THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 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	430	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.

O. 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.

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.

Messrs. Titus and Gwartney have our thanks for newspaper favors from the country.

SAM'L SMITH & CO.—Sam'l Smith & Co., as appear elsewhere, have resumed their banking business at the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets. The financial ability and the substantial character of this firm is well known, and it is gratifying to see its name reappearing among other business restorations.

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE.—It will be seen by a card in another column that our old and estimable fellow-citizen, Mr. Charles A. Labuzan, has returned, after several years' absence, and established himself in the real estate brokerage business at No 30 Bank place. The long experience and intimate knowledge of affairs in the city and country eminently qualify him to give satisfaction to those who engage his services in the above capacity.

THE NUPTIAL TIE has been described as a knot fixed with the tongue which the teeth cannot unloose. But the teeth themselves, if beautiful by the aid of Sozodont, are powerful agents in producing the fascination which leads to marriage. The charm, to which this delicious preparation lends to the breath, too, has a decidedly hymeneal tendency. White teeth and a pure breath! What heart can resist them?

ACCIDENT TO THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—A telegraphic dispatch to Mr. Moulton, agent of the "Cromwell Line," states that the George Cromwell was towed into Charleston last Saturday, the 25th, with her engine broken, having encountered heavy weather and a severe gale. The Cromwell sailed from New York on the 18th or 19th for this port, with a full cargo and many passengers. They are no doubt safe, and will be along in a few days. It will be remembered that the Cromwell was in the tremendous hurricane and gales of the 22d and 23d of October, which caused so many losses. The breaking of the machinery is the cause of the interruption of the passage.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.—The steamship United States, Capt. Share, sails from her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, with a full freight of cotton and merchandise.

Lessons of the Jamaica Revolt.

One of the most significant features of the late Jamaica revolt was the purpose which it manifested of a common massacre by the pure blacks of both the whites and the mulattoes of the island. The coincidence in this respect between this movement and the Haytian rebellion about the beginning of the century, is extremely suggestive of reflection and pregnant with inference. In each case we see the same instinct of race asserting itself in a semi-savage nature. The nigritian blood, once stirred into rebellion against Caucasian supremacy, could not tolerate white blood even when blended with its own in the mulatto. The hatred for the latter, indeed, appears, from some accounts, to have been even more intense than for the full blooded white; a fact that presents a striking contradiction to the theory of that disgusting school of social regenerators who have won the title of miscegenationists. Their wretched philosophy is blown to the winds by every explosion of natural feeling in both races, whether it is a mob excited against a miscegenational marriage in Connecticut, or an attempt to exterminate the half breeds in Jamaica or Hayti. It is in some sense nature vindicating her violated laws.

Another important aspect of the struggle just witnessed in Jamaica is the terrible and remorseless vigor with which the insurrection is being suppressed by the English authorities. The frenzy and ferocity of the insurgents have been fully matched by the red hot rage and unsparing retaliation on the part of those who were marked for wholesale assassination by the black conspirators. The conduct of the English in this emergency has been characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon temper in such situations everywhere. We find the same temper displayed in India in dealing with the Sepoys, in Jamaica in dealing with the negroes, on the North American continent in dealing with the Indians. When compelled to confront savage ferocity, when it must prevail over that ferocity or relinquish its civilization, its logic is apt to be dreadfully practical. It is not slow to accept the issue as one of life and death, and with a rage resembling the white heat of iron, it will address itself to the work of killing with an intensity, downrightness, and systematic thoroughness that are sure to better the bloodiest instruction which the most savage hostility can have given. The truth is that, in the last resort, this is the stern logic which, more or less, all branches of the Caucasian stock have pursued in their controversies with races of a lower and diverse organization.

In what spirit the English have revenged the atrocities committed by the negroes in the late outbreak will best appear in a few particular facts. At Morant Bay they tried, convicted, and executed insurgents with such energy and dispatch that the odor of death poisoned the very air and threatened a pestilence, as testified by a correspondent writing from that place to the Kingston *Standard*, and who says:

There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration, whether the burial of so many people, packed, as I heard a Blue Jacket say, "like sardines", in the town, is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here; already the effluvium of the dead bodies commences to taint the atmosphere. Last night, particularly, disagreeable effluvia arising from the graves in which these dead bodies are interred, pervaded the entire town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance.

