THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1865. — Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—18,623.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans,

Agreement adopted, November 16, '65.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	38	50	80	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1300

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $20 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon: *provided*, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line each insertion, except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.]

G. F. WEISSE & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

Planters, Commission Merchants, and Citizens generally, can save 25 per cent by buying their Shoes at 56 Camp street.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ Copies of the BEE can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor has issued his proclamation appointing the 7th of December as a day of thanksgiving and praise for peace and other blessings, and recommends a general suspension of all ordinary business on that day, and the assembling of the people in their places of worship in proper observance of the occasion.

PORK, WHISKY, FLOUR, &c.—J. B. Vanhorn, 66—72 Magazine, and 91 and 93 Poydras street, advertises for sale a large stock of mess and other pork, whisky, flour, tobacco, candles, coal oil, coffee, sugar, rice, soap, vinegar and salt.

Lessons from Jamaica.

Every phase of the Jamaica insurrection may be studied with profit in view of the light it is calculated to throw upon the character and tendencies of the negro race in general in certain conditions of existence. It is entirely reasonable to infer that in so far as in Louisiana or other Southern States the situation of the blacks is assimilated to what it is in Jamaica, we may expect them to develop like modes of life, and like tastes, desires and purposes. In point of possessing freedom, with the legal right and the economical necessity of depending upon their own voluntary labor, or upon the bounties of nature, and not upon the control and the providence of others, for subsistence, the position of the negroes in the Southern States is now identical with that of the same race in Jamaica. It is interesting and instructive, then, to consider what habits and dispositions the Jamaica negroes have acquired; and we find these expressed in very pronounced form in the recent savage and sanguinary outbreak in that island. All accounts of this event, of its antecedents and its incidents, concur in representing the free blacks as having fallen off from habits of regular industry and lapsed into general improvidence and destitution. One effect of this indolence, unthriftiness and impoverishment was their inability to pay taxes on the lands which they occupied. There was a consequent recurrence, from year to year, for a period running back as far as 1834, of trouble with the authorities in reference to the collection of taxes.

Their utility as a free rural population, and as proprietary inhabitants, may be imagined when it is known that, from the most productive of soils in their possession they failed to satisfy the very moderate tax which was levied upon it. How the difficulties arising from this source culminated at last in insurrection is related by a private correspondent in Jamaica of a Boston commercial house who furnished it to the Boston *Traveller*, in whose columns we find his account. He writes:

For a great many years the authorities have experienced considerable opposition in attempting to collect the taxes from the negroes, who are mostly squatters, holding from two to fifty acres of land, which, by ordinary industry, could be made valuable, and the natives secure a good living and have plenty to sell and obtain money to pay the taxes with. The objection to paying taxes dates back to 1834, and seems to increase with each year.

The tax collector of the St. Thomas in the East parish ascertained that there were a large number of people who owed back taxes for years, and he was directed to visit the parties and collect them. This part of the island is extremely mountainous, and when the collector went there a crowd immediately assembled and at once drove him away from that locality. He reported the result of his visit to the Revenue Department, and then received orders to take a force and make another attempt. Subsequently some of the negroes made an appeal to the Magistrates' Court, and appeared before Charles Anthony Price, the magistrate, and denounced the attempts to collect taxes from them.

The magistrate gave a positive decision against them. From this court they appealed to the Superior Magistrate's Court, which was presided over by Baron Von Kittleholdt. This magistrate also gave a decision similar to that of Justice Price, and also administered a rebuke to them for their indolence, and stated that there was no reason why they should not cultivate the lands they held, and have money so that the taxes could be paid, and they could have more comfortable homes and have their condition generally bettered. The negroes smarted under his address, and some disturbance was occasioned in court.

Subsequently another demand was made on Justice Price for relief from the taxes. He adhered to his first decision. It was then that the courthouse was fired and its inmates were massacred while escaping from the flames. In the words of the correspondent above quoted:

The party were not able to make much resistance, and Baron Von Kittleholdt, Justice Price and others were killed. Previous to killing the Baron the fiends subjected him to horrible tortures, cutting off his thumbs and stabbing him, and finally ripped open his bowels.

It has been ignorantly asserted by some Northern journals—by the New York *Tribune* among others—that the negro rising in Jamaica grew out of political grievances, that the black inhabitants of the island were somehow prevented from enjoying equal political rights with its white inhabitants. On the contrary, there has been no more political or legal distinction as to color in Jamaica than in England, where no such distinction was ever known.

In Jamaica negroes voted on a common footing with the whites, they sat in the provincial council, and could hold the various local offices on the same conditions with the rest of the population. Their example, in truth, from the fact that complete political equality failed to make them useful and law-abiding citizens, failed to ensure their peaceful coexistence in a state of freedom with the whites, failed to elevate them in the moral and social scale, tells signally against the argument of those who insist on political equality for the negroes in this country.

The Jamaica insurgents were not contending for political rights. They were not rebelling against extortionate taxation, for the taxes in Jamaica, according to the correspondent quoted by the Boston *Traveller*, were extremely moderate. "Mr. Isles" (the correspondent,) says the *Traveller*, "resided in Jamaica a number of years, and he states that the taxes are very small, some of the largest amounting to only two dollars and fifty cents, or three dollars in gold." They were simply quarreling with white civilization.

It happened that the annual taxes symbolized regular and productive labor, a standard of life higher than the bare satisfaction of the immediate wants of nature—in short, they symbolized the requirements of civilization. And this is why the negroes of Jamaica found them an unendurable burden. It was the white civilization pursuing them in this form that was so hateful and abhorrent to their nature on its descending road to African savagery. It is much to be feared that the negroes in the Southern States, left entirely free from the principle of force as a stimulant to industry, will turn into the same road, developing the same disinclination to work beyond the physical need of the moment, and the same unthrifty use of whatever lands may come into their occupation.

Letters Between President Johnson and Gov. Humphreys, of Miss., Regarding the Withdrawal of Troops, &c.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Nov. 18, 1865.

To his Excellency, the President of the United States:

A telegram from the President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad says:

"Passenger train of cars attacked on the evening of the 14th, and possession taken by a garrison of colored troops at Lauderdale Springs.

"Ladies insulted—officers unable to control their men.

"The Legislature has memorialized for the removal of United States troops, and seem willing to extend to freedmen the right to testify in courts, if assured that troops would be withdrawn. Members fear that one concession only leads to another. What assurance can I give on the subject.

