The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1866.

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of two two-story brick houses, slate-roofed, situate on Barracks street, between Levee and Chartres streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. M. C. DE LIVAUDAIS.—Mr. G. De Feriet, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at twelve o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a large amount of very valuable property belonging to the succession of Mrs. M. C. de Livaudais. This property, consisting chiefly of stores situated in the most flourishing quarters of the city, deserves to attract the attention of capitalists and of buyers in general. The [illegible] list which heads Mr. de Feriet's advertisement of the sale, speaks for itself:

"Valuable Business Stands No. 46 Canal street, No. 65 Common street, occupied by A. [illegible]; splendid four-story brick store with basement, No. 166 St. Charles street, well known as "Wheeli's Coffee Saloon; two-story brick store, No. 168, ditto, occupied partly by Wheeli and partly by O. [illegible], dealer in fruits, &c.; splendid two-story brick house with basement, No. 121 Carondelet, corner Lafayette streets; the undivided 36-100 of valuable building lots in the First District; a two-story brick store with immense warerooms in the rear, No. 43 Old Levee street, occupied by J. & J. Tardos; three valuable three-story brick buildings, with granite pillars, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Chartres street; three valuable three-story brick stores Nos. 92, 94 and 96 Exchange Alley; a large and valuable building lot on Levee street, Third District; a certain square of ground (divided into lots) in the Fourth District, well known as the "Haunted Property;" also, promissory notes, stocks, scrips, etc."

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—A. A. Turner, Photographer, 57 Camp street, is out with another card fixing the "Summer Prices," in which he states that from date until the end of the summer months he will fill all orders for pictures, at THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN! Good for Turner. Such pictures as he makes would be cheap at twice that amount per dozen.

Here is an opportunity you should all improve, ladies and gentlemen, for it may not occur again in a life time.

Just call at 57 Camp street, and see the thousands of specimens he has on hand. Go whether you are pretty or not; the price is the same—Three Dollars per Dozen!

CONGRESSIONAL TERMS OF RESTORATION.

Up to this time Congress has done nothing in regard to the full restoration of constitutional relations between the Southern States and the Federal Government, except to criticise and to oppose the views and policy of the President on the subject. The so-called joint Reconstruction Committee has been in reality an obstruction committee, and it is but too clear that its design was to delay rather than to forward action in the matter until the leaders of the Radical majority could agree upon some plan for reconciling restored Union with the continued domination of their party. It is not difficult to understand any feature and incident of the course of Congress in reference to the South, if we bear in mind the settled purpose of the Radical leaders never to agree to the admission of Southern representatives into Congress save upon terms that will cripple Southern opposition to their party. Were the unrepresented States to guarantee to-morrow that their representatives would not reinforce and render formidable the now slender and harmless ranks of the Democrats and Conservatives in Congress, how that they would stand ready to give their assent to all the degrees of the Radical junta, there is scarcely a doubt that present Congressional obstacles to the admission of Southern delegations would very soon disappear.

It can not have escaped observation that nearly all the plans of reconstruction which have thus far come before Congress from a Radical source, contemplate, by enfranchising the blacks, by disfranchising the mass of the whites in the South, or by both measures, to establish such conditions of representation as would leave the "people of the South," as they have heretofore been understood, virtually unrepresented and deprived of power to make themselves felt in the affairs of the Federal Government. The plan of the New York Congressional caucus proposes to exclude from the basis of representation as many blacks as may be excluded by the States from suffrage, and to strike from the roll of voters for representatives in Congress and for Presidential Electors all who adhered in any way to the late Confederacy. Now, suppose that no blacks were allowed to vote by the State laws, and that only such whites could vote at Federal elections as bore no friendly relations to the Confederate cause, then the basis of representation would be reduced in many of the States about half, and the Southern vote as regards representation in Congress and the Presidency would be reduced to about nothing at all. Another plan, said to have been reported by the Reconstruction Committee, does not go so far as to disenfranchise the body of the white population in respect to Federal elections, and looks much milder on its face than the other. It proposes to reduce representation in proportion as the blacks may be excluded from the polls, and couples with this provision the ineligibility to office, (Federal office, we presume,) of the leading ex-officials of the Confederacy. It will be remembered that Gen. Lee, in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, expressed the belief that Virginia would consent to a reduction of her basis of representation rather than have the population basis by extending general suffrage to the blacks. Mr. Stephens has declared before the same Committee that he thought Georgia ought to decline to accept a proposition to admit her representatives on the condition of general suffrage for the negroes of that State. The sentiment as well as the action of the several States concerned in reference to all such propositions, should they be actually submitted, are perhaps foreshadowed in the opinions of those two eminent Southerners.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau took his leave of the patrons of the "Varieties" last evening in a blaze of comicality. His engagement has been an unusually brilliant one. His delineations of the humorous have all been excellent of their kind, natural enough in conception and decidedly racy in execution; while his solitary attempt at pathos, as Bob Brierly, showed a power in that direction which was, we believe, unexpected to those who judged of him only in the broader caricatures which he seems to prefer.

This, the closing week of the season at the Varieties, has been marked by the engagement of the talented Anglo-German tragedian, Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann. Great curiosity has been felt to see this gentleman in a range of English characters. A vigorous as well as graceful exponent of the dramatic beauties of his own tongue, Mr. Bandmann is said to possess a remarkable power of realizing the noblest conceptions of English dramatists. He proposes to limit himself to Shakspeare and Bulwer. We hail this, on the threshold, as an evidence of Mr. Bandmann's judicious taste. The sensation-drama has no home in the pages of him who drew the dreamer in Hamlet, or him who pictured the crafty statesman in "Richelieu." Mr. Bandmann will make his first appearance this evening in the character of Hamlet. He will be assisted by Mrs. Chanfrau and the rest of superior company.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Manager Eddy increases the attractions of the Combination Troupe by the introduction to-night of four new performers, who are said to be capable artists in their several lines. Mlle. Leah, who comes to us with a European reputation, and Mlle. Sophie Walton, whose Terpsichorean graces are home-bred, will assist Mlle. Josephine and Mlle. Eliss in their graceful evolutions. The Ethiopian class of amusements—which are extremely popular, by the way, among our people—will be represented by Messrs. J. C. Thompson and Wm. Carter. The engagement of these artists must give great variety to the entertainments at "Old Drury," and we have no doubt that the enterprise of the Management will meet its reward in larger houses and more gratifying receipts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The week commences with a grand flourish of novelties. The songs, dances, ballets, Ethiopianism, side jokes are all new, and the pantomime which has been selected for the week is that famous Green Monster—one of the Ravels' most amusing combinations of funny tricks and supernatural changes which we know of. It stands second to none in the Academy repertory, and we have only been astonished that it has not been produced before this. The "Green Monster" is in fact a pantomimic relish, and, now we come to think of it, perhaps Managers Spalding and Bidwell have done right to leave this delicious morsel for the end.

Hernandez has been distinguishing himself, by the way, within the last three days. On Saturday, as Jocque in the "Vol-au-Vent"—on Sunday as Ecquinet in "Deshalumeau," and this evening in the "Green Monster"—and displaying in them all that to what we would call a high expression of versatility; not to speak of the activity and tangle it presupposes at that little world behind the Academy curtain.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 60 and 62 St. Charles street, with its numerous Anatomical models and figures, is open to visitors, daily, between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Apprehended trouble on the north eastern border of the United States, both from the Fenians and the Fishery question, has led both the United States and Great Britain to send fleets to that station. The United States fleet consists of 7 vessels, with 55 guns and 7042 tonnage, and carrying 1800 men. The British fleet, which has been recently sent from the West Indies consists of 21 vessels, with 606 guns, manned by 5766 men.

MODERN CRIMINALITY.

