serious embarrassment to the public service, and also in view of the long imprisonment of the accused and of extenuating circumstances exhibited in the record.

A very noteworthy feature of the decision is the formal disclaimer of exclusive military jurisdiction in such cases as the foregoing, and the admission of the particular cases to the Criminal Courts of the States should they see proper to assume jurisdiction in them. The passage to which we refer is the following:

"The jurisdiction committed to Military Courts in the cases of 'murder,' 'assault and battery with intent to kill,' 'manslaughter,' etc., by the 30th Section of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, is not an exclusive jurisdiction. An acquittal or conviction by a Military Court, with the approval, or confirmation of the reviewing officer, is a bar in any court to a subsequent trial of the accused for the same offence, and the action taken in these cases is a bar to any further proceedings in a Military Court; but the Criminal Courts of the State should assume jurisdiction in the cases now under consideration, no reason is seen why that jurisdiction may not lawfully be exercised."

One-fourth of the [illegible] recently [illegible] in the South are [illegible].

NORTHERN SENTIMENT AND RADICAL POLICY.

One of the great mistakes habitually committed in former days by Southern political leaders was to underrate the earnestness of purpose and strength of moral conviction in the masses of the Northern people, and to proportionately overrate the effect upon them of various forms of self-interest. Northern politicians at the same time made a similar mistake in respect to the masses of the South. On both sides there was exhibited a singular disregard of the teachings of history and the examples of other peoples. Had these been heeded—had the truth been candidly and prudently recognized that disinterestedness, rather than interestedness, in the masses, is usually that which gives momentum and persistency, if not original impulse, to great popular movements and revolutions—both the North and the South might have passed perhaps, under the guidance of statesmanlike counsels, long enough to devise some other method of adjusting their controversy than an appeal to the cruel arbitrament of war. The disinterestedness is not of itself account as a potent fact for being in support of a wrong principle. Moral conviction may be a fearful power though it may rest on the sheerest delusion. Falsehood would have few terrors in the world of life, of passion, of action, if it had no devotees and martyrs. It is well to get rid of the unfortunate error in the past of supposing Americans to be intellectually and morally so different from all other nations, that they must be excepted from the deductions of history, and of calculating on the theory that they are pre-eminently amenable to an enlightened sense of interest, and peculiarly incapable of long following an unprofitable delusion. That we are not altogether rid of this error, is shown in recent utterances of some of the conservative journals in both the North and the South. These are found endeavoring—in a rather languid way, to be sure—to console their readers with the promise, that the "sober second thought" of the people will ultimately defeat the policy of the Radicals, and somehow succeed to universal satisfaction, in saving the South and the Union, liberty and the Constitution, without serious mutilation or transformation of any one of these. They do not tell us precisely how this grand conglomerate pickle is to be effected; and they are compelled to admit that, at all events, the process depends upon somewhat remote contingencies. Meantime the advance of Radicalism is at work on the South and the Union, liberty and the Constitution, and what remedy there may be for final pickling under the curative qualities of the "sober second thought" is beyond prophetic ken. Long before the war, we were told that the "sober second thought" would arrest the growth of a sectional party in the North and prevent a collision between that section and the South. After the war began, we were told that the "sober second thought" would rebuke the madness and the excesses of the uncompromising war party, and either restore the Union or establish a satisfactory peace on terms of temporary or permanent separation. Now, when the war has been over for a year, and the same madness and excesses are in the ascendant, if not obviously and undeniably among the Northern masses, at least unquestionably and conspicuously so among their Congressional Representatives, we are again told to wait for the corrective office of the "sober second thought" to establish restoration at last and firm, lasting and wholesome basis. Having seen what this remedy was worth in the past, we ought to be able to guard against overestimating its efficiency in the future.

We ought not, above all, to overlook at this time the extent of moral support which the Radical leaders in Congress may reasonably count on among the masses of the North. Depend upon it, they will be both in proportion as they have hopes of effectual support among these masses. And it must, in candor, be said that they are encouraged not too much to calculate largely in this respect. It is also well to reflect that, however selfish, however wicked, however influenced by sordid and partisan considerations these leaders may be, the masses who may spontaneously sustain them will be only too thoroughly in earnest and but too ready to make response, in an emergency, to counsels of violence.

It has been intimated that the President might constitutionally refuse to recognize, or to assist in executing the Civil Rights bill passed as it is over his veto. The question of the enforcement, or the virtual abrogation of the bill, will so, doubt turn ultimately on the strength of the sentiment among the Northern masses in favor of the leading idea, that of universal equality before the law. If that sentiment should prevail now as widely as the anti-slavery sentiment prevailed before the war, it is scarcely to be expected that a President, by moral courage alone, or by the exercise of ordinary authority alone, can long stand between it and the operation of some system which shall give it some sort of effect in the South. The New York *Times*, a shrewd observer, evidently believes that such a sentiment has a powerful hold of the Northern mind, and that in the end it will prove irresistible. This conclusion it takes pains to emphasize in the last sentence of the following extract which we make from an editorial in its columns on the 9th inst., the day when the President's veto was overruled in the House:

"There is every probability that a vote will be taken in the House to-day which will determine the fate of the Civil Rights bill. And it may also be assumed, we take it, that a majority will be found strong enough to carry the measure over the President's veto.

Even in the minority there will be found the names of several members, who, while adhering to the Executive view of the unconstitutionality of certain provisions of the bill, are yet strongly impressed with the conviction that some greater security than now exists should and must be had for the protection of the freedmen of the South. The Bureau, it is true, will continue in operation for another year. And as long as there are temperate, judicious, and conciliatory officers administering its affairs, the freed negroes will be fully protected in their rights. But the limit set to the term of this sectional administration only supplies an additional reason providing that when the freedmen can no longer appeal to the Bureau, they shall at least be able to appeal. The assertion of their rights, to laws by which those rights are effectually recognized and guaranteed. It is important, too, that these laws should be uniform in their character throughout the South; that the colored emigrant—say from North Carolina—should find if he goes to the Gulf States, that he has as fair a chance before the laws of those States as he may have had in his native State, and as he would if he came here. It is absolutely essential that this sure ground should be reached in some constitutional way. It is first of all right in itself that this should be done. And it is absolutely certain that a majority of the loyal people of the United States have resolved that it shall be done."

A RADICAL DEFIANCE OF THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 10th, commenting on a late Washington letter in the New York *News*, says:

His premises are that Mr. Johnson is defending the Constitution, and Congress violating it. Therefore, says he, Congress must be caged like wild beasts, and thrown to the dogs like rats. That is, when reduced to the bare fact, Congress—the representative body of the American people, and the only true representative body in the world—is to be dispersed, confined and made powerless. But who is to do this? and how is it to be done? The writer has no trouble about that. He proposes (without saying so) to follow the example of Napoleon, when he arrested the Council of Five Hundred, and proclaimed himself First Consul. The President, said he, holds the sword, and should use it. This is a plain, simple mode of proceeding. Nevertheless, there will be some difficulties in the way. Our President is neither Cæsar nor Napoleon; and we have no idea that he wishes to be. But there is a still greater difficulty in the way. The American army is a *thinking* machine, and we can tell the wicked schemers who are plotting a revolution that not a regiment of the American army will march to do this, or any other unconstitutional act. Nor an officer will move to oppose Congress, should we ever arrive at such a desperate alternative.

We notice this proposition without exaggerating its importance; not that we believe that any large body of people would attempt it; not with the least idea that the President would lend himself to any merely factious scheme; but that we may lay before our patriotic Western people some of the ideas, however insane they may seem, which are actually put forth in some of the leading Democratic papers. We have also seen a paragraph in the correspondence of a Cincinnati paper—not the *Enquirer*—a statement that, if Congress persisted in one of its clearly defined constitutional functions, it would occasion bloodshed and civil war in all the States. This is precisely the parallel of the idea in the *News*. In one case Congress is to be arrested by military power; in the other, if Congress performs a constitutional function opposed to these factionists, civil war is to ensue, and loyal people are to be attacked and slain for supporting the constitutional functions of Congress. The reader will be startled, and ask if this be possible. It is quite possible that such ideas are put forth in certain papers, but we trust it is not possible that one man in a hundred should adopt them. We are reminded, by the events of the day, of the memorable period, when the Federal party was arrayed against the progress of democratic principles, and when threats and schemes of all sorts were devised and employed to resist the advancement of public opinion. If the Democratic press wants to see itself in a mirror, they have only to go back to the days when the Federal press of Boston, Hartford and New York was opposing the Democratic party. They will find the origin of their ideas, if not their manners.