(Signed) B. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1865.—B. G. Humphreys: The troops will all be withdrawn from Mississippi, when, in the opinion of the Government, the peace and order of the civil authorities has been restored and can be maintained without them.

Every step will be taken while there to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authorities. There can be no other or greater assurance than has been heretofore given on the part of the Government.

There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature, further than the loyal compliance with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen in their possession of property, without regard to color, which will entitle them to assume their constitutional rights in the Federal Union.

The people of Mississippi may feel assured that there is no disposition, arbitrarily on the part of the Government, to dictate what their action should be, but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that is beneficial, and will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States composing the Federal Union.

It is hoped that they will feel and appreciate the suggestions herein made; for they are done in that spirit which should pervade the bosom of all who wish peace and harmony through the restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the Government and States which the Government confides to the people. The Government must have faith in the people and the people faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal or all that has been done will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Prison Reflections of the Andersonville Jailer.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, November 12.—I subjoin a *verbatim et literatim* copy of a diary kept by Henry Wirz in the early part of October. The copy was prepared from the original in the possession of Mr. Schade, the executed man's counsel. Comments upon the interesting document are not necessary. It will be found to add to the intricacy of the enigma, in which the dead criminal appears, rather than to help in its solution.

Old Capital Prison, Oct. 1, 1865.

Everything is quiet around me, nothing but the measured steps of the sentinel in the corridor can be heard: the man who is sitting in my room is nodding in his chair. Poor short-sighted mortals that we all are, this man is put in my room to watch me, to prevent any attempt I might possibly make to take my own life. My life, what is it worth to any one except myself and my poor family, that they should be so anxious? I think I understand it very well. They are afraid I might cheat them, and the public at large, from having their revenge, and giving at the same time the masses the benefit of seeing a man hung. If that is all they are welcome. I have no desire to live, perhaps there was never a more willing victim dragged to the scaffold than I am, why should I desire to live? A beggar, crippled, with my health and spirit broken, why, oh, why should I desire to live? For the sake of my family. My family will do as well without me; instead of providing and taking care of them, I would be a burden to them.—And still, knowing all that, why do I not put an end to my life? Because, in the first instance, what I suffer now is the will of God. God, how much is not in this word? What tower of strength, of consolation! Yes, heavenly father, if it was not thy will, I would not be a prisoner, I would not be looked at, spoken of as a monster such as the world has never seen and never will see. If that what I suffer now was not put on me by you for some wise purpose, I would be as free as the bird of the air.

Thou and I, we two alone, know that I am innocent of these terrible charges. Thou and I, we both knew, that I never took the life of a fellow-man—that I never caused a man to suffer and die in consequence of ill treatment inflicted by me—and still I am tried for murder, men have sworn that they saw me do it. They have called on Thee to witness that they would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and still they told a lie—a lie black as hell itself. Why didst Thou not send a thunderbolt from the high heavens?—why, oh God, why? Because it is Thy holy will; and in humility I kiss the rod with which Thou seest proper to chastise me.

The second reason why I do not destroy a life which is a burden to me, is because I owe it to myself, my family, my relations, even the world at large, to prove that there never existed a man so utterly devoid of all humanity, such a fiend incarnate, as it has been attempted to prove me to be. I see very well that I have no earthly show—that I am enabled to say with holy Stephanus, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. They judge from what they hear, and I must abide by it.

It makes me feel very sorry, and at the same time I could almost smile when I see see men like Colonel Persons and Captain Wright give their testimony. How careful they first weigh every word. How afraid they are to say something which might perhaps implicate themselves. I pity them. A day will come when they will feel sorry that they took not a more manly stand than they did. Perhaps one of the hardest things I have to bear is, when I hear such men speak now, and recollect what they have said and how they acted a year ago. Then they did not say that they did not wish to associate with me. Oh, no; then they would visit my house and invite me to theirs. But enough, I despise and have always despised a coward.

My wife has tried again to see me to-day, but could not, because General Baker, who by order of the Secretary of War had to be present at the interview, is still sick. I think it is pretty hard; because a man is sick I have been deprived now for two weeks of almost my only joy, to see my poor wife. It looks to me that among the hundreds of officials at Washington, one could be entrusted with the fearful responsibility to let a sick prisoner see his wife and talk with her for thirty minutes about their dear children and their domestic affairs. But why should I grumble, or have any bitterness in my heart? I think I ought to be proud that a Government like the Government of the United States considers me of such importance as to take such extraordinary measures.

For four weeks have I asked in vain to have the permission to see a minister of the Gospel to get such consolation as I thought I needed. Part of that time I was at death's door, and finally, on yesterday, I was allowed to see Rev. Father Boyle, but during the whole time, except while at confession, the officer was present. I think it is high time to blot out the eagle in the American escutcheon and substitute a buzzard. I have heard, when I was a boy, that the eagle was the king of birds. If he is, how is it that he stoops so low to deal with his enemies an humble captain, and is afraid to give a man such as I could name. Poor eagle, I pity thee; thy eyes are given like those of a buzzard.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Steamboat News.

Vicksburg, Nov. 21.—The W. R. Arthur passed down at 8 A. M., the Eleanora Carrol at 1 A. M., the M. S. Mepham at 9 A. M., the Sam Gaty at 1 P. M. and the Platte Valley at 5 P. M.

The Continental passed up at 5 P. M.

The river is at a stand.

Vicksburg, Nov. 22.—The Niagara passed up at 3 P. M. and the Platte City at 4 P. M.

No steamers passed down to-day.

The river is rising.

MARINE NEWS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 22.—The British ship Margaret Evans is inside awaiting steam.

Arrived to-day: The Mexican brig Hercules from Vera Cruz, in ballast, with 8 passengers, and the Mexican schooner Camille, from Vera Cruz, in ballast, with 14 passengers.

The steamship Matanzas is outside the bar at anchor, awaiting high water to cross.

The steamship Morning Star is still aground on the bar with the towboats Wabash and Belle pulling at her.

There is nothing else in sight.

The ship Juventa went to sea this morning.

Wind southwest.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, November 22.—The steamers Nshannock and Champion have both arrived at this port from New Orleans.

Washington, November 22.—Wm. Robes, Claim Agent, G. Draven, clerk in the Third Auditor's office, and Harmon Gessman, who combined to defraud the Government in the case of diseased and discharged soldiers, were committed for trial, in default of thirty-five thousand dollars bail. The parties have confessed their guilt.