The amount of the concentrated mortality here referred to is more particularly stated in the subjoined extract from the same correspondence—upwards of two thousand wretches hanged and shot almost simultaneously and as one job in a single parish!

It may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over one thousand and fifty rebels have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas in the East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts martial close their sittings, there will be far over two thousand who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white and colored races of this island.

Such examples as the foregoing possess much more than a mere historical interest for the people of the United States. There is no question that if in this country circumstances shall be permitted to so shape themselves as to bring about a serious outbreak by the blacks against the whites and white civilization, results would follow very similar to those just witnessed in Jamaica. Henry Ward Beecher had the sagacity to perceive this when he declared not long since that the preservation of the negro in the South depended on his preserving the friendship of his white neighbors; for, said Mr. B., in a struggle with the whites he "will be ground to powder."

We have received from the hospitable and courteous proprietor of the United States Restaurant on Common street, Mr. F. Heppenbas, an invitation to attend a reopening of his excellent establishment this evening, and there to participate in a battle with a regiment of turkeys, chickens, and wild fowl, and particularly with an array of valiant wines, Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne. We are assured that no weapon will be needed for the encounter except a good stomach.

MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY.—Two grand performances will be given to-day at the Academy, including all the features of the mammoth equestrian troupe. The first will be a matinée commencing at 12 M., for the benefit of ladies and children.

The Disunion Party.

We find in a recent number of the New York *Times* an article, under the above head, which begins as follows:

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, in commenting upon the policy of the President says:

"His purpose, however, remains unchanged, and every desperate expedient he clutches at only shows how resolute he is to save his own scheme though he destroy the nation in the attempt.

That purpose we believe may be stated in a sentence: to bring back the States without negro suffrage. To that the President makes everything else bend. We, therefore, on the other hand, demand that everything shall bend to the purpose of keeping them out until negro suffrage is secured."

When the rebellion first broke out there was a party in the country, consisting mainly of the ultra Abolitionists, which was in favor of letting the South go, in order that the North might be relieved of all responsibility for the sin of slavery, and that Northern men might no longer be hampered by the South, in their control of the National Government. It was in pursuance of this policy that Mr. Chase, in the first Cabinet meeting held after the attack on Fort Sumter, opposed raising any troops or making any war; and it was also in pursuance of the same policy that the *Tribune* took ground in favor of secession, provided a majority of the people of the Southern States wished to secede.

The New York *Times* is not in the habit of making hasty and loose assertions in regard to distinguished persons connected with the Government and on historical questions of a delicate character. That the Radical wing of the Republican party desired separation, and wished the slave States, after secession, to remain permanently out as slave States, was manifest in the beginning of the late conflict, and has been more fully demonstrated since its close.

But the country was hardly prepared for the distinct revelation, as made above, that Mr. Chase who, during the most momentous period of the war, was regarded as the financial Atlas of the Government, as a ministerial Titan without whom it would have been impossible to organize the material elements of the war, was at the outset in favor of letting the South go, as a moral relief to the North and as a political advantage to the Government, and that, consistently with this position, he opposed in Cabinet raising troops or making war to force the South back into the Union. The revelation is made, however, in a way that scarcely admits of a moment's doubt, and it is likely to remain as an undisputed fact of history. How awkwardly it would place Mr. Chase as Chief Justice sitting in the trial of Mr. Davis for treason on account of his agency in taking the South out of the Union, is quite perceptible. But laying that aside, it may be observed that Mr. Chase and other Radicals seem as indisposed now to permit the return of the South for the sake of the Union only, as they were willing to permit her to go out for the sake of separation from slavery.

They were disunionists then because they would not consent to live under one Government with slave-holding States.

They are disunionists now because they fear their political power and prospects will be impaired by the readmission of the Southern States without negro suffrage. In the words of the New York *Times*:

They would have consented to the division of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, rather than the continuance of slavery. The war destroyed slavery, and now they not only consent, but *demand*, that the Union shall not be restored until negro suffrage has been secured in the Southern States.