It is becoming more and more difficult to maintain the old theory which associated crime and ignorance in logical and customary companionship. The present age writes itself the most civilized of all the ages of which we have any record. We must take this as true, for, even if we doubted, it would be vain to contradict it. The present age claims a greater volume and a larger diffusion of enlightenment than were ever before known in history. We must admit this also, for the same reason. Yet this same age stands forth, as it were, on the foremost promontory of time, and challenges all history and even mythology to contend for the crown of matchless criminality; and voices come up through all the devious ways, and from the remotest, dimmest, darkest caverns of the past, in one deep chorus of assent to the sinister honor. When we glance at salient and noted social incidents in those nations which are conceded to be the most civilized and progressive, we are compelled to admit that, if civilization advances criminality advances no less both in the atrocity of its motives and the ingenuity, efficacy, and multiplicity of its methods. It would be a heavy a task to undertake here to go into details in this connection. A few typical instances will suffice for illustration, and for such we need not leave the boundaries of the United States. In Massachusetts, for example, whose arrogance of superior intelligence and morality is not disputed in perhaps more than one half of the country, we encounter—not to mention the unparalleled Roxbury crime of cumulative rape and murder, by a yet undetected perpetrator, almost in sight of Faneuil Hall—the case of the assassination of Dr. Parkman by Professor Webster, and of the assassination of the clerk of the Malden Bank by Green the Postmaster. In the first we find a distinguished savant and highly respectable citizen of Boston attempting to extinguish his creditor's bill by secretly extinguishing the life of the creditor and chemically destroying his body. The second was also connected with financial considerations. Green was behind in his public accounts. In other words, he had embezzled. He had a very extended family, especially a very elegant wife, whose wants on the score of dress were most exigent, to maintain. Hence he embezzled, for not otherwise could this worthy man and model head of a family meet the inexorable demand for new bonnets and fine dresses. He had also an excellent reputation for probity and correct dealing to maintain. Hence this truly reputable citizen could do no less than cover his embezzlement by murder and robbery. He said, after his exposure and conviction, in spite of these clever and enterprising means for supporting the taste and elegance of a wife and a reputation for unimpeachable morality, that he entertained a high regard and the kindliest feelings for the young man whose brains he blew out in order to get at the vaults of the bank! But there was no other way in which he could obtain the ready cash, square his accounts and hope to preserve his place as an honored and exemplary member of the community. In the old days the Pharisee was content with the legitimate sins of Phariseeism. Now, as in the case of Green, the Malden bank robber and murderer, Phariseeism aspires with only too much success to be the sum of all vices and villainies.

It would be sickening to recount deeds of equal or even greater atrocity, but not quite so moral and intellectual in origin and execution as the two above instanced, which have for some time occurred almost daily in the North and the West. What is remarkable in nearly all of them is that lesser crimes are made to include the greater. This sort of incident is seen most frequently where rape and robbery involve murder. The ravished are not left to bewail their violation, or the robbed to lament their lost treasure. Whole families are massacred and houses reduced to ashes to facilitate or conceal a single indulgence of lust or rapacity. The latest and most startling of such massacres is that committed on the Dearing family in the outskirts of Philadelphia. The perpetrator, Antoine Probst, has the horrid distinction of having executed the coolest, basest and most remorseless murder on record, when we consider the number and ages of the victims, the paltry motives which inspired the deed, and the singular impunity which he for some time enjoyed after committing it. Were we to read in some unauthenticated history, or in some traveller's tale of wonderful things occurring in strange and distant lands, that at high noon, on the borders of a great city, in an atmosphere resonant and tremulous with the murmur and buzz of one of the chief centres of civilization, a man was able for hours to inflict murder after murder, until eight persons were dispatched in succession, without one obtaining even a brief respite from death after the fall of the mortal blow, without one crying out or making sufficient resistance to alarm the neighborhood; that he then deliberately searched the house and appropriated all its desired valuables; that this murder was not suspected for five days; and that the murderer went free and unmolested, although lingering near the scene, for a longer period; our first impulse would undoubtedly be to dismiss the story as a bald and crude piece of sensational fiction. But all this, unlikely in conception to the point of positive incredibility, was literally enacted only the other day in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia journal points to this appalling murder to illustrate the process by which depravity and vice lead to felonious crimes. "The connection," it says, "of crime with crime is here strongly illustrated—of drunkenness, licentiousness and murder especially, and of the whole with cowardice."

Men do not suddenly commit great crimes. There is a hardening and deteriorating process of character that takes place first, and what ever outward form it assumes at last, the root of criminal character is generally traceable before any desperate overt act. Probst had been detested and shunned by the brave and honorable men of his regiment as a skulk and vagabond while in the army. He had even spent all the money and squandered most of the property he had secured within a week. His hours have been traced, and his company and his debauchery; and who that reads but must say, and was it for this that a man murdered eight innocent souls, including even an infant, and forfeited his own existence here and his soul hereafter?"

How many such wretches may be at large in the country, reeking and laden with all manner of vice and baseness, ready for the cool and heartless execution of any scheme of criminality, it is by no means pleasant to reflect. That they are not few, the news columns of the press show but too conclusively.

Families living in the outskirts of New York and Philadelphia and other cities of the North experience a feeling of panic when they think of the Dearing murder and similar atrocities so frequently occurring in remote and quiet neighborhoods, and a New York journal advises all families living in such places to hire no strangers to work about the house or farm, to take none in even for hospitality or charity, for fear that they may put themselves on the road to the same catastrophe to which the Dearings came by hiring the man Probst and admitting him to their household.

While on the subject of crime, it is worthy of remark that Dr. Fosgate, the Physician to the New York State Prison at Auburn, in a small work on criminal life and propensity and the management and reform of criminals, endeavors to explain why crime has of late increased in a greater ratio than population; and prominently among the causes of this increase he places what he conceives to be the demoralization of American women through a vitiating literature and a morbid taste for the costly but false symbols of social position. This idea is briefly, but forcibly suggested in his enumeration of causes—[illegible]

The cheap literature of the day, spread broadcast over the land, ministering to a depraved sensuality, or the appetite of a mere mental dissipation.

The periodical issue of the gorgeous plates of fashion, which, among a people who regard equality in outward adornment as the evidence of social position, stimulate a desire for dress, to gratify which health, wealth and virtue are too often sacrificed.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The splendid steamer Indiana will leave for Louisville and intermediate landings Saturday, May 5th. She is commanded by a prudent and experienced captain, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers.

THE VOLKSFEST AND BALL.—Public expectation is naturally on tip-toe to ascertain all the details of that characteristic and genial Spring festival of the Germans, appointed in this city the present season for the 6th and 7th of May. These details will be found at length in another column, and they will be read with avidity by thousands of our similarly pent-up inhabitants, who will eagerly avail themselves of the occasion to expand and inhale, in the fresh, free air, cheering landscapes and innocent recreations and enjoyments of sight and sound, mind and body, to be had in an excursion to the Fair Grounds on the days of the Volksfest. It will afford additional gratification to know that the proceeds of this festival are to be devoted to a charitable enterprise.

Cordova colonists, who arrived some time since from the South, and who have returned by the steamer Mexico from Vera Cruz, confirm the objections to present emigration to Mexico contained in the recent letter of Gen. Early. Their return is a practical argument more forcible than their words.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Great Robbery in Ohio.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE WAR LESS IMMINENT.

RISE OF COTTON IN ENGLAND.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

Wheeling, April 29.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning, six burglars entered the residence of the cashier of the Harrison National Bank, Cadiz, Ohio, gagged the cashier, compelled him and wife to surrender the keys of the bank and safe, effected entrance into the bank, robbed the safe of about $300,000 of U. S. bonds and $50,000 deposits, locked the watchman in the safe, made their escape on a hand car, cut the telegraph lines in two places and finally took to the woods. Twenty thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the robbers. The surrounding country is aroused and a large force is in pursuit.

Chicago, April 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and declined 7c. Corn dull at 50c. Oats 32½c. Mess Pork $28. Lard 28c.

New York, April 29.—The steamer Hermann, from Hamburg via Southampton the 19th, has arrived. All are well on board, but she has to be fumigated.

The new Atlantic cable is being stowed away in the tanks of the Great Eastern which commenced on the 29th ult. The laying of the cable will commence in July. The *Times'* city article says confidence is completely destroyed. The only chance for a turn in the market would be from the actual commencement of a war on the continent.

The news from Germany is less threatening. Vienna intelligence says the state of affairs continues very serious. The Middle States are preparing a declaration in the Federal District refusing to take the Prussian motion for the reform of the Constitution under consideration before the great German powers to have demobilized troops. Wurtemburg, Baden and Bavaria, have forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Independence *Belge* states confidently that pacific overtures are being made which will have the effect of settling the question of armaments. In the event of war, volunteer corps will be formed in Vienna gratis. Bavaria and Saxonia have agreed to carry out the reform of the Constitution.

A rumor of M. Bismarck's resignation is current at Hamburg, but not credited.

The Cobourg *Gazette* states that Austria energetically reiterates her previous demands of the Russian assertions restricting Austrian armaments and insists on the demobilization of the Prussian troops in order to confirm the Pacific declarations of Prussia.

Russia.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Czar. The bullet missed the aim.

Liverpool, April 18.—Cotton—The sales of two days, Monday and Tuesday, comprised 12,000 bales, the market closing firmer at ¼ to ½d. higher for American qualities. Speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. No market since the Africa sailed. Provisions dull and nominal. Lard easy. Sugar flat. Coffee steady.

London, April 18.—Consols 86⅛ to 86¼. United States 5-20's 69¾ to 69¼.

Washington, April 28.—The reconstruction plan declares ineligible to office all Confederate officers above the grade of Colonel in the army, or Master in the navy, or any one who, as Governor of either of the Confederate States, gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion; also those who have treated officers, soldiers and sailors of the army or navy of the United States captured during the late war otherwise than as prisoners of war.