New York, November 22.—Cotton closed steady at 53c for Middling. Wheat advanced 10c. Whisky lower, closed at $2 36 to $2 40. Wheat, sales in favor of buyers. Corn 97c. Oats 53c. Sugar 14 1/2c. Pork is decidedly lower. Mess $34. Sterling Exchange 109 1/2. Gold 146¾. Government stocks are a shade lower.

New York, Nov. 22.—The *Post's* Washington special says Henry W. Hillard, of Alabama, will support the President's reconstruction policy.

General Sickles is assigned to the Department of South Carolina *vice* Gen. Gilmore, who has been ordered to report in person to the Chief of Engineers.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Flour dull; Wheat dull at $1 37; Oats firm at 28c; Provisions dull.

Boston, Nov. 22.—The Tunisian Embassy sailed per steamer Cuba to-day, homeward bound.

Richmond, Nov. 22.—The *Whig* states that Gen. Lee will write a history of his Virginia campaign.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22.—The Executive office, the office of the Secretary of State and the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals were completely destroyed by fire this morning. The records and papers of the Court of Appeals were almost wholly destroyed.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

The Alabama Legislature.

Mobile, Nov. 21.—The *Advertiser's* special, dated Montgomery, the 20th, says: The Alabama Legislature met to-day at 2 P. M. There was a quorum in both branches present. The two houses organized by the election of Walter H. Crenshaw, President of the Senate, and Marshall Lane, Secretary of the same, and Thomas P. Cooper, Speaker of the House, and Wm. H. Fowler, Clerk of the same.

The Governor's message will be read on Wednesday.

BILL FOR FREEDMEN'S TESTIMONY PASSED THE MISSISSIPPI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jackson, Nov. 21.—A bill conferring certain civil rights upon freedmen passed the House of Representatives to day with a substitute for the fourth section. Freedmen are allowed to testify and bring witnesses when a party to the record, but not in cases exclusively between white men. The vote stood 55 to 30.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK NEWS AND GOSSIP.

New York, Nov. 21.—It is reported General Carvajal, Colonel Arritaga, and Robert Duches, now are in New York, purchasing arms and ammunition for the Mexican Liberal army; that fifteen hundred uniforms are to be delivered during the present month, and also that orders for rifles and ammunition have been sent to New England to be immediately filled.

General Magruder has taken the oath of allegiance to the Mexican Imperial Government.

The *World* says it is quite certain General Brogan will decline the mission to Mexico.

Dr. Craven, from Fortress Monroe, arrived this morning, and reports that Mr. Davis is in fair health and serene mind. Nothing is known respecting his trial. The Chief Justice's interview with the President yesterday related almost wholly to it.

It is supposed the object of the concentration of a military force in the vicinity of San Antonio is for the purpose of looking after the French troops.

The efforts to secure the parole of Hon. Clement C. Clay are unsuccessful. Stress is laid to the fact that Mr. Clay voluntarily surrendered himself on hearing that he was charged with complicity in the assassination of the President.

New York, Nov. 22.—Fernando Wood was nominated last night for Mayor, at Mozart Hall but declined. John Hecker was then nominated.

John T. Hoffman is the candidate of the Tammany.

The Democratic meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, in aid of the Southern people, was well attended, and addressed by Gen. Fiske, Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Bellows.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury says the officer who makes a semi-annual return and payment of duties for National banking associations must conform their statement to the renumeration issue without an alteration of the printed form.

New York, Nov. 22.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is understood General Howard will demonstrate in his report the necessity of continuing the Freedmen's Bureau until provisions are no longer needed by the whites and blacks.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COTTON GROWING COMPANY.

Americans and English talk of organizing a national cotton-growing company, South.

The English attempt to produce cotton in India, proves discouraging.

TOM SAYERS DEAD.

Tom Sayers, the noted English pugilist, is dead.

FOREIGN.

New York, Nov. 21.—The steamer China, at Halifax, reports the arrival at Liverpool, of the ship Emerald, from New Orleans.

It was reported Milner Gibson has been offered the post of First Lord Admiral, and that the Duke of Somerset would be Secretary of War.

How Freedmen Live Where Room is Scant.

The following facts stated in a recent number of the Shreveport *News*, and others to a like effect elsewhere, may go to indicate some of the causes of the extraordinary mortality among the blacks since the era of their freedom:

We have such a vast increase of population that great numbers of them are compelled to put up with very scant houseroom.

We happen to know the dimensions of a house occupied by colored people, and have a pretty correct idea of the number living in it. It has two rooms eighteen feet square, and two shed rooms eighteen by ten. It has a gallery in front forty-six feet long and an open hall ten by twenty-eight feet.

In each room there is from five to ten families—from fifteen to thirty persons—and in the gallery and hall little booths are fixed up for families. Some cook in the fire-places in the house, but more of them have fires out of doors where they do their cooking and washing.—Altogether there is from eighty to one hundred persons residing in this house, which was formerly regarded as too small for one moderate sized white family.

Great numbers of the negroes around town live in little open shanties with no floor but the earth, and no place to make a fire inside the room. Many are sick already from exposure and many more will inevitably get sick unless they are able to get into more comfortable quarters.

The President and Chief Justice Chase in Relation to the Trial of Mr. Davis.

A Washington correspondent gives the following from the Washington *Republican* as an account inspired by official authority:

For months President Johnson has expressed the greatest anxiety to bring to a legal issue the question whether treason is a crime and whether it can be punished as such. He has not only consulted his constitutional advisers, his Cabinet, and the proper law officers of the Government on the subject, but he has also invited to his counsel some of the most eminent constitutional and criminal lawyers in the land. Among these may be properly mentioned the name of Chief Justice Chase, who came here from Ohio some time in August last, at the special invitation of the President, to consult on the general subject of trials for treason. Subsequently, about the 1st of October last, President Johnson addressed a letter to Chief Justice Chase, informing him that it might become necessary for the Government to prosecute some high crimes and misdemeanors committed against the United States within the District of Virginia. Chief Justice Chase's circuit, and inquiring whether the Circuit Court of the United States for that district is so far organized and in condition to execute its functions, that the Chief Justice, or either of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, would hold a term of the Circuit Court there during the autumn or early winter for the trial of cases.