SPRAIN HORSES.—The New York mechanical journals are puzzling over [illegible] which they can get up to the [illegible] of the high houses. The Fifth Avenue Hotel formerly had one, merely for the lifting of baggage to the upper stories, but it proved to have worked very slowly and to have made a great deal of noise. They want an apparatus that will work swiftly and at the same time quietly, and they will not come down by [illegible] and they think [illegible] The difficulties [illegible] trouble [illegible] have long since been removed by the [illegible] of Philadelphia [illegible], who have placed in the Continental Hotel of this city a [illegible] which does [illegible] work quickly, quietly and safely.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Queen Victoria and Mr. Peabody.

The Threat of War Between Austria and Prussia.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

New York, April 15.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton, which port she left on the 4th inst., reached her dock this afternoon.

Liverpool, April 3.—The sales of cotton, Monday and Tuesday, amounted to 9,000 bales at a decline of ½ to 1d.

London, April 3.—British Consols 86⅝ to 86¾; U. S. 5-20's 71½ to 71¾.

Fortress Monroe, April 15.—The steamer Vera Cruz, from New York to Vera Cruz, went ashore on the evening of the 13th, during a thick fog on the coast of North Carolina. Her passengers, mails and baggage were safely landed.

The Queen has sent Geo. Peabody her autograph and miniature for his munificence toward the London poor. A baronetcy would be conferred upon him, but he felt debarred from accepting such distinction.

The London *Times's* city article says the funds have advanced in consequence of the less threatening character of the German accounts connected with the tender of mediation by the Duke of Coburg.

The Paris Bourse closed with rentes at 67f.

The anticipation of a war between Austria and Prussia had made a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France. It is apprehended in case of war France cannot maintain her neutrality.

Suppressed Testimony of Gen. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee.

(Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.)

I am sorry to observe a disposition on the part of the Reconstruction Committee to suppress in the pretended publication of Gen. Lee's testimony, the most important portion of that distinguished officer's examination. I violate no confidence in giving it, as follows:

Q. What kind of shirts did you wear during the war?
A. Calico, sometimes and sometimes woolen.
Q. You are married, are you not?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Well, state to the committee what kind of under clothing your wife wore during the unholy strife.
A. I was not at home much of the time and can't say.
Q. What color was it?
A. I don't know.
Q. Wasn't it gray?
A. I never took notice.
Q. Don't you know that the ladies of the South formed a secret cabal for the wearing of gray petticoats during the war?
A. I do not.
Q. Don't you think they wore more gray than blue in the article of clothing to which we refer?
A. I do not know. Never investigated the subject.
Q. Is it true that the women of the South wear Jeff. Davis' picture in their bosoms?
A. I never took notice. Should not be surprised if some of them did.
Q. Do you think a Freedmen's Bureau agent would be allowed to marry into a first family of Virginia?
A. If a young lady belonging to a first family were willing, I suppose he could.
Q. How long will it be before pumpkin pies become a favorite dish in the lately rebellious districts?
A. I do not know—some people like them now.
Q. Is there a great aversion to codfish, a Yankee staple of diet?
A. I do not know that there is.
Q. Do they like pork and beans in Virginia?
A. Some people do.
Q. What is your opinion of the Fenians?
A. I have not given the subject much attention.
Q. How are you on Schleswig-Holstein?
A. I have not made my mind up on that subject either.
Q. Which side do you sleep on?
A. The right side, generally.
Q. Do Southern men generally continue to sleep in arms, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities?
A. Those who are married do, I believe.
Q. Do those who are not married abstain from doing so?
A. I can't say they all do.

There are other important parts of General Lee's testimony not yet published by the Committee on Reconstruction. I trust I have given enough to show, when contrasted with what has heretofore been given to the public, that the most significant portions of the examination—those bearing most directly on the great problem of reconstruction—are wilfully suppressed.

MACK.

Co-operation Better Than Strikes.

[From the New York Sun, April 8.]

Several Trade organizations in this city are now "on strike," and there are indications that others will take similar action. This is unfortunate. Strikes diminish production, and the weight of the loss occasioned by them inevitably falls upon consumers. There is another and far better means of protection which workingmen may use to avoid unreasonable exactions on the part of employers, and that is to unite co-operatively, and work upon their own account. Why should not mechanics buy from each other instead of paying two or three profits to outside parties? Why should not the tailor buy his boots directly from his brother workingman who makes those boots, instead of buying the same boots after they have passed through the hands of the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer and the retailer, each of whom levies a tax upon the said boots? The same principle applies to nearly every other branch of mechanical business. The middlemen are the class who stand between the actual producer and the consumer, enriching themselves at the expense of these two classes, and dictating how long and for how much they shall work. Suppose, then, that the co-operative system were generally established, what would be the result? Workingmen would buy directly from each other, and the profits which now accrue to the middle-men would go into the pockets of those doing the actual work. But, it is often said, workingmen have not the requisite capital with which to establish business. That is a great mistake. It costs no more to establish such business than to engage in "strikes." An association of workingmen engaged in a strike for—say two months—would expend enough money to establish a co-operative business in any ordinary branch. We are pleased to see that so many workingmen are beginning to appreciate the importance of this subject. In several places throughout the country co-operative associations have lately been organized and a growing interest in the subject is everywhere manifested. Let workingmen abandon strikes and substitute the co-operative principle, and they will save the profits which now go into the pockets of middlemen, and also avoid the exactions of hard employers.

The Case of Jefferson Davis—An English Legal Argument.

We read in the Washington special of the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 9th:

The Supreme Court having adjourned, trials by Court martial having been abandoned, and there being no present probability of convicting Davis before a civil court, the President, it is freely rumored, has about concluded to order his release on parole. Mr. Stephens is reported to have expressed the conviction that he would be "released," and as Mr. S. has just held a long interview with the President, it is not unlikely but what he is foreshadowing the event.

In this connection I will say that a most important argument, covering eighty printed pages, has been received by the President from London, in which are set forth the reasons why Davis cannot be convicted in any court of the crime of treason. The ground gone over dates from the foundation of the Government—includes the "Rights of the States" as then understood—the action of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, and the States in accepting the Constitution, and the opinions of Washington, Fisher Ames, Hamilton, Webster, Ellsworth, Rufus King, Davis, Spencer, Madison, Jay, Randolph, Franklin, Tench Cox, James Wilson and Chief Justice McKean, of Pennsylvania. The purport of the opinions of these honored dead, as showing the sovereignty of the States, and which the barrister who sends to the President the argument gives in detail, may be summed up in the remark of Wilson in the Pennsylvania Convention of '87. "Upon the existence of the State Governments depends the existence of the Federal plan. The supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power is in the people before they make a Constitution, and remains in them after it is made. * * * My position is, that the absolute sovereignty *never goes from the people.*"

(From the Louisville Journal, 10th April.)

LETTER FROM HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We have received the following letter from this distinguished gentleman, now and for some years past U. S. Minister at the Court of Russia. Mr. Clay, as all of our readers know, has been a life long abolitionist or emancipationist of the most zealous order, but we are glad to see that years are distilling wisdom into his truly fine mind, and that he stands by the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:

ST. PETERSBURG, RA., March 13, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I deem it my duty to denounce the course of Sumner and Stevens. *My conscience remaining loyal to the State.* I stand by the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Let the States give the freedmen all civil rights, and by degrees extend to them the right of suffrage. Or else let an amendment of the Constitution make one rule of suffrage for all the States. This attempt of Congress to interfere with the rights of the States after the war-power ceases, is a usurpation of power unknown to the Constitution and subversive of the whole theory of Republicanism, as based upon the old Constitution of the United States.