Their immediate purpose is to force *Congress* to thwart the President's efforts to restore the Union and re establish the authority of the Constitution and Government, unless negro suffrage is secured as a condition precedent. We do not believe that either fanaticism or party discipline, or both united, are strong enough in Congress to give them success.

A JAMAICA JOURNAL ON MR. GREELEY'S THEORY OF THE JAMAICA TROUBLES.—The *Colonial Standard*, (Kingston, Jamaica,) of Nov. 4th, says:

Mr. Horace Greeley has been, it will be seen from the above article, exercising his powers *en amateur* on the subject of Jamaica. As our columns are at present engaged in the chronicling of events in the history of this island, which Mr. Horace Greeley never dreamt of in his philosophy, and which he and others like him will have some difficulty in reconciling with certain theories, we have not room just now to go through with the lengthy though easy task of answering Mr. Greeley. We will, however, do so very soon. In the meantime the perusal of the article may unfurrow the brows bent in painful thought of our planters, and produce the agreeable effect in these awful times of provoking a smile. It is, thanks to such men as Mr. Horace Greeley, Dr. Underhill and others, that the poor negroes themselves are deceived into furnishing by their own acts the best possible arguments against negro freedom.

A noted English physiologist, Dr. Crisp, hearing that some families regarded themselves as having been made ill by eating the meat of animals affected by the cattle plague, himself ate beefsteaks cut from the most diseased animals he could find, and portions of the hearts of such animals, and triumphantly announces that he experienced no evil results from the experiment whatever.

WHY SHE "CUT" HIM.—A physician, walking in the streets with a friend of his, said to him:

"Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left. She knows me, and casts on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband."

"Ah! I understand. You had the misfortune to dispatch him."

"On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I cured him."

Mr. B. B. Barker, of Aberdeen, Miss., is about to build a large factory at that place for the manufacture of cotton goods. Twenty wagons loaded with machinery for the mills, arrived there last week.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE PRESIDENT THINKS INTERFERENCE UNNECESSARY IN MEXICO.

Gen. Grant Expects to Visit New Orleans to Consult with Gen. Sheridan Regarding Affairs on the Rio Grande.

FORMER NEWS OF COMPLICATION ON THE RIO GRANDE NOT CONFIRMED.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial and Marine News.

New York, Nov. 28.—A Washington special says the President's position regarding Mexico, is, while not indifferent to transpiring events, interference on our part is unnecessary.

Commodore Craven's defence will be submitted to-day.

Thirty women have been arrested on one railroad train coming to the United States from Canada for smuggling one hundred gallons of whisky in cases made after the similitude of babies, which they carry in their arms.

New York, Nov. 28.—Dr. Stayre contradicts he reported case of cholera here.

A recruiting office for the Haytien navy has been established in Broadway. The pay offered is eighty dollars per month.

Belmont & Co., agents of the Rothschilds, have put in a claim for the tobacco recently seized by Treasury officers at Richmond as Confederate property.

The President has just issued an order releasing Messrs. Seddon and Magrath from Fort Pulaski.

Ford's Theatre has been remodelled and is now ready for Confederate relics.

The Commission between the United States and Columbia is inaugurated, with Col Biddle for the United States, Gen. Salazar for Columbia and Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, as Umpire.

New York, Nov. 28.—The officers have decided to permit all the passengers of the steamer Atlanta, who show no symptoms of cholera and who intend to go west, to leave the vessel.

The impression prevails that Gen. Grant will visit New Orleans to consult with Gen. Sheridan in regard to affairs on the Rio Grande.

Orders were received from Washington at the headquarters of the Department of the East, to release all volunteers who are undergoing punishment for desertion.

Ex-President Pierce is slowly recovering from his recent illness.

A Montreal letter says the Fenian excitement having subsided, the Provincial Confederation scheme will be introduced. The maritime provinces will oppose it. A French Republican club has been organized in Montreal to agitate the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Washington, November 28.—Counterfeit plates of the twelve fifty coupons have been seized by detectives.

Up to the present time prize claims amounting to ten millions have been adjusted, and over nine millions have been paid.