About the middle of October, Chief Justice Chase replied to the President's letter. He positively stated that his Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, either to be presided over by himself or one of his associates, would not hold a term "during the autumn or early winter." He stated that the regular term under the act of Congress would commence this year on the 27th of November, the present month, only one week before the annual term of the Supreme Court when all the Judges are required to be present, allowing but one week for the Circuit Court to sit, which, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, would be too short a term for the transaction of a very important business. But the Chief Justice adds that, were the facts otherwise, he so much doubts the propriety of holding Circuit Courts of the United States in States which have been declared by the executive and legislative departments of the National Government to be in rebellion, and, therefore, subjected to martial law, before the complete restoration of their broken relations with the nation, and the supercedure of the military by the civil administration, that he would be unwilling to hold such Courts in such States, within his circuit, which includes Virginia, "until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." The Chief Justice expressed to the President the opinion that a civil court in a district under martial law can only act by the sanction and under the supervision of the military power; and he positively asserts that he could not think that it becomes the Justices of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction under such conditions.

Loss of the Ship Harry of the West.

The Mobile *Register* of the 21st says:

The steamship Mercedita, Capt. Williams, arrived in Mobile bay yesterday, has on board Capt. Horace Atwood and part of the crew of the ship Harry of the West, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, which vessel was burned at sea on the 12th instant, 160 miles from South West Pass, with a cargo of 3343 bales of cotton. The Captain reports the cause of the fire unknown. Balance of crew taken off by British ship Kila, bound to Liverpool. The Captain and men, brought by the Mercedita, were first taken off by the bark Annie Kimball, and afterwards transferred to the Mercedita.

The Harry of the West, with a cargo of 3343 bales of cotton and 131 tierces of oil cake, was cleared at this port on the 9th inst., for Liverpool, by G. W. Hynson & Co.

Secretary Seward on Jefferson Davis' Trial.

(From a New York letter, Oct. 19th, in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.)

Since I have introduced Mr. Seward's name, I will refer to a conversation he had a few days since with Thurlow Weed—Jefferson Davis being the subject. Weed said Mr. Davis should be hanged, and expressed himself quite warmly on the subject. Mr. Seward then propounded the query, "Why should you hang him?" to which Weed replied, "I would hang him for treason." Mr. Seward responded, in his energetic way, "We cannot hang him without first convicting him, and I think no impartial jury would do that." Weed said, "His guilt is already established, and his conviction should not be difficult;" but Mr. Seward maintained that no jury could be formed to convict him, and added, in a significant way, "And even if we should hang him it would be no great moral lesson to the world." Gentlemen who were present during the conversation, infer from it that Mr. Davis' life is safe at least.

(From the Scientific American.)

The Way Dry Goods are Sold in New York.

Between the manufacturer and consumer, dry goods pass through the hands of three classes of traders—commission merchants, jobbers, and retailers. Commission merchants sell by the case or bale, jobbers by the piece, and retailers in any quantities desired by the consumer.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The commission merchant receive his goods on consignment from the manufacturer. Each consignment is accompanied or preceded by a letter announcing the shipment, and containing an invoice or list of the bales or cases, with the number of yards in each, and a description of the goods—whether sheetings, shirtings, calicoes—whether bleached or brown—the width and other particulars. The terms on which the consignment is made, are stated in the heading of the invoice, and this is, therefore, an important business document. The following is the usual form:—

Invoice of 3 cases [illegible] bleached shirtings, consigned to Messrs. Bradley & Howe, for sale and guaranty on commission.

[H]	No. 351	716 yds.
	352	713
	353	722

2 151 @ 30c., $645 30.
A. & W. SPRAGUE.

Providence, Oct. 28, 1865.

Home manufacturers give instructions positively limiting the price at which the goods shall be sold, while others leave the sale entirely to the judgment of the commission merchant. If the commission merchant makes advances on the goods, he then becomes the principal party in interest, and the disposal of the merchandise is intrusted to his discretion. A few very wealthy manufacturers have abundant capital for their business, and never ask any money on their goods until they are sold; but the great mass of mill owners are short of capital, and make a practice of getting advances from their commission merchant so soon as the goods are sent to market. These advances are made in the form of acceptances, and in the old credit days acceptances were generally drawn payable six months from date, in this form:—

$3,000 *Providence*, Oct. 28, 1865.

Six months after date, for value received, pay to our own order three thousand dollars, and charge to account of Yours respectfully,
A. & W. SPRAGUE.

Messrs. Bradley & Howe, New York.

This is a draft of A. & W. Sprague, and when Bradley & Howe have written the name of their firm on its face, it becomes their acceptance. If the drawers dispose of it to third parties, they are held for its payment in case it should not be paid by the acceptors. The usual charge made by commission merchants to manufacturers for selling goods, is 2½ per cent., and, if they guarantee the payment, 2½ per cent. more. On the receipt of the goods, the cases are compared with the invoice, one case is opened to display the goods in the store, and the others are sent into the basement or into the loft for storage. When a jobber comes in, he buys such number of cases or bales as he wants, which are sent to his store with a bill. The jobber's clerks open the cases and take an account of the yards marked on each piece to see if the bill states the quantity of merchandise correctly, generally measuring two or three of the pieces to make sure that the manufacturer gives just measure. Before the war, goods were sold by commission merchants on eight months' credit. After the goods were examined, the jobber would send his note to the commission merchant, payable eight months after date. At the end of every six months, the commission merchant made out an account of his sales, with a calculation of the average time of payment, the manufacturer would draw on him for the amount payable at that time, and he would accept the draft. Now the credit given to the jobber is only thirty days, no note is usually given, but at the end of the thirty days payment is made by a check on a bank. The manufacturer receiving payment in full for his goods in thirty days, has less need of advances than formerly, and the cash system is full of advantages to all parties.

JOBBERS.

The jobber sells to retailers, of course mostly in the country, generally by the piece, though to some extent by the bale or case. Formerly the usual credit given by jobbers was ten months, ranging, however, from six to twelve. During the war jobbers' sales have been quite mostly for cash, but the credit system is now being rapidly revived, and immense quantities of goods are being sold to retail dealers, living in all parts of the country, from Maine to Texas, on a credit of four and six months. If this credit system becomes general before the currency is restored, we shall have a terrible crash when specie payments are resumed, but if the restoration is made while the cash system prevails, it will be the cause of few if any bankruptcies.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court.—In this Court yesterday, Judge Abell presiding, Frank Mulholland was tried for stealing a horse from Thomas Lacy, in August last, and found guilty.

John Kennedy, tried for assaulting Jean Livens with a knife with intent to kill, was acquitted.

Willis Jackson, negro, tried for assault and battery on Frank Mills, was found guilty.

The District Attorney entered *nolle prosequi* in the following cases, and the parties were discharged from custody.

Irvin Pendexter, charged with assault and battery on Philip Spencer.