Nashville, April 29.—In the court martial in the case of Isham Henderson, relative to cotton frauds against the Government, the defendant pleaded not guilty to each of the specifications and charges against him.

San Francisco, April 29.—Ceylon dates to January 28th announce the breaking up of recent droughts. Mining stocks are dull and depressed.

Washington, April 29.—D. M. Zeirly, special Post Office agent for Louisiana and Texas, has arrived. His reports are particularly encouraging in regard to Louisiana. He thinks it the best reconstructed State in the South. The people are in good humor, the freedmen and all others are at work vigorously retrieving their fortunes.

The Mexican Question—Important Diplomatic Correspondence—Official Notification of the Withdrawal of the French Troops, on the Basis of Non-Intervention—Austria Warned that Her Armed Intervention will be Cause of War, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday April 23.

The Government has received satisfactory assurances from the Emperor of France that all the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico, and that France will pursue a policy of absolute non-intervention in Mexican affairs. The same policy will be required by our Government from every European Power. Official advices have been received from Paris and Vienna that the Emperor of Austria has entered into engagements to supply Maximilian with troops to replace those of France, and that a large number of Austrian soldiers are about to embark for Vera Cruz. Mr. Seward has instructed Mr. Motly to demand his passports instantly upon the sailing of any vessel with troops on such an expedition, and to notify the Government of Austria that the Austrian Minister at Washington will have his passports sent him upon the receipt of such intelligence. The intervention of any European Power in the internal concerns of Mexico will hereafter be regarded by our Government as cause of war. France became involved in Mexico while seeking redress for wrongs and injuries she had sustained. She has now accepted the policy of non-intervention; of which, so far as Mexico is concerned, the United States will hereafter make themselves the guardian.

The President to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives, in response to the resolution asking for information in relation to the proposed evacuation of Mexico by the French military forces, including a number of documents, among which are the following:

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

[Translation.]

Paris, April 5, 1866.

To the Marquis de Montholon:

SIR—I have read with all the attention which it deserves the answer of the Secretary of State to my dispatch of the 9th of January last.

The scrupulous care with which Mr Seward has pleased to analyse that dispatch, and the extended considerations upon which he has entered to define, in regard to the exposé which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the international policy of the United States, bear witness in our eyes to the interest which the Cabinet at Washington attaches to putting aside all apprehension. We find therein the evidences of its desire to cause the sentiment of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between our two countries, to prevail over the accidental divergencies, often inevitable in the movement of affairs, and the relation of Governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which the Secretary of State has addressed to you the 1st of January last. I shall not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union. It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong, on points of decline or of history, a discussion wherein many may differ in opinion from the Government of the United States, without danger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better, to serve those interests, to abstain from discussing assertions, in my opinion very contestable, in order to take action on assurances which may contribute to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to offer to our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give to the Cabinet at Washington all those which may enlighten it on the purpose we are pursuing in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intention.

We have said to it, at the same time, that the certainty we should acquire of its resolution to observe in regard to that country after our departure, a policy of non-intervention, would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us, without compromising the interests which led us there, to withdraw our troops and put an end to an occupation, the duration of which we are sincerely desirous to abridge. In his dispatch of the 12th of February last, Mr. Seward calls to mind on his part that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the rule of conduct which it received from Washington, by practising invariably the principle of non-intervention, and observes that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should show itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico. We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not any longer to delay the adoption of measures intended to prepare for the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first being intended to depart in the month of November, 1866; the second in March, 1867, and the third in the month of November in the same year. You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State.

Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

To the Marquis De Montholon, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 23, 1866.

MY DEAR MARQUIS—I hasten in advance of the departure of the mail to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 21st instant, together with the copy of a dispatch you were pleased to give me, which was addressed to you on the 5th inst. by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire of France replies to the communication I had the honor to adress to you concerning Mexican affairs on the 12th of February last. The subject will early receive the considerate attention of the President of the United States.

I am, my dear Marquis, very faithfully yours,
WM. H. SEWARD.

The Marquis de Montholon, &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 19, 1866.

SIR: Mr. Bigelow informs me by a dispatch of the 15th of February that he learned from an unofficial source that Gregorio Barandys, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian, formerly Secretary of Legation under Senor Robles at Washington, is now in Paris to fit out 10,000 Austrians, who he says are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican Minister informed him that there was no money in his hands. I am not sure of learning the result of the Minister's suit here, as the money, if furnished, must come through indirect and concealed channels. You are instructed to inquire concerning the facts, and, if they justify the report, to bring to the knowledge of the Austrian Government seasonably that the United States cannot regard with unconcern a proceeding which would seem to bring Austria into alliance with the invaders of Mexico, to subvert the domestic government of the Republic, and build up foreign imperial institutions. It is hoped that Austria will give us frank explanations.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

LATHROP MOTLY, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

Washington, April 6, 1866.

SIR: An informal note has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, the United States Minister at Paris. In this note Mr. Bigelow writes in substance as follows:

The *Moniteur*, of the 21st of March, announces that a military convention was signed at Vienna, on the 15th inst., between the Austrian Government and the representatives of Maximilian, supplementary to a convention of the same nature, which had been previously concluded between the same parties.

The purpose of this engagement, says the *Moniteur*, is to insure the enrollment necessary to keep full the Austrian Corps in Mexico.

Mr. Bigelow further writes as follows:

"I have seen it stated, in another journal, that a line of steamers is to be started from Trieste to Vera Cruz, to ply regularly after the 1st. of April."

Again Mr. Bigelow furnishes an extract from the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 21st of March, "We learn from the *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna that the enlistment for Mexico will begin immediately, that the funds had been received from Paris two months since. Your dispatches, of dates almost as late as that of Mr. Bigelow's notes are silent upon the rumors which he brings to the notice of this Government. It is possible that more authentic information which you may possess concerning the disposition and proceedings of the Austrian Government may enable you to treat the matter mentioned by Mr. Bigelow with indifference. Looking at the matter, however, from one point of observation, the rumors referred to are sufficient to entitle us to ask a friendly and just exposition of the Imperial Royal Government of the relations which it proposes to assume, to assure or maintain hence forth in regard to Mexico. You are, therefore, expected to execute the instructions which have heretofore been sent to you to that effect, and it is thought proper that you should state that in the event of hostilities being carried on hereafter in Mexico by Austrian subjects under the command or with the sanction of the Government of Vienna, the United States will feel themselves at liberty to regard those hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the Republic of Mexico, and in regard to such war waged at this time and under existing circumstances, the United States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral spectators. The President may desire to call the attention of Congress to this interesting subject. You will see the importance, therefore, of obtaining the information which is desired as early as may be practicable consistently with the courtesies due to Austria as a friendly Government. Should you, however, find important reasons, now unknown to us, for deferring the execution of this instruction, you will be at liberty to exercise your discretion and report the reasons to us.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 16, 1866.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 27th March (No. 155,) which brings the important announcement that a treaty called a "Military Supplementary Convention" was signed on the 15th of that month between the Emperor of Austria and Prince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor in Mexico. You inform me that it is expected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped under the treaty from Trieste to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least as many more will be shipped in the Autumn. I have heretofore given you the President's instructions, to ask for explanations, and conditionally to inform the Government of Austria that the dispatch of military expeditions by Austria under such an arrangement as the one which seems now to have been consummated would be regarded with serious concern by the United States. The subject has now been further considered in connection with the official information thus recently received. The time seems to have arrived when the attitude of this Government in relation to Mexican affairs should be once again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria and all other Powers whom it may directly concern. The United States, for reasons which seem to them to be just, and to have their foundations in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic Republican Government with which they are on relations of friendly communication is the only legitimate Government existing in Mexico; that a war has for a period of several years been waged against that Republic by the Government of France, which war began with a disclaimer of all political or dynastic designs; that that war has subsequently taken upon itself and now distinctly wears the character of an European intervention to overthrow that domestic Republican Government and to erect in its stead an European imperial military despotism by military force.

The United States, in view of the character of their own political institutions, their proximity and intimate relations toward Mexico and their just influence on the political affairs of the American Continent, cannot consent to the accomplishment of that purpose by the means described. The United States have therefore addressed themselves, as they think reasonably, to the Government of France, and have asked that its military forces engaged in that objectional political invasion may desist from further intervention and be withdrawn from Mexico.

A copy of the last communication upon the subject, which was addressed by the United States to the Government of France, is herewith transmitted for your special information. This paper will give you the true situation of the question. It will also enable you to satisfy the Government of Vienna that the United States must be no less opposed to military intervention, for political objects hereafter in Mexico, by the Government of Austria, than they are opposed to any further intervention of the same character in that country by France. You will, therefore, act at as early a day as may be convenient; bring the whole case to a becoming manner to the attention of the Imperial Royal Government. You are authorized to state that the United States sincerely desires that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the same ground of non-intervention in Mexico which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France. You will communicate to us the answer of the Austrian Government to this proposition. This Government could not but regard as a matter of serious concern, the dispatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico, while the subject which you are thus directed to present to the Austrian Government remains under consideration.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, Esq., Vienna.