Your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.
GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—An association has been formed in Cuba to aid in the complete extinction of the slave trade. The members pledge themselves to abstain from all acts that might extend the traffic, and to use every effort in their power to stop it. They began their exertions on October 26, 1865, and are said to be meeting with success.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Magnificent Lake Steamer.—We had the pleasure of participating, yesterday, in a most delectable excursion, about twenty miles down the river and back, on the magnificent steamer Camelia, formerly the Zephyr, which has been entirely remodeled and improved under the experienced supervision of Capt. A. T. Boardman, one of the oldest and most capable officers in the Lake service, and withal a most perfect gentleman. The Camelia is as beautiful as her name, having been handsomely painted and thoroughly furnished with magnificent tapestry, and embellished with all the finishing touches that Capt. Boardman's experienced eye could suggest as necessary to the ornateness of her structure.

The expense of her reconstruction, about $70,000, which her owners have expended on her, shows how thorough has been her renovation, and that in a word she is as good as new. She is a fine low-pressure steamer, of admirable dimensions for the trade for which she is intended, being designed to run to Ocean Springs and the intermediate watering places. Her lights and ventilation arrangements are on a large and most improved scale, unsurpassed by any we have seen for comfort in summer; so that in these respects, she must prove a special favorite with the pleasure-seeking public. The ladies' saloon is elegantly carpeted, as are the fine, large and airy state-rooms, and both the ladies' and gentlemen's saloons are particularly well lighted and ventilated. There are several wash-rooms, all finely supplied with the proper requisites, and the cook-room, pantries and other necessary apartments are commodiously arranged.

The machinery of the Camelia is excellent and worked well, as the speed she made, about 18 miles an hour under light steam, attests. She is provided with life-boats and yawls, and will be further supplied with life-preservers and everything desirable for the safety of passengers before leaving on her first trip, of which the public will shortly be advised. The Camelia, we should judge, has accommodations for about two hundred passengers, and from a critical survey of her in all her parts, and from our personal knowledge of Capt. Boardman, and his gentlemanly and efficient clerk, Capt. John A. Otway, also largely experienced as a ship captain, and from what we saw of the officers generally, and all employed on board, not excepting the stewards, with John P. Harrington, so well known in his line, at their head, we can confidently recommend the Camelia to the public. Her dimensions are, 176 feet, length, breadth of beam 27 1-10 feet, depth of hold 8 7-10 feet, measurement 301 tons.

We should add that a sumptuous collation, with the agreeable accompaniments of champagne and cognac was provided for the occasion, and agreeably participated in by a large company of invited guests, among whom the press was represented by Mr. Bacon, of the *Picayune*, Mr. Noble, of the *Times*, Major Scully, of the *Crescent*, and Messrs. Bartlett, Young and LeBlanc, of the *Star*. Among the well-known citizens aboard, we recognized Messrs. L. E. Forstall, Jules Tayes, L. F. Generes, Aristide Miltenberger, and Alphonse Miltenberger, (all owners of the *Camelia*,) and Mr. Forstall, Jr., Capt. Ernest Miltenberger, Capt. J. Fitz Pollock, Mr. Aug. Bohn, Mr. L. Abat, Mr. F. Durrive, and Mr. C. De Lassus.

We have only room to add that we heartily congratulate the Captain and owners of the Camelia upon having presented so magnificent a craft to the public, and to wish them the abundant success which their enterprise deserves. The military was represented in the person of Major Culver.

Fire.—A fire occurred last night at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Dryades and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District. The only damage was the destruction of a kitchen on Bacchus street, in the rear of a house on the corner of St. Andrew. It is supposed to have originated on account of a defect in the chimney.

Stolen Property Recovered.—A colored man, named Frank Moore, was arrested yesterday morning, by officer McCann, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, chain and breastpin, belonging to Mrs. Hawkins, No. 152 Julia street. The same officer reports having found these articles in a house, No. 127 Conti street. The police records every day show that the colored people are carrying on the vocation of thieving to perfection.

Found Dead.—An unknown white man was found dead yesterday morning, on the Levee, at Post 25, opposite the Vegetable market. The Coroner was notified.

Mule Stolen.—Mr. W. R. Colcord reports to the police that a mouse-colored horse-mule has been stolen from him. He offers a reward of $100 for the mule and $200 for the thief. His residence is 137 Baronne street.

Died in Prison.—An unknown white man was found dead in one of the prison cells of the 2d District main-station, yesterday evening about 5 o'clock. The Coroner was sent for to inquire into the matter. It appears that the man was put into the lock-up too drunk to give his name, so we conclude that he died of intemperance.

Wounded and Robbed.—A man named Paul Hogan was taken to the Charity Hospital late Saturday night in a dangerous condition, having been severely wounded and robbed by some unknown parties on the Levee.

Drowned. Captain Korts, of the barge Mary Ann, lying at the foot of First street, reports that Frank P. Bibels, mate of his vessel, fell into the river alongside of the barge and was drowned, Saturday night.

Stabbing Affair.—Edward Craiger was arrested at 10 o'clock last night by officer Clark on a charge of having stabbed, with intent to kill, a man named Michael Lynch. E. Delasarius and J. B. Grier were arrested as accessories.

Arrests.—G. W. Davis was arrested Saturday night, on a charge of having been found on board of the steamboat Westmoreland, under suspicious circumstances, and for carrying concealed weapons.

James King was arrested on Dryades street charged by John Davis, colored, with stealing a pair of ear-rings.

William Walker, colored, was arrested on Religious street, charged by Stephen Leary, foreman for Edward Watts, with being accessory to the larceny of twenty bales of cotton, stolen from Winston Morrison & Co. Bill had $30 in money in his pockets.

Henry Lets was arrested Saturday night charged with cutting Frank Owens, a colored man, with a razor with intent to kill.

Ed. Wallace was arrested for carrying two pistols concealed.

T. M. Dowler, of the 56th Ohio Volunteers, was arrested yesterday on Tremé street, charged by a colored woman, Millie Rector, with assault and battery on herself and child.

Charles Elida was arrested on the same street charged with assault and battery and drawing a revolver on Georgiana Clinton.

Victor Hugo's New Work.

Several of the Paris journals contain a brief outline of the plot and purport of Victor Hugo's new work, *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, which has just been published at Paris, in three volumes. "It contains," says the *Temps*, "two dramas, one representing the struggle of a man with the elements, the other the everlasting drama of love. Gilliatt, the hero, victorious in the former, succumbs in the latter. The scene is laid in Guernsey, St. Malo, and the reefs of the channel. Gilliatt is in love with Deruchette, the niece and adopted child of Lethierry, but does not dare to tell his love. Deruchette also loves, without avowing and even without comprehending her feelings, the young vicar Ebenezer. Gilliatt is a bold mariner, to whom love gives strength and courage to accomplish a prodigy. The steamer Durande, belonging to Lethierry and plying between Guernsey and St. Malo, is supposed to have been lost on the rocks. Unaided, and at the peril of his life, he saves the vessel, but on reaching land he suddenly becomes aware of the secret love of Deruchette.

In the enthusiasm of his gratitude Lethierry would give Gilliatt the hand of his daughter, but the noble heart of the seaman resigns itself to the sacrifice of its own affection. The hasty steps which Lethierry took for the marriage of his adopted daughter and Gilliatt, the latter directs to the celebration of a marriage between her and Ebenezer. He is present at the wedding ceremony, and conducts the newly-married couple in the Cashmire, which was to convey them from Guernsey. He then takes his position on a rock, which is exposed at low water, but covered when the tide is full, and there he awaits his death while the Cashmire is disappearing from the horizon. He watches the last speck with intense eagerness, and at the very moment that the vessel is totally lost to view the waves mount over the head of the solitary suicide. Such is the simple thread of the story. Those who would know with what charm, magnificence and terror the genius of the poet has invested his ocean pictures must consult the volumes themselves. The romance contains minute descriptions of local manners and superstitions which give an additional grace to the grand scenes which are unfolded in the work."

"Why," says *La Liberté* "should a double sentiment of sorrow be mingled with the admiration which such words inspire? Why should this book be dated from a foreign land; why should it derive its inspiration from the meditations of an exile—now a voluntary one, no doubt—but the responsibility of which will not press with a less heavy weight on the history of our generation!"

M. Jules Janin thus speaks of the new work in the *Débats*: "*Travailleurs de la Mer*, a poem, history and legend, an elegy, an epopea, a war song, a great cry traversing the ocean, and which will traverse ages—such is M. V. Hugo's new work. You can no more detach a fragment from it than you can a fragment from a block of granite."