Hugh Quigg, charged with assault and battery on Daniel Keller.

Richard Lash, charged with assault and battery on Jean Livens.

The Poisoning of Fanny Crouch.—The examination of Pelagie Brown, charged with poisoning Fanny Crouch, was concluded by Recorder Campbell last evening. The testimony adduced bore very strongly upon the poisoning, but one fact being adduced on this point, that a child of Mrs. Meridan, a lodger in the house of the deceased, who ate some of the ice cream brought by the prisoner to the deceased, was as well as deceased sick that night, vomiting and purging. The evidence last night was strongly cumulative of fraud in in the furniture transaction. The Recorder declined hearing any evidence for the defence, and sent the case before the District Court for trial. The charges against Mrs. Thoard and her daughter, Miss Marchand, of forgery and perjury, in connection with the furniture transfer, are fixed for this evening. The Recorder announced his purpose last evening of sending these cases also before a jury, without investigation, as he considered the evidence already before him in the Brown case sufficient.

Mr. James Robb.—A private letter received in the city lately states that Mr. James Robb, so long established as a banker here years ago, is again about to take up his residence in New Orleans and will be President of a National Bank, with a million of dollars capital, which, it is added, is about to be started here.

Fire.—The alarm of fire between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of some cotton in Newman's Press on Gallatin street. Fire Company No 20 was speedily on hand and extinguished the flames before injury of consequence resulted. Some two or three bales were more or less damaged. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally set by some one smoking.

Missing.—The following notice of a mysterious disappearance was placed on the police books yesterday: James A. Salinsum left the house of W. J. Carter, on Crape street, Third District, at half-past one o'clock, on Thursday, November 16th, and has not been heard of since. He is about five feet six inches, red beard and heavy moustache, eyes deep set and hazel, fair complexion and face tired, dresses neatly. Had on a brown wool hat, gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin and finger with red stone setting.

Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury for the parish yesterday returned to the First District Court the indictment against Mrs. Catherine Manning for the murder of her husband, John Manning, in August last, a true bill.

The bill against Richard Palmer and Edward Sutton for the murder of John Thompson, a negro, in July last, was ignored, and the prisoners discharged from custody.

Recorder Campbell's Court.—In this Court, yesterday, Fred Wetzel, alias Wm. H. Smith, was sent before the First District Court to be tried for stealing a lot of wearing apparel from Mrs. Dorrance, the accused having pleaded guilty.

Lizzie Hamilton, charged with stealing $100 from B. W. Bronson, was discharged, the evidence not sustaining the accusation.

A number of parties brought up for selling liquor by the glass, without license for that, although having license to sell by the quart were fined $10 each.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Robert Loshner, accused of breaking open the armoir of Mrs. Mary Carey, residing at the corner of Villeré and Bienville streets, and stealing from it a diamond pin, valued at $150, was examined yesterday, and the prosecution was dismissed.

Prospect of Unconditional Pardon for Davis.

"Druid" in a recent letter from Washington to the New York *News* says:

It is true that there was some time ago a determination on the part of the Government, in general terms, "to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason in the civil courts." This was the position of affairs at the time when the South Carolina delegation applied for his pardon. They were assured, in substance, by the President, that the Government had no other for the blood of Mr. Davis, that even if he should be convicted of treason, he would be pardoned; and that the President's only anxiety in regard to the case was, to have it determined by the highest judicial tribunal, whether treason had been committed or not. At that very time, that question was under advisement by no less than four of the most eminent constitutional lawyers now living. The result of their investigations has since been laid before the President, and I communicated the substance of it to the *News*, last Friday night, by telegraph. The principle which governs the case are contained in my letter of Oct. 1. This legal opinion of course bore upon all the calculations of those members of the Cabinet who would have gloried over the conviction of Mr. Davis for treason. They were willing enough to have him tried, so long as they supposed that he would certainly be convicted. But now that it is known that no such conviction can be obtained, they are sorely puzzled what course to take. It is said that the Divine Statesman fall back at once upon a military court, but there will never be another tribunal of that description, so long as Andrew Johnson is President.

It is a mistake to suppose that any conditions will be attached to the pardon of Jefferson Davis. He will not be banished, or required to expatriate himself. His pardon will be unconditional, as his acquittal, if put upon trial, would be full and honorable.

Alex. H. Stephens Declines Being a Candidate for Governor of Georgia.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Nov. 8.

The following letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens, in which he positively declines being a candidate for Governor, speaks for itself:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Nov. 4, 1865.

Messrs. Stockton & Co.:

Gents: I see in your paper of to-day a reference to a late article in the Macon *Telegraph* expressing a preference for me as between candidates for Governor. I drop you this line to request you to state that I don't wish my name used in connection with that office in any way. I have so written to the editor of that paper and to others who have expressed themselves in favor of my being a candidate for Governor. I wish it generally and immediately known that I positively decline to allow the use of my name in that connection, and trust that no one under the circumstances who regards my feelings will disregard my wishes in this particular.

Yours, truly, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A CASE OF REAL MAGNANIMITY.—General Gillmore, United States Army, lately interested himself in securing the "pardon" of General Elliott, who defended Fort Sumter against Gen. Gillmore's siege. General Gillmore asked the President to grant the application "as a special favor to himself." Gen. Elliott was occupying a fisherman's hut at Port Royal, and was supporting his family by fishing. This pardon will secure him the immediate restoration of his lands, close to which his fisherman's hut now stands. Gen. Elliott's going into the fishing business for a living, is but another instance of the universal cheerfulness and alacrity with which the ex Confederates have gone to work to do their whole duty as private citizens. We had heard before of Confederate Generals going to ploughing, clerking, hoeing, driving drays, &c., &c., but this is the first instance of one of them descending to the still humbler occupation of a fisherman, that we have heard of. Gen. Elliott, however, may congratulate himself that he is but following in the footsteps of the holy evangelists and disciples of Our Saviour.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in the national market and our leading staple has continued in moderate demand unless at prices which factors will not accept; hence, notwithstanding the encouraging accounts from New York and Liverpool, the day's sales have been confined to about 750 bales [illegible] of which were taken by two buyers. This affords but a narrow basis for Exchange, and neither Domestic nor Foreign has shown any improvement.