Interior Effects of Crevasses.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 28th inst. has the following:

The Dalferes crevasse below Lockport, on the Lafourche, is still running, and we hear of no prospects that the break in the levee can be closed during the present high stage of water in the bayou.

The Chinn and Robinson crevasses in the Parish of Pointe Coupee are causing the Atchafalaya River to rise at a rapid rate. The Atchafalaya communicates its swollen waters through various bayous and small lakes into many of the swamps in the Parishes of Terrebonne, Assumption and Lafourche. The water in the swamps around Tigerville is packing up to an alarming height.

We fear that hundreds of unfortunate people in each of the parishes we have just named will lose their entire crops by overflow. Many in those parishes were reduced to penury by the overflow last year. It saddens our heart to think an overflow again threatens to desolate some of the fairest and most productive portions of poor, unfortunate Louisiana.

CROPS ALONG THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—Says the Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 28th inst.

During a recent travel on the N. O. & O. R. R., our heart actually gladdened with joy to see all the fields along the line of our journey o'erspread with the verdure of most promising crops. All along the road we saw but few plantations that were not under cultivation. The only places that appeared to be neglected and somewhat grown into "rank weeds," were three farms near Lafourche Crossing; these places are not cultivated because—we are told—their owners are absent from the State.

The National Union Platform.

The *Herald's* Washington special of the 23d says:

The platform of principles of the National Union Executive Committee, publicly announced some days ago, was day before yesterday brought to the attention of President Johnson, and received his hearty endorsement. The principles deny the right of secession and the power of the general government to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a territory, approve the general policy of the administration, recognise the right of each State to regulate its local institutions subject only to the Constitution of the United States, admit the right of the several States to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein, declare that all the States are entitled to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected, and returned should be admitted to Congress, each house being the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; oppose a compromise with traitors by bartering universal amnesty for universal suffrage, recognize the obligation of the national debt, and express gratitude to the soldiers and sailors. In addition to the approval of the President, the platform has already found many friends among the public generally, and meets the approbation, as far as we have learned, of officers, soldiers and sailors.

The Illinois papers are full of operations of horse thieves in various parts of the State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Charles Theatre and the Academy of Music.—There was about an equal attendance at these rival establishments last night, both of which are comfortably adapted for the warm season: the St. Charles by reason of its capacity and airy construction, and the Academy on account of its admirable patent ventilating arrangements.

Zanfretti, at the St. Charles, is certainly hard to excel in his evolutions on the tight-rope, which come first in the programme, and require early attendance to be witnessed. Mr. Scott is an excellent tenor singer, and warbles the semi and demi-semi attenuations of the quaver with rare deliciousness. M'lle Leah, who made her first appearance, is an accomplished *danseuse*, and gave us the *grand pas seul* with the artistic elegance of her profession. Miss Sophie Walton, somewhat more modest in her pretensions, is pretty and graceful, though not fully *au fait* in the art, evidently requiring a little Terpsichorean education to render her as accomplished as her natural qualifications promise. Miss Josephine Zanfretti, as Don Juan, in Bianco, was, as usual, graceful and perfectly at home in pantomime; and, by the way, we were gratified to notice that she was better assisted by the agreeable substitution of Miss Walton as the Genius of Night, in the place of the timid creature who has heretofore acted even that simple part with worse than school-girl timidity. It argues well for the management to thus notice and remove defects in matters of minor importance, for the details make up the aggregate merits of a performance. As to the prismatic fountain, it is "a thing of beauty," that no one should lose the opportunity of seeing.

The Zavistowski's at the Academy, aided by the graceful *danseuse*, Mlle. Devere, are charming in ballet, and Mlle. Emeline Zavistowski as Our Gal, last night, showed that she is about as accomplished as a *comédienne* as she is a *danseuse*. The pretty Ada Tesman and the queenly Eloise Clyde were, as usual, refreshing in song and charming in appearance, and Hart and Hernandez did not fail to ring applause from the audience by their versatile wit and comicalities.

Accessory to Murder.—Peter Wolf was arrested yesterday in the Fourth District, on a charge by Coroner Yeiser of being accessory to the murder of Peter Sweitzer, committed on the night of the 8th inst.

Suicide.—A negro man committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in a house on Labarre street, between Roman and Derbigny streets, Third District.

Small-Pox.—Two colored women are reported sick with this disease in Corduroy Alley, on St. Thomas street, also, a colored man at the corner of Theresa and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Robbery.—Elizabeth Richards, as principal, and Jane Bates as accessory, were arrested yesterday, charged by F. J. Quinsey with robbery, also, Louis Blanc, charged with same offence.

Swindling.—James Cromer was arrested yesterday, charged by P. A. Martine with swindling.

Horse Stealing.—James Grammon was arrested yesterday on this charge.

Mutiny.—Mike Gernon, H. A. White and C. H. Mosley were arrested yesterday, charged by Capt. Morton, of the United States ship Germania, with attempting to get up a mutiny on board that vessel.

Attempted Suicide.—Mr. James L. Robinson, a well-known sugar broker of this city, attempted to commit suicide, about 9 o'clock, last night, by jumping into the river at the foot of Poydras street. He was rescued by the crew of the steamer P. W. Strader, and was taken to his residence. He complained to his rescuers, it is said, that they were mistaken if they supposed they had done him a service, from which it is fair to infer that he was determined to commit self-destruction, but we hope he will now come to the conclusion that there is something better to do than to die the meanest day we live.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 28, 1866.

There has been a more active demand to-day for several leading articles of Western Produce, which have commanded advanced prices, but with this exception the general market continued inanimate. Our leading staple, in particular, was nearly at a stand still. Factors and buyers are too wide apart in their views to permit of an immediate renewal of the movement, at least to any extent, and, notwithstanding the advance realized in Exchange and the good demand for bills, the market continues paralized.

We learn that on and after Tuesday next, the 1st proximo, the Banks will closed at 3 P. M. as hitherto.

The advance in gold at New York yesterday was not equal to general expectation and the market has consequently receded about 2c per dollar. We noticed in our last report a sale towards the close of $10,000 at 132, which was the highest rate realized for any round amount. This morning the opening sales were at 131⅛ to 132, but the subsequent business was at various rates running down as low as 130⅛, the market closing at 130½ to 131, but with few buyers over 130. The closing quotations last evening were 132 to 133. The sales include $5000 in two lots at 130⅛, $10,000 at 131, $3000 and $5000 at 131⅛, $2200, two lots of $3000, and $5000 at 131¾; $10,000 at 131⅛, and $3500 at 132.

In Silver we noticed a small sale of American half-dollars, ($400,) at 120. Dealers pay 117½ to 118 for the trifling sums offered at their counters, and sell at 120. Mexican dollars are wanted in exchange for gold, or command about gold quotations.

There was very little Foreign Exchange offering, but the business in it was of greater extent than was indicated by the limited supply, the sales of Sterling including £1000 bill of lading at 136, £5000 at 137, £4000 at 138, £300, (sight,) at 139¼, £24,000 first class, (4000 and 20,000,) at 141, and £1000 at 141¾. The Banks held at 142. Nothing of any moment was reported in Francs

Domestic Exchange was less buoyant. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium. Outdoors, the sales included $30,00 New York sight, (10,000 and 20,000,) at ¼ prem.; $162,000, (12,000, 20,000, 25,000, 25,000 and 30,000,) at ¼, at ⅜, and $15,000 at ¼; and $10,000 one day's sight at ¼. The counter demand was only moderate.

The sales of Stocks at private sale included 1,118 shares Louisiana State Bank, (100 and 1,018,) at $25; and 50 Crescent City Bank at $41 50. At public sale, (Girardey & Co., auctioneers,) 40 shares Merchants' Bank sold at $27 50; 100 Jackson Railroad at $5 25; 9 Water Works at $51; and 4 Union Bank at $48; and, (Palfrey & Co., auctioneers,) 25 shares Bank of New Orleans at $40, and 30 Union Bank at $51 50. At the same sale 5 first mortgage bonds of the Jackson Railroad, with eight coupons, sold at 80¾, and $1,690 Home, Crescent and Louisiana State Insurance scrip at 65c per dollar. At private sale 10 City Bonds, railroad issues, ex May coupon, sold at 80¼.