Les Travailleurs de la Mer, is dedicated to the Island of Guernsey in these terms; "I dedicate this book to the rock of hospitality and liberty—to that little nook of old Norman land in which dwells a small, noble, seafaring people—to the Isle of Guernsey, rough and gentle, my actual asylum, my probable tomb."

The following is the preface: "Religion, society, nature; these are the three struggles of man. They are at the same time his three wants. He must believe, hence the temple; he must create, hence the city; he must live, hence the plow and ship. But these three problems contain three wars. The mysterious difficulty of life arises from all three. Man has to meet obstacles under the form—superstition, under the form—prejudice under the form—element. A triple *ananké* (fatality) presses upon us—the *ananké* of dogmas—the *ananké* of laws—the *ananké* of things. In *Notre Dame de Paris* the author exhibited the first; in *Les Misérables* he exposed the second; in the present book he indicates the third. To these three fatalities which envelope man there is added an interior fatality, a supreme *ananké*—the human heart."

Ex-President Pierce will build a summer residence at North Hampton, N. H., this season, and have it completed by July 1st. He owns about forty acres of land there, in one of the finest locations on the Atlantic coast.

The Virginia papers do not welcome with much cordiality the Radical paper, the *New Nation*, lately started at Richmond by Mr. Hunnicutt. The *Examiner* says: "All negroes who patronize it should at once be discharged from the employment of every gentleman who respects himself and the society in which he resides. All white men who give it countenance are already doomed."

Fire Caused by Electrified Machinery.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of a late date contains the following:

It is general truth that friction develops electricity, and most workmen know that a machine belt at high speed, by its friction with the air is highly electrified. It has for years been a common experiment for a workman to light gas burners by holding one hand to a fast going belt and the other to the open burner.

This matter was curiously demonstrated in the Appleton Mills in this city on Wednesday, the premises were carefully searched, and a small quantity of cotton lint inside a belt-casing was found on fire. The lint lay upon a beam which was within four inches of a belt some fifteen inches wide and moving some two hundred and twenty revolutions a minute.

As the beam was an iron bolt, the head of which was toward the belt. From the belt to the bolt was passing a stream of electric sparks, which had set the cotton lint on fire. After attending to this case, Mr. Motley, the agent, opened the casting of a similar belt in another mill. The beam in this case was fourteen inches from the belt, but the stream of electric sparks was at once seen jumping across the beam, although it had not set fire to anything.

Perhaps some of the cases of fire from supposed "spontaneous combustion" are due to electricity from machinery. The subject is an interesting one for investigation, and doubtless a profitable one.

Too Many Dailies in Richmond.

The suspension of the Richmond newspapers was not caused by a strike for higher wages on the part of the compositors, but by a movement of the proprietors to reduce the wages by twenty per cent. This would have brought down the pay of compositors from fifty to forty cents a thousand "ems." The printers refused to agree to the reduction.

A correspondent of the New York *News*, writing from Richmond on the subject, says:

That there are too many dailies in this city is very evident, and I can very well see some reason in the desire of the proprietors for a reduction of twenty per cent. upon all salaries; and when we consider the enormous price of house rent and the exorbitant prices of all the necessaries of life, I can very well see why the printers should refuse quietly to submit to the reduction. The amount of business now being done here is comparatively small, while the number of dailies is largely increased—before the war we had only three dailies; now we have six. The business is overdone, and the present difficulty is one of the results.

FORCE OF HABIT.—Chirac, an eminent French physician, was famed for his skill in the prognosis of diseases. It is related of him that, when in a state of delirium on his death-bed, he felt his own pulse, imagining it to be that of a patient, and exclaimed: "I have been called too late; the patient has been bled and he ought to have been purged, he is a dead man!" and in a few minutes he expired.

RELATIONS OF ALCOHOL TO FOOD.—M. Perrin, a French physician, has made a series of experiments on himself to determine the effects of alcohol on the human body in a state of health. With this view, he made use, at stated times, of fermented liquors of different degrees of strength, giving a preference, however, to the lighter wines. The result of his observations were, that alcohol caused a diminution in the amount of carbonic acid given out by the lungs, and at the same time it lessens the oxygenation of the blood in the vessels, and the evolution of animal heat. It imparts no new nutriment to the body, but diminishes the feelings of hunger and call for food, and thus, while it adds nothing to the supply, it diminishes, by suspending the waste. In this way the use of alcoholic drinks may be of use in various diseases, but not, he thinks, as a tonic or stimulant; and never when carried to the effect of producing intoxication.

A BUTCHERS' MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—At the microscopical examination of flesh destined for sale is the best security for the public and the trade, the butchers in Saxon Prussia have formed a society for carrying such a measure into effect. Those persons who are desirous of being members of the society must be in possession of a sufficiently good microscope and have learned the use of it for the detection of the trichinæ. The examinations are to be made under the general supervision of Dr. Kuhning. The microscope must be always kept in good condition, and at least three portions of the muscles of the pig must be submitted to examination immediately after slaughtering. In a recent number of the *Moniteur* the official organ of the French Government, it is stated that, although *trichinaris* has never yet been observed in France, steps have been taken to obtain full information on the subject, by sending Professors Delpech and Raynal into Germany, to make the necessary investigations and report the result. The Academy of Medicine has also been requested to report to the Government on the facts which have already been published.

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.—The Charleston *Courier* announces that since January 1st, about 3200 freedmen have left North Carolina, and emigrated to the New England States, where they now labor on contract for thirty dollars a month. That journal also says that others are preparing to follow.

It is stated that the President will execute the Civil Rights bill if passed, but recommend an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Ten thousand of the best agricultural laborers of Madeira are anxious to emigrate to the United States.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 14, 1866.

The general market has continued extremely quiet to-day, and only a limited business has been done in our leading staple, the movement on which is still checked by the depression in Foreign Exchange, and buyers being unable to obtain corresponding concessions from factors.

We notice that the new State Treasury notes issued under the law passed at the late session of the Legislature, have made their appearance here and have already been paid out to some extent. They are well engraved, by the New York Bank Note Company, on fair paper, and from ornamental designs, and compare favorably with other Treasury notes. It is known that this issue is limited to $2,000,000, and is receivable for taxes and all other dues to the State. After being thus paid into the Treasury they cannot be reissued. The whole amount could be redeemed by the tax list within two years. With this provision for their speedy redemption, it is confidently expected that they will freely pass at par, and soon constitute at considerable portion of our circulating medium.

The Gold market opened very quiet at last evening's quotations of 125¾ to 126, and subsequently declined to 125⅛ to 125½, which may be quoted as the closing rates. The sales included $15,000 at 125¾; $5000 and $10,000 at 125⅝; three lots of $5000 and $37,000 at 125⅛; and three lots of $6000 and $2500 at 126. In Silver we noticed a sale of $1500, in American half dollars, at 119¼, and some smaller sums at 120. Dealers pay 116 to 117 for the small amounts offered at their counters, and sell at 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange opened at last evening's quotations, but later in the day ruled at ½ to 1 per cent. less. The sales of Sterling included £4000 Bill of Lading at 131; a further amount at the same; £3000, £600, and a further amount of clear at 132; £5000 good clear at 132¼; £10,000 (3000 and 7000) first class at 133¼; £5000, early in the morning, at 133¼, and £14,000 at various rates, the particulars of which were not reported. At the close, the market was quoted at 130 to 131 for Bill of Lading bills; 131½ to 132 for good clear, and 132¼ to 133 and 133½ for A1 to first class. The Banks held at 134½ to 136. In Francs, we noticed sales of 40,000 good Commercial, (15,000 and 25,000) at 4.30; 25,000 at 4.27½; 25,000 A1 at 4.26¼; 25,000 at 4.26, and 25,000 at 4.25. The Banks ask 4.17½ to 4.15.

We have no material variation to notice in Domestic Exchange. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent discount, but one of them passed checks for $400,000, (200,000, 100,000, 50,000 and 50,000,) at ⅜. These were taken by other banks and bankers who checked at ¼. Out doors the sales included $40,000 New York Sight at ⅜ discount and $140,000, (40,000, 40,000 and 60,000,) at 7/16; and $15,000 three days' sight at ⅜.