The Gold market opened firm at last evening's quotations, holders generally asking 149, but some are willing to make a concession. At a later hour prices were decidedly weaker and sales were made at 148½, but at the close they were quoted at 148½ against 148¾ to 149 last evening. The sales and resales include $20,000 at 148½; $6000, $4000, and $3700 in six lots at 148¾; $40,000 at a fraction under 149; and two lots of $5000, $6000, $4000, $7000; and $10 000 at 149. Spanish Doubloons sold at 67½ premium or $16 90. There were some sales of Silver, the particulars of which will be reported to-morrow.

We have no material variation to report in Foreign Exchange, the sales of Sterling including £3,000 clear at 158½; £3,000 at 157; £2,800 at 157¼; £2 000 at 157¾; £16 000 first class, (1 000, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 and 9,000,) at 158; and £4,500 at a rate not reported. In Francs we notice sales of 425,000 commercial, (35 000, 50,000, 100 000, 160,000 and 125,000,) at 3 50½. Sterling may be quoted at 154 to 156 for bill-of-lading bills, and 156 to 158 for clean, and Francs at 3 57½ to 3 61¼. The Banks ask the usual advance over private bills—say 159 1/2 to 160 for Sterling and 3 55 for Francs.

Domestic Exchange was dull and drooping. There was only a limited counter demand, which the Banks and dealers supplied at ¼ to ½ per cent. premium. Outdoors, the sales included $60 000 New York sight, taken by two banks at par, and $8,000 at ¼ premium; some one day's sight at par; $30,000 five days' at ¼ discount; and $35,000 thirty days' at 1 1/2.

The Stock market was less buoyant, the sales including 60 shares Canal Bank at $56 75 and 50, (20 and 30) at $59 00, and 50 Crescent City Bank at $33 00. We also heard of a sale of water works at $45 00 or $45 50. Nothing transpired in City bonds.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank notes included $1100 Bank of Louisiana, at $51 per dol. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 45 to 51 per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 62 to 65; Louisiana State Bank at 65 to 70c; Bank of New Orleans at 70 to 75c; Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82½, and Union Bank at 80 @ 85. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Some of them pay 60c for Louisiana State, 27c for Bank of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ½ and 1 per cent. discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for State taxes and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, November 22, 1865.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the favorable tenor of the accounts from New York and Liverpool, the market opened this morning with only a moderate enquiry, and that on the part of buyers who hoped to operate at rates which would leave some margin for shipment. In this, the most of them were disappointed; but there were some lots which factors were willing to sell at inside rates, while in others, where desirable descriptions were wanted, they realized full prices. The sales summed up 1700 bales, taken by seven brokers, two of whom purchased 500 bales each. We repeat our previous quotations, excepting for Middling, the inside figures of which we reduce 1c, as follows: Ordinary 43 @ 45c, Good Ordinary 47 @ 49, Low Middling 50 @ 51, Middling 52 @ 54.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		[illegible]
Received to-day	1,2[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	1,697	
" previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

The clearances comprise 784 bales for Spain and 913 for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have been no receipts since yesterday. There is scarcely any Molasses and only a few small lots of Louisiana Sugar remaining in first hands. We have to note a very dull market for Sugar, there being very little demand, although holders are willing to make some concessions in prices. The sales of Sugar comprise 65 hhds common new crop on private terms understood to be a reduced price, and 26 hhds in three lots at 16½c for fair, 17 to for seconds and 18c ₩ lb for yellow clarified. There were no sales of Molasses, excepting 24 bbls prime new at $1 05 ₩ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market for Flour, Corn and Oats has been quiet but steady and firm to-day at previous prices. Prices of Bran have suffered a reduction of about 7 to ₩ 100 lbs owing to better supplies. Lard and Pork are dull and have also given way in prices. Bacon is dull and unchanged, and Baling Stuffs are scarce and in decided demand at advancing rates. Coffee is dull. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of our market:

FLOUR.—There appeared to be a better feeling in the market to-day and the stock is more firmly held. The sales embrace 1500 bbls., of which 100 common at $8, 100 superfine at $9 25; 200 do at $9 50; 200 bbls desirable for bakers use, at $10 25; 300 fair at $11 25; 250 do at $11 50; 150 good at $11 60; 100 and 143 do at $11 75; and 25 do at $12 ₩ bbl.

CORN.—The stock is small, there have been no receipts, the demand is good and prices are very firm. The sales embrace 2000 sacks, of which 100 mixed at $1 12½c, 1000 white in lots and 700 ordinary white at $1 20, and 40 choice white at $1 30 ₩ bushel.

OATS.—The stock is fair, the demand is good and prices are about the same as previously. Some 1500 sacks have sold of which 200 inferior and in bad order at 55c, 1000 prime in lots at 54c, and 300 also in lots at 55c ₩ bushel.

BRAN.—Prices being easier to-day, buyers came forward and took 3300 sacks of which 150 in bad order at $1 30, 2000 in good order, in lots on private terms, 300 at $1 35 and 300 at $1 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The stock is small. There is not much demand however, and the sales to-day are confined to 112 bales ordinary Western at $35 and 300 Prime at $39 ₩ ton.

WHISKY.—Rectified is selling in small lots to dealers at $2 25 @ $2 40 ₩ gallon, according to proof and brand.

LARD.—The supply is very light, but in anticipation of early receipts buyers are holding back and the market is extremely dull, even at reduced prices. Small lots of prime in tierces are offered, as received, at 29c ₩ lb without selling. The retail demand is being supplied at 30 @ 31c ₩ lb.

PORK.—The market is dull, and although the stock is light, dealers have reduced the price $1 ₩ bbl. They are now supplying the retail demand at $36 50 ₩ bbl for full weight Mess.

BACON.—There is only a retail demand for Shoulders and Sides which is met at 18c for the former and 21 @ 23c ₩ lb for the latter. Hams are scarce and command 23 @ 27c for plain and 25 @ 40c for sugar Cured.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Northern Butter is very scarce and in demand, while inferior is plenty and dull. There is a fair stock of Western Butter on hand. Northern Butter commands 45 @ 51c; Western 35 @ 45c. Cheese is in light supply and in good demand at 21 @ 23c for Western and 20 @ 23c ₩ lb for Northern. English Dairy commands 24 @ 25c ₩ lb.

BALE ROPE.—The stock is small. Dealers continue to supply the demand at 13¼ ₩ lb.

INDIA BAGGING.—The stock is very light; the demand continues good and 27 to ₩ yard has been refused for round lots to-day. Yesterday, not previously reported, 120 bales sold at 27 to. Dealers are supplying the demand at 26 1/2c ₩ yard in rolls and 28c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS.—A lot of 750 second hand bags sold at 23c a piece, and negotiations were pending to-day for 2000 more at the same price.