In Uncurrent Bank Notes, the sales included $1600 Union Bank at 87c per dollar, and $2000 Louisiana State Bank at 89c. At auction $520 of the latter brought the same. Yesterday $1000 sold at 89, and a resale of Bank of Louisiana was made at 70. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 65 to 66 and 68 to 70c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 84 to 85 and 88 to 89; Merchants' Bank at 85 to 86 and 87 1/2 to 90; Bank of New Orleans at 90 to 92 and 95 to 96, and Union Bank and Crescent City Bank at 90 to 92 and 95 to 97 1/2. The inside figures represent the rates daid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside quotations the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes at a 1¼ to 2¼ per cent discount. They continue to be the general medium of exchange in our local trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, April 28, 1866.

COTTON.—With no further particulars of the accounts from Liverpool which we noticed in our last report, the market continues unsettled, and quotations are out of the question. As some indication, however, of what buyers are willing to pay, and factors to accept in isolated cases, it may be stated that Strict Good Ordinary sold to-day at 26c, and Strict Low Middling at 32. We also heard of a sale of Low Middling at 27c. Factors generally, however, are unwilling to submit to this heavy decline, and there is little offering which can be had at the ruling rates. At the same time buyers are reluctant to go on even at what may appear to be cheap rates, preferring to await the effect of later news. Hence the market is nearly at a stand still, and the sales to-day were confined to 350 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 86,289
Received to-day	2678
Received previously	575,128—580,804
Total	764,073
Cleared to-day	2,870
Cleared previously	607,685—610,261
Stock on hand	153,812

The clearances comprise 394 bales for Barcelona, 1899 for Liverpool, and 225 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprise 30 hhds Sugar. No Molasses. The market is well supplied with both the foreign and domestic production, but there is only a retail demand at 8 to 10c per lb for Inferior Louisiana Sugar, 11 to 13c for Common to Good Common, 14 to 15c for Fair to Fully Fair, 15¼ to 15¾c for Prime and 16 to 16¾c for Choice. Prime Porto Rico Sugar is retailing at 13½ to 15¼c, Cuba Sugar at 12¼ to 13¼c for No. 12, 13¾ to 14c for No. 14, and 15 for No. 15. We have not any sales of Louisiana Molasses to report. The last were at 45 to 50c per gallon for Prime, fermenting. A lot of 10 hhds and 60 bbls Cuba Molasses sold at 46c per gallon for the former and 45c for the latter. It is retailing at 48 to 50c per gallon and quoted by the cargo at 40 to 42c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Flour was in active demand to-day, for the local trade and for export at very firm and buoyant prices, and Pork, Bacon and Lard were also very much in request for the trade and on speculation at further advanced rates, but Grain and Feed were dull, though yesterday's prices were sustained. Full particulars of the market are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR—Superfine and Extra is scarce and in request, and the receipts being light, prices are firm with an upward tendency. There is a good demand for our local and neighboring trade and for export for New York, and the sales to-day embraced 4200 bbls, of which there were taken for export 600 bbls Superfine at $8 25, 1200 Choice Superfine in three lots at $8 50 and 500 on its Merits at $8 75 per bbl, for Boston, 100 Superfine on private terms, 500 Extra in three lots at $8, 150 210 and 190 bbls at $8 50; 300 at $8 12½, 50 at $8 35, [illegible] Extra at $9 50, 100 do at $9 12½, and [illegible] Choice Extra at $14 50 per bbl.

[illegible]—The Market is very quiet and only [illegible] have sold at 140 per 100 lbs.

OATS—Are in fair supply but dull, and prices have given way 2 to 3c per bushel. There were sales to-day of 1500 sacks, of which 1000 in lots at 57 and 58c and 200 and 313 at 60c per bushel.

BACON—Is in light supply and in active demand, and prices have further advanced ¼ to ⅜c per lb. About 50 tcs Clear Sides were sold in lots of 10 casks each at 18c and 10 tcs stained Sugar-cured Hams, at 22c per lb. Shoulders are retailing freely at 14c, Ribbed Sides 17c, Clear Sides 18 to 18½c, plain Hams 20c, and Sugar-cured 23c per lb. Yesterday 50 tcs Sugar cured Hams sold in two equal lots at 22c per lb.

HAY—Good Western is selling in small lots on the landing at $28 per ton.

PORK—Is very much in request for the trade and on speculation and prices are at least 50c per bbl fuller than they were yesterday. There were sales of 100, 100 and 185 bbls Mess at $30 per bbl. Offers of $30 25 per bbl were refused for round lots and $30 was refused for a lot of 1000 bbls. Mess is retailing freely at $30 50 to $31 per bbl.

MALT—The market is well stocked and very dull. Canada is retailing at $1 90 and Western at $1 65 per 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Western rectified is retailing at $2 30 to $2 35 per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are in large supply and dull at $2 60 to $3; Onions are selling at $2 to $2 50; Apples at $6 to $9; Beans at $6 to $9 per bbl; Eggs at $15 to $18 per bbl. Chickens at $10 50 per dozen; Geese at $11 and Turkeys at $50.

BALE ROPE—There is no demand for round lots but some at retail which dealers are supplying at 16½c per lb.

FREIGHTS — Coastwise Freights are very dull and foreign are quiet. The rates are $2 per bale for Cotton by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, ⅜c per lb by steam for New York, ⅜d, nominal, by steam for Liverpool, ⅜d by sail for Liverpool and 1⅛c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 30 1866.

Arrived Saturday and Sunday: 90 Western and 155 Texas Beeves, and 250 Sheep. Sold on Saturday: 20 Western and 160 Texas Beeves, 80 Calves, and 3 Milch Cows. Stock on sale: 280 Western and 460 Texas Beeves, 1160 Hogs, 5,945 Sheep, 94 Calves and Yearlings, and 41 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	14 @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	12 @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves Choice, ℔ head	30 @ 50
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 @ 35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 @ 20
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	3 @ 6
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 @ 4
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	3 @ 4
Milch Cows, ℔ head	30 @ 80
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 @ 14
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	7 @ 12

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 30, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Linda (British) Leppert, from Tampico, to master—3d district 31

Schr Louisa, McPherson, from Matanzas, to master—3d district 31

Schr Frank, Ferran, from Vera Cruz, in ballast to master—3d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis
F W Strader, Stein, from St Louis
T D Hine, Worley, from Jefferson
Nina Simmes, Ordenheuse, from Bayou Sara.
Marmora, Fresse, from Camden.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Frank, from Vera Cruz—19 passengers.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Telegraph, (British) Pierson, from Cardiff, via Mobile Bay to Ashbridge Deane & co—Cargo, 1200 tons coal to order.

Bark Wapella, Orr, from Liverpool, Feb 28, to Lovell & Bailey

Bark Antoinette, Lornetta, from Liverpool Feb 28

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Bark R S Walker, Latham, from Porto Rico—Cargo, 300 hhds sugar 100 tcs molasses to J Avet

Bark M B Almon, (British) Brown, from Matanzas—Cargo, sugar J B Marten & co

Bark Aberdeen, —, from Havana, with sugar to J B Martens & co

Bark Monarch, —, from Matanzas to J B Martens & co—Cargo, 300 hhds sugar to J B Martens & co

Schr Frank, Farrow, from Vera Cruz, to E B Poole—Cargo fruit

Schr Z Snow, Smith, from Mostille, to E B Poole—Cargo, coffee and fruit

Schr G W Maitland, Hutton, from Cienfuegos to master—Cargo 229 hhds sugar 23 tcs do 39 hhds molasses 7 Aves—12,000 cigars Capt Morton

Schr United States, Newman, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 167 hhds 35 tcs and 8 bbls molasses A M De Mesa.

IMPORTS

TAMPICO—Per schr Linda—1600 bunches plantains 125 do bananas 2 bbls limes 2 do oranges 3 bales sarsaparilla J Machin.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Pauline Carroll—[illegible]

[The remainder of this receipts list is too indistinct to transcribe reliably; legible fragments include: JEFFERSON—Per steamer T D Hine—80 bales cotton Dean, Adams & Goff—22 Warren & Crawford—16 Jno K Scott—12 J W Burbridge & co—12 H M Swanson—10 W A Johnson & co—11 J D Blair & co—5 Ober, Atwater & co—4 W J Frierson & co—4 L M Merritt—3 Eddy & Pinckard—3 B L Mann & co—2 J S Copes—1 do F L Johnson—1 do 2 hides O M Bayley & co—13 pkgs mdse 8 pieces Taylor & Churchill—704 hides 5 bales do 4 bales wool L E Mann & co—108 hides Winston Morrison & co—1 bbl do 27 rolls leather Warren & Crawford—2 bales wool 1 bbl and 1 box peanuts Jno Phelps—1 do leather Childers, Tarleton & co—100 tons old iron 9 Calloway—[illegible] sheep McQuoid, Mchie & co—sundries to order—Total 137 bales cotton.