The Stock market continued firm, but the only transactions reported were the auction sales of Palfrey & Co., as follows: 50 shares Bank of New Orleans at $34 50; 50 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $55 25; 10 Crescent City Bank at $35 50; 26 Canal Bank at $57 50; 50 City Railroad at 195 00; 150 Jackson Railroad at $4 25; and 100 Opelousas Railroad at the same. The sales of City Bonds included 6 Consolidated at 90 ¼, and 2 at 91¼, which were resold at 92. 10 Mortgage Jackson Railroad Bonds sold at 60.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank notes included $6,500 Bank of Louisiana, (500 and 6000,) at 64½c. per dollar. The same figures were offered and refused for a round lot held at 65. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 60 to 62, and 64 to 65c. per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 80 to 83, and 84 to 85; Merchants' Bank at 78 and 80, and 92 and 95c.; Bank of New Orleans at 88 and 90, and 91 and 93c.; and Union Bank at 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 ⅜ 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, April 14, 1866.*

COTTON.—There was again a moderate inquiry this morning, but the movement was checked both by the high pretensions of factors for desirable lots, and the limited extent of the supply offering, and at a later hour still more by increased dullness and a fuller reduction in Foreign Exchange. The sales were, consequently, confined to 1600 bales, taken by nine brokers, at figures showing increased irregularity—the better qualities commanding comparatively full prices, while the poorer descriptions sold freely at inside figures. Nothing, however, transpired to require any change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 30 to 31c; Good Ordinary 32 to 34c; Low Middling 35 to 36c; Middling 39 to 40c. Extra staple commands extra prices, and parties who have confined their purchases to such descriptions quote Low Middling to higher than our figures.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	...bales 88,339
Received to-day	2,321
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	2,787
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

The clearances comprise 850 bales for New York, 450 for Boston, 810 for Havre and 325 for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprised 36 hhds Sugar and 55 bbls Molasses. There was very little inquiry to-day, and only 20 hhds Light Yellow Clarified Sugar were sold at 16¾c per lb. Yesterday's sales were at 14c per lb for Second Sugars, and 50c for Common Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Corn is in light supply and in good demand, and prices are fuller and show a further upward tendency. The market for other articles of Western Produce is quiet and unchanged. There is only a local demand, and prices are the same as they were yesterday. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of our market:

FLOUR.—Although the stock is small the market is dull and depressed, the demand being only local. There were sales to-day of 2300 bbls, all to dealers, of which 200 Low Common at $4 50; 100 Fine at $6, 200 do, at $6 10; 100 unbranded Superfine at $7; 100 and 150 Super fine $7 37½; 50 do, at $7 50; 100 do, at $7 62½; 100 and 150 do, at $7 75, 200 on its merits at $8 25; 100 do, at $8 50; 130 do, at $8 75; 44 and 56 Low Extra at $9 50; 100 Choice Extra at $12, and 130 do, at $13 per bbl.

CORN.—There is very little good Corn on hand, and the market is nearly bare of Wheat. The demand is active, and prices are fuller and show a still further upward tendency. The sales embrace 7000 sacks, of which 375 Yellow Mixed, 150 Mixed, and 3500 Yellow, in lots, at 90c; 1762 White Mixed at 97½c, and 1200 White at $1 per bushel.

OATS.—The market is steady and firm at yesterday's outside price, the sales embracing 2300 sacks, in lots, at 53c per bushel.

HAY.—Good Hay is in request, but there is very little on hand. Fair Hay has been selling in small lots, on the landing, at $26 50 per ton. Subsequently more was asked.

BRAN.—The market is dull and there have been only a few small sales at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

LARD.—There is only a retail business doing at 19c per lb for Prime in tierces and 21c in kegs.

PORK.—There was only retail sales to-day at $26 25 to $26 50 per bbl for Mess.

BACON.—We note a very good jobbing demand, which is being supplied at 13¾ to 13¾c per lb for Soulders. 15c for Ribbed Sides. 16½c for Clear Ribbed Sides; 17¼c for Clear Sides. 20c for Plain Hams, and 22 to 23c for Sugar Cured.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is very dull. Shoulders are retailing at 11 to 11½c, and Sides at 13c per lb.

WHISKY.—Western rectified is retailing at $2 20 to $2 24 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Good Northern Butter is getting scarce and in request. Common descriptions are plenty and dull. Cheese is in good supply but less in demand. Northern Butter commands 45 to 65c, according to quality; Western 30 to 40c per lb. Cheese is selling at 23 to 24c, and English Dairy at 27c per lb.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $4 75 per bbl. Onions at $2 50 to $4. Apples at $6 to $9. Eggs at $17 to $18 per bbl.

COFFEE.—There have been sales from first hands during the week of 3908 sacks Rio at 20½ to 21c per lb, gold, duty paid. We quote Fair to Prime 20½ to 20¾c; Choice 21c, gold, duty paid. Stock on hand, 10,850 sacks. There is a fair demand for the interior, which dealers are supplying at 24½ to 27c per lb currency for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—Coastwise Freights are very dull, and the rates are merely nominal. Foreign Freights are firmer and the rates are tending to outside figures. The rates are ¾c per lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and 50c per bbl for Flour; ¾c per lb by steam for Boston; 1d by steam for Liverpool; 9 16 to 5d by sail for Liverpool and 1¼ to 1⅜c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 14, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 114 Western Beeves.
Sales: none.
Stock on sale: 380 Western Beeves, 69 Texas Beeves, 360 Hogs, 3125 Sheep and 66 Milch Cows.

[Price table illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 16, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Couaton, Green, from Wetumpka.

STEAMBOATS—

Coms, Sweeney, from Wheeling, (Va); Frolic, Bisher, from Minden.

MEMORANDA.

The officers of the steamer Cowaton report having left Wetumpka on the 12th instant. [illegible] Montgomery and Mobile at White Bluff Point.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Montgomery, Ryder, from New York, to Geo A Pendleton.
Steamship Alabama (British) [illegible] from Liverpool.
Ship Rotorio, Smith, from New York 19th ult [illegible]
Ship Eamshader, Abenburg, from [illegible]
Ship Ella Carter, from Liverpool 12th Feb, to Moeker & Kaus.
Ship Telegraph (British) [illegible]
Bark Columbia, Myder, from Liverpool 17th Feb, to Moeker & Kaus.
Bark Halcyon, Darahoo, from Gloucester Oct 28th, via Nassau March 14th, to Lovell & Batley.
Bark Jaberta, [illegible]

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Winchester, Gregory, from Havana, to Berlin. [illegible]
Brig Conception (Spanish) Roca, from Porto Cabello [illegible]
Brig Brig Joseph Eden, from Boston Island, to E. Filaboy.
Brig Joe Davis, Clough, from Cardenas to master—Cargo 300 hhds [illegible]
Schr United State, Newman, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 187 hhds [illegible]
Brit Schr Deliverance, Joseph from Ruatan Island to master—Cargo, 10,000 cocoa nuts [illegible]
Brit Schr Emily, from Ruatan Island, to F. Filaboy.
Brit Schr Maid, Heidenberg, from Havana,—Cargo 50 [illegible]
Schr Ruby, Phillips, from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, 172 hhds. [illegible]
Schr Fleetwood, (British) from Matanzas—Cargo, 30 hhds and 151 hhds sugar [illegible]

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Brit Ship Dagmar, Phillips, from Liverpool, to C Hock & co—Cargo, 3800 sks salt to order.

IMPORTS.

WETUMPKA—Per steamer Cowaton—[illegible] to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MINDEN—Per steamer Frolic—[illegible]

WHEELING—Per steamer Como—[illegible] sundries to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Great Variety Week, commencing MONDAY, April 16th. Re-engagement for a few nights longer of MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Monday—The TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.
Tuesday—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and LADY'S MAID.
Wednesday—DeWalden's Comedy of SAM.

Mr. CHANFRAU in each of the above plays, supported by the whole company.

Masonic Hall.

FOR SIX MORE NIGHTS ONLY. Monday Evening, April 9, 1866, And EVERY EVENING During the Week.

MAITLAND,
THE ENGLISH WONDER WORKER,

Assisted by Miss JANE DILLON, the celebrated Prestidigitatress.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Ticket office open for the sale of Reserved Seats between 10 and 3 o'clock.
MATINEES, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Noon.

CANDIDATES.

EDITORS NEW ORLEANS BEE will please announce

Edward Hermann Lehmann

as candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.
Election May 7th, 1866.