COFFEE.—The market is very dull, and there is only a retail demand, which is supplied at 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2c ₩ lb for fair to good fair Rio and 31½c for prime.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements have been made by steamers for New York to-day at 1 @ 1¼c ₩ lb for Cotton. Sailing vessels for New York and Boston obtain 1c ₩ lb for Cotton and 75c ₩ bbl for Flour. Sailing vessels for Liverpool obtain 7/8 @ 1 1/16d ₩ lb for Cotton, and for Havre 1 1/2c ₩ lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 22, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 168 Texas Beeves, 40 Yearlings, 124 Hogs, 75 Sheep, and 152 Calves.

Sold: 8 Western Beeves, 345 Texas Beeves, 67 Hogs, 102 Calves and 2 Milch Cows.

Remaining on hand: 12 Western Beeves, 324 Texas Beeves, 200 Yearlings, 671 Hogs, 342 Sheep, 122 Calves, and 28 Milch Cows.

[illegible: table of cattle prices — Western Beeves, Texas Beeves, Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Milch Cows, Yearlings, Veal, by quality]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1865.

CLEARED THURSDAY.

Steamship Magnolia, Hutchings, for Galveston — I C Harris
Steamer Frances, Forbes, for Mobile — I C Harris
Steamer Magnolia, Hutchings, for Mobile — Master
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile — Master
Bark Gen Geo G Meade, Holmes, for Boston — G A Fosdick
Bark Antonio (Spanish), Ballesta, for Liverpool — Jos Kelly
Schr Fort Pillow, Sibley, for Apalachicola — Master

ARRIVED THURSDAY.

Schr Union, Gladding, 5 days from Mobile, to master—[illegible]
Schr Fairfax, Fowler, from Mobile via Fish River, to [illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

White Rose, Tallon, from Grand Ecore
Lady Ayres, Ayres, from Fort Adams
Luella, Kerr, from St Louis
Latona, Crimer, from Cincinnati
Magnolia, Hutchings, from Mobile
Frances, Forbes, from Mobile
Mary Conley, English, from Mobile
Rose Hambleton, Wood, from Shreveport

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Margaret Evans, ——, from ——, to [illegible] Kerr & co
Ship Juventa, ——, from ——
Bark Henry (French) Histoury, from Bordeaux [illegible]
Bark Horace Scudder, from Indianola
Schr Mary Jane, ——, from Matanzas—[illegible]

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Magnolia—300 pkgs groceries 6400 pkgs mdse

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—100 bbls flour 100 bbls whisky

MOBILE—Per steamer Magnolia—Sundry mdse

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—100 pkgs mdse

BOSTON—Per bark Gen Geo G Meade—750 bales cotton 60 do rags 15 do paper stock 11 cases [illegible]

APOLACHICOLA—Per schr Fort Pillow—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Rose Hambleton—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Magnolia—[illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Latona—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Luella—[illegible]

PORT ADAMS—Per steamer Lady Ayres—[illegible]

GRAND ECORE—Per steamer White Rose—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per schr Union—[illegible]

PER OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 23, 1865.

Positively Last Night but Two of
Mr. E. Eddy,

Who will appear as

INGOMAR.

As originally acted by him in America, aided by the charming actress, Miss HENRIETTA IRVING as PARTHENIA.

All the Company in the cast.

MY WIFE'S AT RICHMOND.

A. H. Davenport, Emma Madden, Amy Stone, &c.

FRIDAY—Benefit of E. EDDY.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

THIS EVENING,

And Every Night until further notice, will be presented the new and original Grand Spectacular Irish Drama, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, entitled

ARRAH NA-POGUE,
Or, the Wicklow Wedding.

Shaun, the Post — Mr. W. R. Floyd
With the song of "Wearin of the Green."
The O'Grady — Mr. S. Mosseley
Mr Michael Feeny — Mr. Lewis Baker
Winterbottom — Mr. M. W. Fiske
Arrah Meelish — Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Katy Walsh, (with a Harp Song) — Miss W. H. Leighton
Other characters by the company.
Entirely New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.
nov21f

Opening Ball—Odd Fellows' Hall.

THE Board of Directors of Odd Fellows' Hall Association will give a

Grand Dress, Fancy Dress
AND MASQUERADE BALL,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, December 5, 1865.

MANAGERS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Richard Brain,	A W Hunter,	H G Stetson,
Joseph West,	H Hillsburgh,	S S Moore,
R H Riche,	L Moses,	G H Morrison,
John Turpin,	P Cohen,	R H Mellen,
	J O Nixon,	

BALL COMMITTEE:

C W Rice,	J O Nixon,	W H C King,
W S Pike,	G Bible,	H A Peake,
G W Hynson,	J H Marks,	Henry W Hays,
C H Slocomb,	A M Mosman,	S L Reese,
T J Hamon,	Gardner Smith,	E J Hart,
J R Tulee,	W C Wilson,	G W Wilson,
H Goldman,	N Richards,	S Pilsbury,
G W Roper,	Robt Strong,	J Sardon,
Seth Hagner,	J A Finch,	J [illegible],
Geo Hangerman,	J B Walker,	Geo Fuller,
John Moore,	R S Abbot,	F W Schneider.

TICKETS, $5—for sale by all the Managers; at the Secretary's office, Odd Fellows Hall, and at H G Stetson's, 34 Camp street. Application for Ladies' Invitations as above.

Invitation Committee will meet Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until Ball, and on Monday previous to Ball.

Sealed proposals for the Supper, Bar, Hat and Costume Rooms will be received by H. G. Stetson, 34 Camp street, until Monday, Nov. 27. nov21 td

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—

CORNER CAMP AND LAFAYETTE STREETS.

Is now undergoing repairs and improvements which will be completed on the FIFTH OF DECEMBER NEXT. After that date the

Ball Room, Lecture Room, Supper Room,

and other rooms attached, will be to rent by the Night, Week or Month, for BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, etc., etc. For terms or engagements apply to

nov21 tm H. G. STETSON, No. 34 Camp street.

J. VILLARRUBIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
IMPORTER OF
CUBA PRODUCE.

Office, No. 8, Bienville street, between Old Levee and Peters. nov21 tm

AUCTION SALES.

Portwardens' Sale.

22 Barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, slightly damaged,
By E. ROGER & Co.,
O DEJAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 24th inst., will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at sales rooms, 45 and 47 Old Levee street, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port:

22 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, slightly damaged on board the steamer Star of the Union on her voyage from New York to this port.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. nov23

Valuable Building Lot, Fronting on the River, between Eleuro and Congress streets, well adapted for a Wood and Lumber Yard.