CAMDEN—For steamer Marmora—10 bales cotton Martin, Hawthorn & co—4 M Greenwood & Son—9 W J Friegson—11 Brooks & McDonald—5 Gillis & Ferguson—4 T Henderson—2 Kern & Shearer—8 H J Phelps & co—2 Syphar & Sandidge—2 Stevenson & May—4 Jno Phelps & co—4 L L Walker—14 do 3 rolls leather 2 bbls rosin to Champlin & Arrington—140 head cattle and sundries to order—Total 72 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—25 bales cotton E Nalle & co—27 Payne, Huntington & co—20 A Levi—11 H T Lonsdale—5 A A Green—6 Jewry & Harris Flower—5 W B Tullis—5 Clarke & co—30 hhds sugar to Mallon, Yales & co—sundries to order—Total, 117 bales cotton, 30 hhds sugar.]

CANDIDATES.

Please announce JOHN WELLS as a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, located in the Third District of the City of New Orleans, and designated as the Fourth Justice of the Peace of said City of New Orleans, by the law of 1865. Election on 7th May, 1866. ap27 td

J. MILTON RELF,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
FOR CLERK
OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT
ap26 td

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. ap15 td

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. mh30 tf

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.
mh29 td

Notice to My Friends.

Thankful for the honor conferred upon me by my numerous friends, in placing my name for the office of Coroner of the Parish of Orleans, I, however, respectfully withdraw my name for said office and ask my friends to throw their influence upon Dr. Charles Delery, the regular nominee of the National Democratic Party which ticket I will cheerfully support.

ap29 tm7 VICTOR de L'ISLE.

Lost,

ON the 27th inst., at about 10½ P. M., a SMALL HAVANA SLUT, entirely white, with the hairs closely cut at her legs and muzzle, and answering to the name of MARQUISE. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will bring her back to No. 89 Toulouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. ap29 2t

New Orleans, April 27th, 1866.

THE following Banks of this City, on and after May 1st, will close their respective places of business at 3 o'clock, P. M., till further notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
CANAL BANK,
MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF N. O.
CITY NATIONAL BANK OF N. O.
SOUTHERN BANK,
UNION BANK,
BANK OF AMERICA.
ap29 6t

Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE FAIR announced to be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Hall of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, Third District, is to open on the 30th of APRIL, in the MASONIC HALL, St. Charles street. ap29 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Last Week of the Regular Season.
Engagement of the famous Anglo-German Tragedian,
Mr. DAN'L E. BANDMANN,
Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, April 30 1866, in Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy of HAMLET—Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, D. E. Bandmann, supported by Mrs. Chanfrau and the talented Company. ap30

Grand Vocal Concert.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
MAY 7, 1866.

MISS ANNIE McLEAN respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will give a Grand Vocal Concert at Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866.

Tickets $1 each, to be had at the Music Store of E. A. Blackmar, No. 167 Canal street; at LaHache & Dolls, No. 110 Carondelet street and at the hall, on the night of the Concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock ap 30 6t

Odd Fellows' Hall.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1866.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
By the Ladies of New Orleans,
For the Benefit of the
LOUISIANA WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE WAR.

Mlle OCTAVIE ROMEY........Musical Directress.
T. VON LA HACHE........Conductor of Choruses.

Four Grand-Opera Overtures:
PLAYED ON 12 PIANOS BY 24 LADIES!!
Two Violin Pieces........By Signor OLIVEIRA

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. OVERTURE—"La Gazza Ladra,"........Rossini. Played on 12 Pianos by 24 Ladies.
2. CHORUS—from "Guiramonte,"........Marcadante. By all the Ladies.
3. SOPRANO SOLO—"Dans le Sommeil," ....Grisar. from "Les Amours du Diable."
4. VIOLIN AND PIANO DUO, Leonard & Crecoir. Signor Oliveira and Herr Greuling.
5. TRIO—from........"Masnadieri."........Verdi. Soprano, Tenor and Basso.
6. FAVORITE SOPRANO DUO—"Norma", ...Bellini
7. GRAND MARCH—........"Faust,"—"The Soldier's Return Home,"........Gounod. Arranged by M'lle O Romey for 12 Pianos, and played by 24 Ladies.

Part Second.

8. OVERTURE—........"William Tell,"........Rossini. Played on 14 Pianos by 24 Ladies.
9. SOPRANO SOLO—"McGregor's Gathering." By Request........A. Lee
10. PIANO SOLO — "The Soldier's Departure, Absence and Return,"—Concert Caprioch, composed and performed by........M'lle O Romey.
11. BASS DUO—"Secret in Tromba," from Puritani........Bellini.
12. VIOLIN SOLO—Fantasia on "Il Trovatore," Signor Oliveira........D. Allard.
13. SOPRANO SOLO AND CHORUS—"Puritani,"........Bellini. Chorus by the Ladies.
14. OVERTURE—"Fra Diavolo,"........Auber. Played on 12 Pianos by 24 Ladies.

Tickets........$1 50

To be had at the Music and Book Stores, and Hotels and at the door on Monday evening.
☞ Concert to commence at 8 P. M.
☞ Doors open at 7 P. M. ap28 mo30

C. JAUBERT & CO.,
20........CHARTRES STREET........20

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N B—Country Dealers will find the most suitable and varied Goods in their line.
Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO.,
20 Chartres street.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.
ap28 3m

NOTICE.

THE Italian bark "ANTONIETTA" Lavarello, master from Liverpool, will commence to discharge her cargo of Salt, &c., from the date. Notice is hereby given to the Owners of the cargo to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be warehoused at their risk and expense.
ap26 3t PIAGGIO BROS., Consignees.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Consignees of the Italian bark ANTONIETTA, from Liverpool, will be held responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark, under any circumstances.
PIAGGIO BROS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RESIDENCE at the Bay of St. Louis, at a convenient distance from the wharves. The buildings are newly built and in perfect order, and can accommodate a large family. For terms and conditions, apply to
ap 29 2t 2aw LEAT & GENERES, 37 Royal street.

MRS. C. STUBENRAUCH would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she continues the business of

Hair Work and Jewelry,

as heretofore at the same place, No. 14 Chartres street, and will be pleased to see her former patrons. Everything in the line of

Ornamental Hair Work

is under her immediate supervision. She has also at work some of the best MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, besides a large and varied assortment of all kinds of Jewelry, Watches, etc. Orders from the country promptly and conscientiously filled. ap28 1m

SOLE AGENTS
IN THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA
FOR
MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES'
☞ WINES, ☜
BORDEAUX.
J. RIVIERE & CO.,
70 AND 72 COMMON STREET.
ap28 3m

E. RICHARD.
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER.
160........St. Ann Street........160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES, of modern style, made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marble or Slate Beds, furnished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.

Has also on hand Cues, Balls, Cloth, Cue Leathers, Chalk; in short, everything belonging to the trade.

Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 1710, P. O., New Orleans.
ap28 1y

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 60 Canal street, near Old Levee street.
ap28 tf GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

TURNER,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
AT 57 CAMP STREET.

Has reduced his prices for Cartes de Visites to $3 per dozen during the summer months.

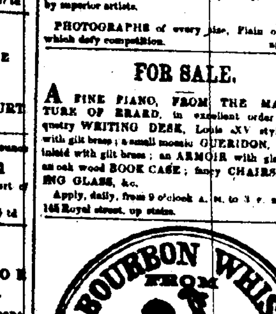
IVORYTYPES made photographically, and finished by superior artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS of every size, Plain or Colored, which defy competition. ap 25 1st.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PIANO, FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF ERARD, in excellent order; a marquetry WRITING DESK, Louis XV style, inlaid with gilt brass; a small mosaic GUERIDON, fine wood inlaid with gilt brass; an ARMOIR with glass door; an oak wood BOOK CASE; fancy CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASS, &c.

Apply, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 145 Royal street, up stairs. ap24 tf



AGENTS,
MARTIN, DELHONDE & COBB,
37 NATCHEZ STREET.
ap28 1m

FRENCH GOODS.

THE attention of dealers is called to the following Goods received from Europe by the last steamer:

Black Silks, Ribbons, Fans,
Corsets, Umbrellas, Parasols, En-tout cas,
Bleached, Grey, Fancy Drills, Bleached Duck,
Alpacas, Tamises, Black Merinos,
Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Challet do.
Head Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Cretonne Linen Sheeting,
Cretonne Linen Napkins and Towels,
Artificial Flowers, Shirt Fronts,
Linen Bosom Shirts, Nadapolam do.
Jaconets, Percals, Nansooks, Muslins, etc.

The above Goods are offered at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchasers, at

No. 22 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets. ap28 1m

National Democratic Party.

For Sheriff — HARRY T. HAYS.
For Coroner — DR. CHAS. DELERY.
For District Attorney — CHAS. H. LUZENBERG.

FOR STATE LEGISLATURE.
Third Representative Dis. — WALTER H. ROGERS.