FOR RE-ELECTION.
JOSEPH G. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court.

V. GERODIAS,
The present incumbent,
IS A CANDIDATE FOR
STATE TAX COLLECTOR
For the Second District, City of New Orleans.
Election Monday, May 7th, 1866.

O. B. Lang

The present incumbent, is a candidate for STATE TAX COLLECTOR, for the Third District, City of New Orleans. Election Monday, May 7th, 1866.

LANDING EX SHIPS CONSTANTIA, AUGUSTE and Jupiter from Bordeaux—
300 cases SARDINES, Va Roster, Nantes—½s, ¼s and whole boxes.
10 cases MUSHROOMS and CEPES in Oil.
25 " French MUSTARD.
6 " Lyon SAUSAGES.
2 hogsheads Roch and Génoise Gruyère CHEESE.
300 boxes OLIVES, CAPERS and assorted PICKLES
15 " English assorted PICKLES.
10 cases dried PRUNES, in fancy boxes and jars.
20 cases, 1 doz each, Holland CHEESE.
10 bbls. White Wine VINEGAR.
100 boxes WHITE WINE, Sauternes.
50 boxes VERMOUTH, Noilly, Prat & Co.
50 boxes Swiss ABSYNTH, Richard & Muller.
15 " KIRSCH.
20 octaves Old COGNAC, Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.
20 casks CLARET, Bordeaux.
30 bbls. WHITE WINE, Graves and Sauternes.
300 boxes CLARET, Bordeaux.
50 hampers Claret BOTTLES, Cans, Labels, etc., and
For sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 77, 79 and 81 Bienville street.

Found,

ON or about the 8th inst., a liver or snuff and white colored Pointer BITCH, with a collar on her neck. The owner can claim property by calling at the corner of Royal and Dumaine streets, No. 62.

Wanted.

AN experienced PAPER RULER. One competent to work on Hickok's Patent Ruling Machine may find [illegible] by applying to the [illegible] Camp street.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBINSON & NASH'S SALES.

389 Hhds. and 35 Tierces Muscovado Sugar, Partially Damaged by Brig Derby, from Cienfuegos.

BY ROBINSON & NASH,
W. L. ROBINSON, Auctioneer,
Office, cor. Carondelet and Gravier streets.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, Post 28, Second District—
389 Hhds. Fair to Fully Fair Sugar.
35 Tierces do do do do.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

Magdalena Vueber, wife of A. P. Schneider, vs. her Creditors.

Millinery Store, Shelves, Counters, etc.

BY SOULE & COPPENS,
A. COPPENS, Auctioneer,
Office, Royal street, No. 91.

SPECIAL AND UNRESERVED SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF A MILLINERY STORE.

1. WILL be sold MONDAY, April 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their auction room No. 91 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis, by virtue and in conformity of an order of the Hon. E. T. Fellowes, Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, dated March 28, 1866, and bearing No. 20,950 of the docket of said Court, the contents of said store.

2. Immediately after we will proceed to the sale of the fixtures, counters, show cases, etc., at the store No. 117 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse.

The goods can be examined at our sales room three days previous to the day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Comfortable Residence on Marigny Street, No. 238.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

SATURDAY, 21st April, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, measuring together 60 feet front on Marigny street, between Claiborne and St. John the Baptist streets, by 120 feet in depth; together with the handsome house, in good order, No. 238, having eight rooms two of which are in the attics, gallery on the side, a two-story kitchen of four rooms, the whole covered with slates, stable for several horses, two fine cisterns, shed, chicken-house, privy, well with chain-pump, much gate and garden, divided into two tenements.

The street is paved and the sidewalks are made of bricks and curbstones, and are paid for.

See plans at the Exchange.

Terms: One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for a note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date.

Unreserved Sale of a Corner Lot, suitable for a Grocery Stand.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 21st April, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—

A CORNER LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District, measuring 30 feet front on Union street, by a depth of 74 feet 5 inches, and fronting on Girod street—together with a frame house, No. 72, on Girod street, having two rooms, gallery and two closets, cistern and privy, &c., &c. The whole agreeable to a plan now at the Exchange. Terms cash. Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, notary public.

SMITH, YEISER & CO.'S SALES.

Furniture! Furniture!

BY GARDNER SMITH, YEISER & CO.,
GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 20 Camp street.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, April 17th, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Race street, near Tchoupitoulas street—

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, etc.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

At auction—The fine stock of J. Levkowitz, on account of his leaving the business.

BY GARDNER SMITH, YEISER & CO.,
GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 20 Camp street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock at No. 33, St. Charles street, near Canal, the remainder of the stock on hand, comprising in part—

FINE GOLD AND ENAMELLED DIAMOND SET Cases Watches, Diamond Rings, Fine Gold Rings, Finger Rings, Breastpins, Studs, Bracelets, Watch and Vest Chains, Silver Watches, etc.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

Succession of David R. Haven.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 24,544.

BY McCERREN & CO.,
GEO. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and salesroom Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 16th, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their Auction Mart, on St. Charles street, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans dated April 12th, 1866, and bearing the following numbered succession—No. 24,544—the following movable objects to wit:

1 Gold Watch
1 Gold Ring
1 Set Sleeve Buttons
1 Gold Pen
1 Silver-mounted Pistol
1 Double barrel Gun
1 Pistol
Lot of Shot and Powder

Wearing Apparel, Books, Shoes and Hats, Watch, Barometer, Marine Glass, Drawing Instruments, Nautical Books, etc.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Desirable Improved Properties in this Parish, on the right bank of the Mississippi River.

Succession of John Henry Hasling.

BY CHARLES F. FORTIER, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 62 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, April 24th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans dated the 28th March 1866, the following described property belonging to said succession, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, opposite this city, in the tract of land known and originally surveyed as the Brooklyn Warehouse Company, designated by the Nos. 8 and 9 in square No. 9, which is bounded by Patterson and Powder streets, [illegible]. Peter and Alix streets, and measure [illegible] and has a depth of 140 feet 8 inches [illegible]; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The improvements on Lot No. 8 consist of a one-story frame building [illegible] house, containing four rooms, kitchen, [illegible] and on Lot No. 9 [illegible].

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of six and twelve months, for notes secured by mortgage on the property, with 8 per cent interest from date to maturity, and the usual [illegible] clauses in favor of [illegible] transferred to the [illegible].

Act of sale before [illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of John Sichel.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,977.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Administrator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of Charles McCarthy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,922.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Joseph C. Lewis.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 20,735.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of James Maloney.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 26,684.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of John Q. Ferguson and his wife, Ann Ferguson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 26,682.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of James P. Shortridge.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,973.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of R. McIlhenny.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,260.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Notice to Receivers of Whiskies, Etc.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 13, 1866.

ALL Whiskies, Raw and Rectified, arriving in this port, will be immediately inspected by an officer of the Internal Revenue. Whisky so arriving must not be removed from the levee, until evidence is exhibited to such officer that the Excise Tax on the same has been paid or that said Whisky is in Bond.
By order of W. P. BENTON, Collector of First District of Louisiana.
SAMUEL F. OSBORNE, Deputy Collector and Inspector of said District.

United States Internal Revenue, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DIST. OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 13, 1866.

A SPECIAL DETECTIVE CORPS HAS BEEN appointed by this Office, whose duty it shall be to watch and inspect the various Distilleries, Rectifying establishments, Breweries, etc., in this District. Regular details of one officer to every three distilleries will be made, and it shall be the duty of the officers so detailed to keep a strict surveillance, day and night, over the places they are assigned to guard. The quantity and quality of liquor distilled and manufactured at each establishment must be particularly noticed by the detective officer in charge, and be by him reported daily to the Chief Detective.

The Chief must make at least three rounds in every twenty-four hours to superintend the action of his men, and to receive their reports. A record of the capacity of each still, the number of cisterns and the quantity of materials used, must be taken.
By order, W. P. BENTON, Collector First District of Louisiana.
S. F. OSBORNE, Deputy Collector.

NOTICE.