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

SATURDAY, November 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Levee, Congress, Mosseau and Eleuro streets, measuring 30 feet 1 inch 2 lines front on Levee street, which is paved, by about 182 feet in depth; together with the improvements thereon.

Terms—One-half cash, balance at six months for note bearing mortgage on the property sold, with 8 per cent. interest to maturity, and in case of non-payment at maturity 8 per cent. per annum interest.

Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov23

Unreserved and Positive Sale.

Ninety-nine Desirable Lots of Ground situated in the Third District, fronting to France street, and extending from Josephine and Celestine, streets and well situated for gardens, dairymen, &c., &c.

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

SATURDAY, November 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange will be sold:

NINETY-NINE LOTS OF GROUND fronting to France street, between Josephine, Goldsmith, Prosper, St. Avid or Clotiere, St. John the Baptist, Gimel, Magistrate, Virtue Force, Liberal, Genius and Celestine streets, measuring on an average, 30 feet front on France street, by 90 feet in depth, more or less.

Terms—One half cash and the balance at twelve months' credit, in notes of the purchaser, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. eventual interest thereafter, and secured by special mortgage on the property sold.

The whole according to plan to be exhibited on day of sale. Lithographic plans can be obtained by applying at the auctioneer's office.

Acts of sale before E. Gottschalk, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov23 1t

Two-story Brick Dwelling House, Covered with Slates, Nos. 68 and 70 Robertson street, between Bienville and Conti streets, divided into two tenements.

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

SATURDAY, 25th November, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold:

A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Robertson, Conti, Villeré and Bienville streets, measuring 40 feet 10 inches and 6 lines front on Robertson street, by 45 feet 11 inches and 6 lines in depth; together with the double two-story brick dwelling house, containing eight rooms, balcony in front and on each side, two-story kitchen, containing 4 rooms, privies, cisterns, etc., the whole covered with slates.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at 12 months credit, in notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from the date of adjudication until paid, and 8 per cent. from maturity till paid, and secured by mortgage.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov23 1d

One Vacant Lot of Ground on Orange street, between Rousseau Passage and Religious streets, Third District.

For account of the Succession of Mrs. H. Stanwall, deceased.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,
Office, 27 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, November 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold:

ONE VACANT LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Orange, Laplytoon and Orange streets, and Rousseau Passage measuring 32 feet front on Orange street, by a depth of 120 feet 11 inches and 6 lines, between parallel lines.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes. nov21

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

To leave THURSDAY, 23d inst., on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train:

FOR MOBILE—The new and elegant low pressure Iron steamer LOUISE, D. S. Austin, Commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply to

J. C. HARRIS,
Corner Camp and Common streets.

N. B.—No freight received after 2½ P. M. nov23

Fashionable Clothing Emporium.

ROBERT PITKIN,
Nos. 13 and 15 Camp Street,
OPPOSITE LADIES' ENTRANCE TO CITY HALL,
NEW ORLEANS.

A Large and Fashionable Stock of Ready-made
CLOTHING,
LATEST STYLE!!

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Undershirts, Suspenders, Drawers, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, &c., Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, and Umbrellas.

Clothing Made to Order

At the shortest notice and in the BEST STYLE.
nov16 1m

For Rent.

Possession Given Immediately.

THAT SPLENDID TRACT OF Land or Plantation, situate on the Pontchartrain Road, measuring four arpents front, by a depth of about six miles, fit for gardening or other cultivation, and being the occupation of Peter's Benthier. For further information and terms, apply to FRITZ BUFFARBAULE, at his restaurant, Common street, between St. Charles and Camp streets. nov23 3t

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.
NEW ORLEANS, November 22d, 1865.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the Second MONDAY of December next, [the 11th] between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
nov23 GH. JUMONVILLE, Ass't Cashier.

NOTICE.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE said Association are notified that a meeting will take place SUNDAY the 26th inst., at the Hall of the Parisian Union, Rampart street between St. Philip and Dumaine streets at 11½ o'clock. The meeting is called for the purpose of informing all persons thereof &c.

By order of
CHARLES E. FAGOT, President.
nov23 4t OSCAR MOREAU, Secretary.

Flour, Lard, Bacon.

1000 bbls fine Super and Fancy FLOUR.
25 casks Smoked SHOULDERS.
20 tierces Prime LARD.
100 kegs do do
Just received and for sale by
J. E. VILLAVASO & CO.,
nov23 3t No. 25 Magazine street, between Natchez and Poydras.

Wood..........Wood..........Wood.

175 CORDS DRY ASH and oakwood;
25 Cords Dry CYPRESS WOOD;
Now landed and for sale on the Levee, in front of the Mint, or at the offices of R. J. White & Co., New Basin. nov21 1t

Landing ex ship Fortunata, from Bordeaux.

50 CASES SARDINES in OIL, Ve Fauler, Nantes;
20 Casks Good Ordinary Bordeaux CLARET;
20 ahis do do WHITE WINE;
20 bbls Sauternes WHITE WINE, A. Expert;
20 bbls WHITE WINE VINEGAR;
20 boxes dried PRUNES, in boxes and glass jars;
10 do BRANDIED PEARS Ed Pernod.
For sale by HENRY VALETON & CO.,
nov23 3t 21 Bienville street.

Sundries! Sundries!!

100 BARRELS Mess PORK.
20 casks Bacon SHOULDERS,
20 " " CLEAR SIDES.
20 barrels Rectified WHISKY
20 " Monongahela Old Bourbon WHISKY.
400 " Fine, Superfine and Extra FLOUR.
100 boxes Star CANDLES, 12, 14 and 16 oz.
100 caddies TOBACCO assorted brands,
25 boxes " "
50 barrels CIDER VINEGAR,
COAL OIL,
COFFEE, SUGAR, RICE, SOAP, SALT &c.
For sale by J. B. VANHORN,
Nos. 66, 68, 70 & 72 Magazine, and 91 & 93 Poydras street.
nov23 1t

Succession of J. Guenard.

THE Creditors of this succession are called upon to present their claims at the office of G. DUFOUR, Attorney-at-Law, 24 Bienville street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, October 5th, 1865, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS—

[illegible: timetable of departures from city end and lake end]

☞ Passengers for the Mobile boats will take the 4½ o'clock train.

G. [illegible], Superintendent.