CLERKS OF COURT.
First District Court — N. TREPAGNIER.
Second District Court — J. V. GOURDAIN.
Third District Court — D. C. BYERLY.
Fourth District Court — R. C. BOND.
Fifth District Court — LOUIS POWERS.
Sixth District Court — WM. WOELPER.

STATE ASSESSORS.
First District—M M FEENY.
Second District—E A BOZONIER.
Third District—JULIUS FULDA.
Fourth District—JOHN C GOLDING.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.
First District—THOMAS ASKEW.
Second District—L E LEMARIE.
Third District—M O TRACY.
Fourth District—HENRY BENSEL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First Justice's Court—GEORGE W SADLER.
Second Justice's Court—GEORGE H BRAUGHN.
Third Justice's Court—PAUL W. COLLENS.
Fourth Justice's Court—AUG. VIAVANT.
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—THOS. S. COLLINS.

CONSTABLES.
First Justice's Court—W. H. TOLER.
Second Justice's Court—JOHN C. KUZAC.
Third Justice's Court—ARTHUR LANOE.
Fourth Justice's Court—P. AD. FORTIER.
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—DAN WILSON. ap21 2p td

Workingmen's Democratic Ticket.

For Sheriff — WM. H. BELL.
For Coroner—JOHN CROLY.
For District Attorney—J. J. E. PLANCHARD.

LEGISLATURE.
First District—JAS. F. RUSHA.

CLERKS OF COURT.
First District Court—JOHN P. MONTAMAT.
Second District Court—P. R. O'RORKE.
Third District Court—F. A. WOLFLEY.
Fourth District Court—JOS. HANLON.
Fifth District Court—GEO. E. BOVEE.
Sixth District Court—JNO. C. COSTLEY.

ALDERMAN.
First District—GERARD STITH.

STATE ASSESSORS.
First District—F. F. TRINCHARD.
Second District—FRANK HERRON.
Third District—J. G. BAUM.
Fourth District—WM. FOLBY.
Algiers—E. RUIZ.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.
First District—SAM'L L BISHOP.
Second District—V. GERODIAS.
Third District—C. B. LANG.
Fourth District—JOHN HAAS.
Algiers—J. G. BRUSHWOOD.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First Justice's Court—M. O'CONNOR.
Second Justice's Court—J. L. WINTER.
Third Justice's Court—ERNEST MOREL.
Fourth Justice's Court—M. WEISHEIMER.
Fifth Justice's Court—JOHN BROWNLEE.
Sixth Justice's Court—JNO. DALEY.

CONSTABLES.
First Justice's Court—JOHN MASKEW.
Second Justice's Court—L. H. FLANAGAN.
Third Justice's Court—H. HENDRICKS.
Fourth Justice's Court—B. A. McCAFFERY.
Fifth Justice's Court—JOHN M. MEAD.
Sixth Justice's Court—JOHN WELSH. ap22 td

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Positive and Unreserved Sale on Account of departure of the entire stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Silver Ware, Gentlemen and Ladies' Watches, &c., &c., of Louis Muh.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 62 Royal street.

TUESDAY, May 1st, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and each succeeding day at the same hour, will be sold at No. [illegible] Royal street—

The entire stock of magnificent diamonds, jewelry of all kinds, splendid bracelets, complete sets, elegant plated ware, a great variety of gold watches, both for gentlemen and ladies, silver, splendid silver ware, &c., comprising the stock of Mr. Louis Muh.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury Notes.

The store and the shelving, glass show cases, fixtures, &c., can be rented immediately after the sale. ap28 6t

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

SCRIPS SCRIPS.

Succession of Alexander Bergamini.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 82 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the May 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans on the 28th February 1866, and signed on the 8th March 1866, the following Scrips belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

FIVE SCRIPS of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, for the years 1860, '61, '62 and '63, amounting together to $[illegible].

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. ap29 my 3 10

Valuable Three-story Brick No. 34 Levee street, with 187 Shares of the Stock of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, at Auction Joseph Mizzi vs Widow Joseph Bertoli and others, for a Partition

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer,
Office—No. 82 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 31st May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of [illegible] ordered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, [illegible]:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city on Levee street between St. Louis and Conti streets, [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—The purchaser will assume the payment of [illegible] due to the Citizens Bank of Louisiana on the [illegible]

Acts of sale before Adolphe Boudousquie, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.
ap30 may 3 17 24 31

Sale to Effect a Partition.

SUCCESSION OF A. DUCLOS
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer
Office—Bienville, near Exchange Alley

SATURDAY, 5th of May, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring [illegible] feet front on Gravier street, by [illegible] feet deep, between Spain and Piety streets; together with the buildings thereon. No. 847 having two rooms, gallery and cistern, double tenement.

A CORNER LOT OF GROUND, measuring [illegible] feet front on Levee street by a depth and front of [illegible] on Port street; together with a stable built in the rear of the lot.

The whole as per plans by [illegible] at the Exchange.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes. Acts of sale before O. Drouet, notary public.
ap28 td

Stocks, Scrips, Bank Notes.
SUCCESSION OF MRS. LOUISE DURALDE, Widow of Joseph Soniat Dufossat.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneers,
Office—No. 82 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 10th of May 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans dated the 26th April 1866, the following Stocks, Scrips and Bank Notes belonging to the succession of Mrs. Louise Duralde, widow of Joseph Soniat Dufossat, viz:

ONE SHARE of the capital stock of the Crescent City Bank.

FORTY TWO SHARES of the capital stock of the Star Insurance Company, on which $40 per share have been paid.

TWO SCRIPS of the Star Mutual Insurance Company, for years [illegible]

THIRTY DOLLARS Crescent City Bank Bills.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHT DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Louisiana Bank bills.

SEVEN DOLLARS Bank of New Orleans bills.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. ap30 may 3 10

Unlimited Sale of Valuable Properties on Account of Departure.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office—Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, designated by Nos. 3 and 4, measuring each, 21 feet 2 inches front on Levee street, by 90 feet deep between Marigny and Mandeville streets. Together with the use of two alleys in common with other properties one lying in the rear of said lots, being 10 feet wide and the other being 10 feet 9 inches wide running alongside of No. 4 and opening on Levee street, together with 34 shares reduced to 32, of the Capital Stock of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana on each of said lots, No. 3 and 4, which will be sold separately.

On each of said lots, No. 3 and 4, is a two-story brick store, Nos. 72 and 74, each of them leased at $35 per month.

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND designated by Nos. 2, 3, and 4 measuring each, 31 feet 3 inches front on Casacalvo street, by 90 feet in depth between Clouet and Louisa streets, on each of said three lots which will be sold separately, is a handsome double frame house, slate-roofed, Nos. 859, 861, 862, and having each four rooms, a double kitchen, paved yard, cistern, privy, etc. Each house is rented at $16 per month and is divided into two tenements.

3. A SPLENDID LOT OF GROUND, No. 41, measuring 40 feet 8 inches front on Montegut street, by 138 feet 6 inches deep between Moreau and Casacalvo streets. Together with a frame building, of two rooms, privy, garden, etc.

See plans at the Exchange.

Terms.—For each of the two properties firstly described, No. 3 and 4, the purchaser to assume the payment of a Stock note of $[illegible] due the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on the 1st of July, 1866, or renewable from year to year; and the balance one-half cash and the remainder at a credit of one year.

For the two others, 2 and 3, described one-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year. All the notes to be secured by mortgage, and to bear 8 per cent. interest from date. Properties to be kept insured and policies transferred to the vendor as additional security.

Acts of sale before A. Deyloua, notary public.
ap 30 td

Unreserved Sale for Liquidation of Two Handsome Brick Houses.

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

SATURDAY, 5th May, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 21 feet 4 inches front on Victory street, by 111 feet 4 inches in depth, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets; together with a handsome three-story brick house No. 307, having parlor and dining room on the ground floor, with sliding door and closed gallery, with stair case and pantry below, two rooms and cabinet on second story with balcony on the street, and two rooms in the upper story; a two-story brick kitchen of two rooms, cellar, coal-room and three servants' rooms above, cistern, hydrant, &c., &c., rented $40 per month.

2. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, measuring 32 feet front on Claiborne street, by 127 feet in depth, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets; together with a fine brick house No. 160, having two alley ways and six rooms, two of which are in the attics, gallery, two closets with cellars below; a two-story brick kitchen of four rooms, paved yard up to the kitchen, large back yard, two cisterns, double water works, &c., &c. The whole divided into two tenements and rented $30 per month.

See plan at the Exchange.

The rents of these two houses have not been raised since peace.

Terms—For the property firstly described—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note of $[illegible] due the 10th of January, 1867, and the balance half cash, and the remainder at one year's credit.

For the property secondly described—One-half cash and the balance at one year's credit, and the notes bearing mortgage at 8 per cent. interest per annum from date. The buildings to be kept insured and policies transferred to the vendor until final payment of the notes.