FOR RENT, a HOUSE, situated on Casacalvo street, No. 674, between Clouet and Louisa streets. Possession on the 1st of May. Enquire at No. 576, or to C. R. Faget & Co., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Succession of Jean Chatard.—No. 25,808

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

MONDAY, April 16th, 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, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans bearing date the 4th April, 1866, the following described note of "hon" conceived and written as follows:

"Bons pour Trois Mil-Cinq Cent piastres payables à J. Chatard ou à son ordre pour valeur reçue. Nouvelle Orléans, 24 Decembre 1860." ($3,500) (Signed) BLINEAU.

Terms—Cash, payable in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Sale on Account of Departure.

FURNITURE.........FURNITURE.

BY GABRIEL De FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 42 Royal street.

WEDNESDAY, April 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises No. 191, Royal street, (second story) between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, will be sold.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, Centre-table, also Bed-room Furniture, consisting of French Bedsteads, Armoirs, Toilets, Washstand, Matting, etc.; also a lot of Kitchen Utensils.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Magnificent Residence, No. 136 Barracks street, near Rampart, formerly the residence of the late J. Y. de Egana. Two Lots of Ground, with the buildings thereon, formerly used as the Arsenal of the Orleans Guard Battery. Also, that Splendid Brick Store No. 42 Old Levee street.

Succession of Augustine Clara Deisler, late wife of Stanislas Plamen. No.—

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

THURSDAY, May 17th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 12, 1866, the following described property belonging to said succession, viz:

1. A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Barracks, Burgundy, Hospital and Rampart streets, having 45 feet 3 inches front on Barracks street, by 132 feet in depth.

The buildings and improvements thereon consist of a brick house, with splendid attic (No. 136) containing a large room, a wide hall and a fine brick gallery. In the attic 4 rooms, closets and a hall. There are fire-places in all the rooms. The back buildings consist of a two story brick building containing 6 rooms, privies, etc.; also, a two story frame building containing 2 rooms and another two story frame building containing 4 servants' rooms, with fire places, and cistern, hydrant, etc. There is a quantity of fruit trees and shrubbery on the premises, and a magnificent garden.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same square and District as the preceding, designated by the Nos. 4 and 5 on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, on the 17th March, 1853. Said lots adjoin each other and measure each 32 feet front on Rampart street, by 135 feet in depth.

The buildings and improvements thereon consist of a large and commodious shed formerly used as the Arsenal of the Orleans Guard Battery, with two comfortable rooms on Rampart street.

3. A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the Second District of this city in the square bounded by Old Levee, Bienville, Customhouse and Conti streets, designated by the No. 1, having in American measure, 24 feet 2 inches and 3 lines front on Old Levee street, 34 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on Custom street 87 feet 4 inches and 8 lines in depth [illegible].

The buildings and improvements thereon consist of a three-story Brick Store (No. 42) with granite pillars and iron shutters to the windows.

The whole according to plan.

Terms—One-fourth cash and the balance on a credit of one, two, three and four years, in notes of the purchasers, secured by special mortgage and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date until maturity and eight per cent per annum from maturity until paid. The buildings to be kept fully insured and the policies transferred to the Vendor.

Acts of sale before [illegible], Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Positive Sale on Account of Departure.

That Superb and Costly Three-story Brick House, and Store on Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, also a desirable Residence with large grounds on St. Peter street, &c.

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

THURSDAY, April 26th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Royal, St. Louis, Bourbon and Toulouse streets, measuring about 31 feet 11 inches front on Royal street, 191 feet 2 inches and 2 lines in depth on the side nearest St. Louis street, and 191 feet 8 inches in depth on the side nearest Toulouse, 32 feet 5 inches and 6 lines in depth [illegible].

The buildings and improvements thereon consist of the magnificent three-story brick House, superbly finished and ornamented, containing on the ground floor an immense store with a recess for the transportation of merchandise extending to the warehouse in the rear, a large [illegible]; a splendid parlor, [illegible] rooms, [illegible].

The yard belonging to the store and that of the house are perfectly independent of one another.

The gas and water is introduced throughout, and in the upper portion of the building there is a large reservoir with ample apparatus to force the water through the whole house in case of accident.

2. SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in the Second District, in square No. 85, bounded by St. Peter, Orleans, Marais and Villeré streets, designated by the Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Lots 7 and 8 measure each 37 feet front on Marais street, by 90 feet in depth. Lots 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 measure 30 feet front on St. Peter street, by 120 feet in depth. Lot No. 8 [illegible].

3. A TRIANGULAR LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District in square No. 351, bounded by Broad, Bellechasse and Ursulines streets, measuring 34 feet 2 inches front on Broad street, 71 feet 2 inches on Bellechasse street, [illegible].

4. SIX LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 464, bounded by Lopez, Saucier, St. Philip and Dumaine streets, designated by the Nos. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 [illegible].

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. 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 of insurance transferred to the vendor. In case of judicial proceedings for the recovery of the amount of the notes, the party failing to pay to pay fee not less than attorney's commission.

Acts of sale before Adolphe Boudousquié, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers, who will be required to pay the U. S. Internal Revenue stamps to be affixed to the said acts.

The purchasers are invited to examine the Royal street property, which will be open for their inspection every day, from 12 o'clock M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Lise Gaines and John G. Gaines vs. Jas. Dick Hill.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,066.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of April, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at P. Mallard's Warehouse, on Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of the city—

An assortment of splendid and choice HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Piano, Glass ware, China and Glass ware, Bronze Marble, etc., etc., as per inventory, which can be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Jean Baptiste Letory vs. Succession of Felix John Forstall.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 26,868.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city on FRIDAY the 18th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, known as the Mississippi Cotton Press, and all the rights, privileges, customs, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the First District of the City of New Orleans, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Market, Richard and Religious streets, and measuring three hundred and nineteen feet eight inches and four lines front on each of said Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets, and two hundred and fifty-five feet nine inches and two lines front on each of said Market and Richard streets, agreeably to a plan drawn by James Gallier, Architect, on the 5th day of February, 1863, deposited in the office of H. B. Cenas, late notary public in this city.

2. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements, known as the Branch Cotton Press, (formerly Branch Warehouse,) and all the rights, privileges, customs, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the same District, in the square bounded by Market, Tchoupitoulas, Religious and St. James streets, and measuring two hundred and fifty-five feet nine inches and two lines front on Market street, by one hundred and fifty-four feet ten inches and one line front on each of Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets, agreeably to a plan by James Gallier, architect, on the 5th of February, 1863, and deposited in the office of said Cenas, notary.

All the above being in American measure.

Being the same property the deceased acquired by purchase from plaintiff, per act passed before P. C. Cuvillier, notary public in this city, on the 1st day of November, 1863.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—For cash to a sufficient amount, to pay and satisfy plaintiff's claim amounting to the sum of thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-seven cents ($32,230 97), with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, on the sum of eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($84,750,) from the thirtieth day of April, 1866, till the day of sale, and the balance of the price of adjudication to the amount of eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($84,750,) together with eight per cent. interest per annum on said amount, payable in one year from the 1st day of May, 1866.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., April 11, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

All persons embarking at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico or Matamoros, will first obtain a Pass from the Provost Marshal General at these Headquarters, who will take such measures as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this order.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN:
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: GEORGE LEE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Wanted.

A GOOD MALE HOUSE SERVANT (colored) will find immediate employment, at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP in commission existing in this city under the style of TURCOTTE & BLANCAND expired the 15th February, 1866, by limitation of contract. Mr. J. Turcotte, alone is charged with the liquidation of the late firm. Parties indebted to them will please settle their account with said J. Turcotte, at his office, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, without delay, to avoid legal proceedings.

J. TURCOTTE,
G. F. BLANCAND,
A. FREIN, in commandite.

New Orleans, March 16, 1866.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPRING.........1866.........SPRING.

W. DAUPHIN,
86.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....86.
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
MILLINERY,
STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

A. L. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
96.........CAMP STREET.........96
New Orleans.

ANTOINE DUBUC,

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

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

ANTOINE DUBUC. JEAN BONNOT.

J. BONNOT & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
ST. ANN STREET.
(Between Chartres and Royal streets,)
Established for upwards of Twenty-five years.

Metalic and Frame Coffins

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

ESTABLISHMENT
51.........On St. Ann street.........51.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)
Corner Delord and Foucher Sts.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Nowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

CARRERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
37.........Carondelet Street.........37
NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRERE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
11.........South William Street.........11
NEW YORK.