The Government has received no confirmation of the recently published exciting reports from the Rio Grande, involving our troops with the French.

All the troops in Central Texas have been paid preliminary to being replaced by regulars.

Fortress Monroe, November 28.—The steamer Cuba, from Havana to New York, put on here short of coal.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal—old $2, new $2 75. Corn dull—new 42c. Oats 53c. Rye 85c. Hogs $10 50 nett. The provision market has touched bottom. Mess pork $28. Green meats firmer. Lard irregular—leaf 21c. Groceries quiet. Whiskey—small sales at $2 26.

Portland, Maine, Nov. 28.—The steamer Nova-Scotian, from Liverpool the 15th and Londonderry the 16th has arrived here.

The British Government detained the West India mail steamer long enough to allow the Commercial Board to consider the steps necessary to protect British interests in Chili.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—Copper has again risen ten pounds.

Cotton declined ½d on the week. The sales of the week were 46,000 bales. Orleans Middling 20½. Friday's sales comprised eight thousand, closing unchanged.

London, Nov. 16.—United States 5-20's 63½ to 64. Consols 90¼.

New York, Cotton closed at 53c for Middling. Gold closed at 148 1/8

A Pair of Shoes Made in a Minute.

At Lynn, Mass., they make a pair of shoes in a minute; that is, the amount turned out at the end of the week is equal to a pair for every working minute of the time. This is done, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, at Messrs. Bancroft & Purington's establishment:

"Perhaps the most extensive establishment, in the details of its operations, is that of Messrs. Bancroft & Purington, who make about $40,000 worth of ladies' boots per month. Mr. Purington has introduced the factory system of labor, and to decided advantage. One can witness in his rooms the entire process of making a shoe, from the rough side of leather to the full-finished article. Mr. P. has also introduced new machinery well worthy the attention of the trade. One of these machines, by the simple movement of a small lever, operated by hand or steam power, pierces sixteen holes in the heel, after the 'lifts' are tacked together slightly, at the same time compressing the whole into a solid mass.

Then the heel is taken to another machine, of similar construction, and the sixteen holes are pierced with one stroke by sixteen nails, and the heel fastened strongly to the sole of the shoe.—The work is performed at a rate of one pair of shoes per minute, or faster if necessary; and the two machines, worked by one man and a boy, do the work of four heelers, thereby saving an outlay, at present prices for such labor, of fifty dollars per week. One hundred and ten operatives, men and women, boys and girls are employed, divided into 'gangs' of ten or twelve each. Something more than a pair of shoes a minute are now being made during each ten working hours, and these are sent off to the purchaser every morning. The uppers are stitched in a separate establishment, and after a lot is received from the stitchers' hands, two days is ample time to prepare them for the sales-room of the purchaser."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Attempt at Suicide.—A lady residing at No. 89 Union street informed the police that Mr. Mark Thomas attempted suicide by shooting himself, the ball taking effect in the upper part of the left breast. The revolver used by the unfortunate man was brought to the First District police station, and the man was sent to the Sisters' Hospital by order of the city physician.

Valuables Supposed to be Stolen Property.—Policeman Walsh found in the possession of Wm. Collins, barkeeper at the corner of Villeré and Customhouse streets, a gold watch numbered 2291, a gold locket and a breastpin, all charged to have been stolen from a colored woman named Julia A. Cousins, on the 18th inst. The property was taken to the Treme police station.

Another Charge of Theft.—Emma Welch, colored, and the white men Th. Drummond, Wm. McMillian and Dan'l Hagan were nailed by officer Kelly, charged by Mrs. Dollard with stealing $765 in greenbacks from her. All these parties are caged in the Fourth District station.

A Thrilling Report.—At a late hour the rumor went around town that the steam train of the Jackson railroad had come in contact with a mule team quartering one mule and killing the driver on the spot. We could not learn the particulars of the affair and give the report as we heard it for what it is worth.

First District Court.—Judge Abel.—Isaac Walker, tried on a charge of larceny, was found guilty.

Kate Murray was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Edward Cox, the car driver, who, in the employ of the city railroad company, had a difficulty with Mr. O'Dowd whom, it is charged, he pushed out of the cars, was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

Grand Jury.—A true bill was found against Bill Brent, colored, for burglary.