Acts of sale before E. Bouny, notary public. ap30 td

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1866.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES COMPOSING this Board (as per list below) will close their offices daily at 4 o'clock P. M., on and after the 1st day of May, next.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.
New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.
Union Insurance Company.
Hope Insurance Company.
Louisiana State Insurance Company.
Star Insurance Company.
Germania Insurance Company.
ap22 1m

NOTICE.

I WILL PAY NO DEBT, unless contracted by me personally, or with my written permission, and I will be responsible for no obligation whatever assumed without said permission. C. TOLEDANO.
New Orleans, April 23d, 1866. ap25 6t

Sugars.

500 HHDS. Porto Rico and Cienfuegos. Landing and for sale by
J. AVET,
At the Blue Stores, corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.
ap27 6t

Molasses.

1000 BARRELS Choice Porto Rico. Landing and for sale by
J. AVET,
At the Blue Stores, corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.
ap27 6t

JUDICIAL SALES.

Paul Quemper vs Arthur Bajoliere Coca and Clovis Bajoliere Coca, Agent Edward De Blois, and the Succession of Anthony Bajoliere Coca.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]—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 THURSDAY, the Thirty-first day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in this city in the Faubourg Treme, measuring thirty-two feet two inches three lines front on the Bayou Road, between Marais and Villere streets, by one hundred and eighteen feet deep and front on Villere street, and opening on the other side by an alley in the rear.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof.

Said property forms part of other property acquired by the late Carmelite Coca by purchase from Françoise Baronne, widow of Jean Baptiste Dauphin, per act passed before Edward Barnett, notary public, in this city, dated March 24th, 1844.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.
CHARLES BIENVENU,
ap30 my 8 16 24 31 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Marcos Sanchez vs Joseph Tinchant and Pierre Tinchant.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,187—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, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in suburb Treme, in the Second District of this city, designated by the Nos. Two and Three of square bounded by Dumaine, Derbigny, Roman and St. Philip streets, [illegible]

[illegible]

Being the same property acquired by defendants, by purchase from L. Fingers as per act passed before J. Drouet, notary public in this city, on the 3d of April, 1865.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, the purchaser furnishing bond with good and solvent security, bearing six per cent. interest per annum from date until paid, and special mortgage on the property sold. Said purchaser shall have the right to pay the amount of his bid in cash, by delivering to the sheriff an additional sum of [illegible] and furthermore the buildings insured and to transfer the policy of insurance to the holder of the bond.

CHARLES BIENVENU,
ap8 may4 12 16 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs S. Sullivan, wife of Charles Gayarre vs. Bellocq, Noblom & Co.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,75—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, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the warehouse No. 25 Jackson street in the Second District of this city—

ONE SPLENDID PARLOR SET FURNITURE, 3 Sofas, 6 Chairs, 6 Arm Chairs, one large French Looking-glass, gilt frame, one small Center table, one Hat Rack, one Marble Top Table, one Piano, one Marble top, one Wardrobe, one Armoir with glass and Rack.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in United States Treasury Notes. CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap3 may 5 8 11

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of J. M. Rhodes.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 28,751—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, Deputy Clerk.
ap30 my 7

Succession of John F. Gruber.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 28,614.—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, Deputy Clerk.
ap30 my 7

Lost or Mislaid.

CERTIFICATE No 1920, dated 14th day of May, 1866, issued by New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, in favor of J. P. M. Rousan, for 31 shares of their Capital Stock, and Certificate No. 2156, dated 11th May 1860, issued by New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, also in favor of J. P. M. Rousan, for 20 shares of their Capital Stock; and notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the above companies for the issuing of duplicates of these certificates. ap30 3t law

Bank of America.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of May next, the business hours of this Bank will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

(Signed) A. M. FORTIER, Cashier.
ap28 tmy1

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS,
132 CANAL STREET.

Will commence on MONDAY their ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS, and will offer their entire stock of important GOODS at cost, and all DOMESTIC GOODS at less than cost. Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine prices before buying elsewhere as the entire stock must positively be sold forthwith.

ap22 1m HAGGERTY BROS.

SPRING STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

W. DAUPHIN,

86........Customhouse Street........86

OPENING

of STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
CRAPE, BLONDES, Etc

Having great facilities in the Importation and Manufacture of the above articles, I can offer my Stock to the Trade at exceedingly low rates.

55 Leonard street, N. Y........86 Customhouse street, N O
ap18 1m

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK (female), at No. 94 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. ap28 tf

Wanted.

A GOOD COLORED HOUSE SERVANT, male or female, will find immediate employment, at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District.
ap18 tf op

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 any bags and upwards, to suit purchasers. ap13 1m

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........Howes, 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........Weston, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons........——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons........Whitman, Commander

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the routes 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, $90, 2d do $[illegible]; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

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

For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
deo4 ly 89 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 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER........" " 12
CITY OF NEW YORK........" " 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin	$90 00	Steerage	$30 00
" to London	95 00	" to London	34 00
" to Paris	105 00	" to Paris	40 00
" to Hamburg	95 00	" to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 10 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, April 21.
LAFAYETTE........Lemarie........Saturday, May 5.
NAPOLEON III........Bocande........Saturday, May 19.
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont........June 2.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $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 58, Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Porvillet, 89 Carondelet street.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST LOUIS PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer

CAMELIA, F. Boardman, master

will hereafter continue her tri-weekly trips as follows:
TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train.
THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do do.
SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on
SUNDAY Evening.
WEDNESDAY Evening.
FRIDAY Morning.

All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed, (patent direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger train.

On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. train.

For further information apply to
COHEN M. SORIA,
ap24 1m No. 10 Carondelet street.

For Galveston and Indianola.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAILSTEAMSHIPS.

Passage to Galveston........$21 00
do. to Indianola........30 00
Freight to Galveston and Indianola ℔ of Galveston card rates.

To leave on WEDNESDAY, May 2d, at 9 A. M.

THE low pressure, side-wheel, iron steamship
MARLAN,
John Lewis, Commander,
will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.
For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.
☞ Bills of lading signed at the Agent's office.
N. B.—These steamers carrying the United States mails, leave punctually as advertised.
☞ Coal Oil received in metal packages only. ap29

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

To leave MONDAY, 30th instant, on the arrival of the 6 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

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

☞ Bills of lading will be signed at the Agent's office until 3½ P. M.

Freight taken at 30 per cent. less than card rates.

☞ No freight received after 3½ P. M.

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

☞ Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

MEXICO.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

HAVING just dispatched the second steamship, the POTOMSKA, on this line, there will be a steamer regularly dispatched every other week.

For splendid accommodations and low pressure steamship, with unsurpassed accommodations.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. BARI & CO.,
A. F. Marshal & Co., Agents at Vera Cruz, Mexico. 16 Commercial Place.
ap29 tf

REGULAR LOUISVILLE LINE.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, &c.—The new, fast and unsurpassed accommodation steamer INDIANA, [illegible], master, will leave this port for Louisville Ky. and all intermediate landings on the river, on SATURDAY, the 5th MAY 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.

For spaciousness and elegance of cabin, and attention and comfort to passengers, this steamer cannot be surpassed.

A plan of her cabin can be seen and state-rooms engaged upon application for freight or passage to
MARTIN, DOLHONDE & COBB,
ap27 td Agents, 37 Natchez street.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

February 14, 1866

ON and after Monday next, 26th inst., the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 1½ M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.

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

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

fe14 tf A. B. SEGER, President.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!

GROWTH OF 1865.

PETIT GULF, BOYD'S PROLIFIC, DEAN
—And—
PROLIFIC CLUSTER.

Also a Small Lot of SEA ISLAND, put up in Four Bushel Sacks—in fine Shipping order.

Guaranteed to be as represented. VERY CHOICE.

For sale by J. H. B. HEDGES,
ap26 tf 36 Carondelet street, up stairs.

VULCANITE SETS
IMITATING THE COLOR OF THE GUMS.

DR. DUPERRON, dentist, No. 66 Bienville street, corner of Royal, prepares vulcanite sets which are a perfect imitation of the gums, and which are in every way equal to those set in gold. He furnishes them at such low prices, and any one can replace his lost teeth. The vulcanite sets can be set almost immediately after the extraction of the teeth.

Teeth extracted by the use of nitrous gas, without any pain to the patient. ap22 1m

B. ANTOGNINI,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
15........CONTI STREET........15

MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to Billiards can be found in his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

C. BERGER

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers; also, a new style of Square Tables for Poole players and Carooms.

In order to let the public judge for themselves, Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North.
ap18 3m

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
130........Gravier Street........130
Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Agent for the New York Steam 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, Pillow Case Linens, Linen Sheeting, Brown and Bleached Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen Table Damasks, Plaid Cambric Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Printed Linens, Brown and Bleached [illegible], Drillings, [illegible]