Thomas C. Payan,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER
AND IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 72 Canal Street,
Between Camp and Magazine streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

N. VIGNIE,
GENERAL AGENCY
For the Sale and Purchase of
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE,
VACANT LOTS,
Plantations and Lands of every Description,
Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street.

J. MAGNUS MARTIN. JNO. T. BUTTS. A. N. MARTIN,
Of Opelousas, in Commendam.

MARTIN & BUTTS,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, No. 172 Gravier street, (up stairs)
New Orleans.

BORNIO & BROTHER,
77.........GRAVIER STREET.........77
IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Leaf Tobacco, &c.
SOLE AGENTS
In this city for the Cigarette Manufactory
'LA HONRADEZ.'
A fresh stock constantly on hand.
BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 Gravier st.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
72.........Chartres Street.........72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.

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

Johnson, Denis, Berault & Legendre
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
16.........Carondelet street.........16
NEW ORLEANS and PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. They will also undertake the collection of claims and other legal business in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, comprising the parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary; Iberville and East and West Baton Rouge.

CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSON,
HENRY DENIS,
ST. MAURICE BERAULT,
EMILE LEGENDRE.

A. F. DUTEIL,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.
ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING,
Strand near 23d street,
Galveston, (Texas.)

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cistern Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

MISCHE & CO.,
(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.
71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.
Country orders promptly attended to.

W. H. JOHNSON. JOSEPH DENEGRE. D. D. PENN

JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN
COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OFFICE, 25 COMMON STREET,
New Orleans.

Victor Pesson,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
No. 33 Old Levee Street.

Soldiers' Home for the State of Louisiana.

At the recent session of the Legislature of the State, an act was passed with an appropriation of $20,000 to give a permanent "home" to all crippled, maimed, or wounded soldiers of the State of Louisiana, not otherwise provided for by the United States Government, by pension or support; and the following joint committee of the House and Senate appointed a board of directors to carry out the requirements of said act.

SENATE—Chs. Bruslé, G. W. Munday, W. T. Palfrey.

HOUSE—T. F. Thiesseman, Thos. Murray, E. Waggaman, Geo. A. Freret and Peter M. Peterson.

At a joint meeting of said committee, held on the 24th inst., in the Senate Chamber, they have organized by the election of Mr. Theodore F. Thiesseman as president of said board of directors, Mr. Thos. Murray as treasurer and Mr. Geo. A. Freret as secretary.

The Board of Directors, in obedience to the law, and feeling the importance of at once opening a temporary Home for the disabled soldiers of Louisiana, until they can permanently locate a place in the country suitable for the requirements and purpose of the Legislature, as a State institution, have since actively canvassing the city and its environs in search of some tenement adapted to the purpose, and will furnish the same and commence operations as speedily as possible, and will give notice accordingly.

The directors of this institution have simply to draw the attention of the citizens of the State to the fact that there will necessarily be a duty devolving upon each, on account of the small amount of appropriation and the importance of so praiseworthy and object, to give it personal support, either by donations of money or in kind, required for its necessities.

Hon. F. Thiesseman, President, 172 Gravier street, New Orleans.
Hon. Thomas Murray, Treasurer, 65 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Hon. George A. Freret, Secretary, Union Bank, Canal street, New Orleans.
Hon. George W. Munday, Clinton, East Feliciana, Louisiana.
Hon. Judge W. T. Palfrey, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.
Hon. Charles Bruslé, parish of Iberville, Louisiana.
Hon. E. Waggaman, parish of Jefferson, city residence—corner Esplanade and Marais.
Hon. Peter M. Peterson, 435 Love street, New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—New Orleans, March 29th, 1866.—In conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 16th, 1866, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for eighteen Directors, twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana, and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented, the election will be held on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

B. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON ON TIME on the
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE
OF PARIS.
For sale by L. GRAND & CO., 9 Conti 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, 2000 tons.......Havens, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons.......Quick, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons.......Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons.......Nelson, Commander

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons.......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons.......Vandan, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons.......——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons.......Whitman, Commander

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

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60 and $60; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $75.

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 22 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 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER......... 12
CITY OF NEW YORK......... 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of 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... 95 00 " to Paris... 40 00
" to Hamburg 90 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.
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 100 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.........Brocande.........Saturday, April 7.
PEREIRE.........Duchesne.........Saturday, April 21.
NAPOLEON III.........Bocande.........Saturday, May 5.
LAFAYETTE.........Lemarie.........Saturday, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will [illegible] mitted here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge $4 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 21 Broadway.
At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 35 Conti street.

Regular New Orleans and Vera Cruz Steamship Line.

To sail on SATURDAY, 21st inst.

THE next Steamer

On this line, carrying the United States Mail, will leave New Orleans as above.

For freight or passage apply to E. HART & CO., 13 Commercial Place.

For Galveston and Indianola.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

To leave WEDNESDAY, 18th April, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Galveston.........$21
Do. do. Indianola.........30.
Freight to Galveston and Indianola 8 of Galveston card rates.

THE low-pressure, side-wheel, first class steamship AUSTIN, Capt. Wm. Sesterson, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

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

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.
N. B.—These Steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

To leave MONDAY, 16th inst., on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

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

Bills of lading will be signed at the Agents' office until 3½ P. M.
Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than card rates.
No freight received after 3½ P. M.
I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Notice.

THE undersigned, universal legatee and Testamentary Executor of the late Oliver Blineau, deems it his duty to warn all persons who might intend to buy from Mr. G. de Feriet, auctioneer, on Monday, April 16, 1866, in the matter of the succession of Jean Chatard, No. 25,808 of the Second District Court of New Orleans, and described as follows in the advertisement: "Good for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, payable to J. Chatard or order, for value received. New Orleans, 24th December, 1860.

Signed BLINEAU."

The undersigned does not acknowledge the validity of said Note or the Bill as due by the late O. Blineau and denied the payment to wit, if called for.

A. CARRIERE.

MRS ROBERT, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, is the latest Paris style, 173 Canal street, opposite Christ Church, has just received from Paris a superb assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, such as White and Black Bareges, Bonnets, Flowers, Coiffures, Dress Laces and Bonnets, Veils and Parures de Modistes, &c., &c.

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, April 13th, 1866.

THE public are cautioned against being misled by the fact that the plan of arrangement for a new organization of this Company is placed in the news papers as a sequel to the Annual Report of the President to the Stockholders.

They are further notified that said "PLAN FOR NEW ORGANIZATION" meets with no approval from the President and Directors of the Company, but on the contrary is believed by them, to be fatal to the interests of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, the city of New Orleans and of all individual Stockholders.

JNO. G. GAINES, President.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

ON and after Monday next, 26th inst., the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.

The ferry boat will leave the city wharf, near Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M.

A. B. SEGER, President.

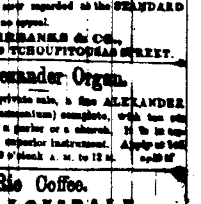
Carpetings, Curtains, Mattings, &c

WE have lately received a handsome assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, such as Satin de Laine, Reps, Worsted Damasks, and Lace Curtains of various qualities; Lambrequins, Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., &c. CARPETINGS of all kinds and qualities, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, and all articles in our line, which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, 18 Chartres street

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 adapted to every required operation of weighing.

The universal confidence felt in the correctness and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such, that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

An Alexander Organ.

FOR SALE, at private sale, a fine ALEXANDER ORGAN, (Organ-Harmonium) complete, with ten registers, suitable for a parlor or a church. It is in excellent order, and a superior instrument. Apply at 56 Royal street, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

Rio Coffee.

H. T. LONSDALE,
COFFEE BROKER,
134 Gravier Street

INFORMS his old friends and customers that he has on hand 10,000 bags RIO COFFEE.

Prime and Good, which he will sell as of old, in lots of fifty bags and upwards, to suit purchasers.

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

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linens, Fine Linen Sheeting, Damask Linens, Linen Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linens, Linen Cambrics, Linen Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, Linen Drills, Printed Lawns, Damask Napkins, Doylies, Linen Diaper and Towels, Brown and White Hollands, [illegible] Cotton and [illegible] Handkerchiefs [illegible].

Removal.

A. DREE, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has [illegible] at No. 60 [illegible] street.

His fresh stock just received, [illegible].

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

[illegible] West [illegible] TOBACCO [illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans, [illegible]