Wm. Swan was charged with the murder of Harrington, the Grand Jury however ignored the bill.

The same was the case in the charge against James Cashman, accused of having drowned a colored boy.

Stealing.—Recorder Campbell sent John Davis, colored, before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen a $500 note from S. Levy.

Legislature.

Fourth Day—November 28th 1865

SENATE.—The House came to order at the usual hour, the Hon. Victor Burthe, President, in the chair. Twenty-five members answered to their names.

The minutes were read by the Assistant Clerk and adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Davigneaud, Barrow, Cooley, Bernult and Lott on the special joint committee on immediations.

The Clerk then read the list of appointments of the standing committees.

Senator Bell moved that fifty copies of the list of the committees and names of the members be printed, for the reference of members.

The following is the list of appointments.

COMMITTEES:

1. On Elections—Campbell, Anderson, Bell, Abney and Newton.
2. Judiciary—Finney, Ellis, Fonte, Cooley and Davigneaud.
3. Federal Relations—Fonte, Finney, Kelso, Ellis and Brown.
4. Public Works, Lands, Levees—Palfrey, Hough, Bell, Barrow, D Newton, Cooley and Kese.
5. Finance—Kenner, Munday, Lepeyre, Gordon and Palfrey.
6. Public Education—Campbell, Wilcoxson, Wood, Newton, Egan, Abney, Lott.
7. Militia—Barrow, Taylor, Kelso, Anderson, Ellis, Abney, Egan.
8. Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures—Cooley, Brownlee, Parcell, Brown, D. Newton.
9. Charitable Institutions—Davigneaud, Munday, Brownlee, A. Newton, G Abney.
10. Banks and Banking—Lepeyre, Palfrey, Kenner, Bernult and Gordon.
11. Canals—Anderson, Scott, Wilcoxson, Wood, Egan, Abney, Newton.
12. Enrollment—Bernult, Nicholas, Mohan, Hough, Welch, Coco and Ellis.
13. Printing—Taylor, Mohan, Parcell, Kavanagh, Abney.
14. Amendments to Constitution—Lott, Campbell, Mohan, Brownlee, Kelso, Cooley, Parcell.
15. Expenses.—Wilcoxson, Armstrong, Coco, Gordon, Egan.
16. Unfinished Business.—Parcell, Armstrong, Nicholas, Welch, Hough.
17. Parochial Affairs.—Cooley, Brown, Kavanagh, Brownlee, Anderson.
18. Penitentiary and Prisons.—Egan, D. Newton, Brown, Kavanagh, Hough.

Mr. Davigneaud gave notice that he would introduce at a future day the following bills:

1. An act relative to respite to debtors who have incurred losses from the late civil war.
2. An act to prevent the enveiglement of laborers employed at plantations.
3. An act relative to claims against successions and insolvent debtors, and protecting creditors against the fraudulent distributions of the assets of successions and insolvencies.
4. The act relative to ferries in the parish of Orleans.

Mr T C W Ellis gave notice that at a future day he would introduce a bill to confer additional powers upon Clerks of District Courts.

Mr. Newton, of Morehouse, gave notice that he would introduce hereafter a bill having the object to establish Probate Courts in certain parishes of North Louisiana.

Mr. Nicholls gave notice that he would introduce a bill to re-enact Art. 862 of the Code of Practice.

The Senate then took a recess of 30 1/2 minutes.

After assembling Mr. Bell gave notice that he would introduce at some future day an act amending an Act for the Consolidation and Government of the city of New Orleans, &c., passed in 1856.

Adjourned to Wednesday (to-day) at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met this morning at 12, at the termination of the recess, Mr. Delabarre, Speaker pro tem., in the Chair.

Eighty-seven members answered at the roll call.

An invitation from Mr. Overall to the free use of his News and Chess Room by the members of the House, and a like communication by Mr. Dupre, Secretary of the Commercial Reading Room, were accepted, and the thanks of the House voted.

There being no increase in the number of members present, Mr. Talenomun rose and observed that the reasons which had previously existed for deferring the organization of the House still continued, but as they were sitting, doing nothing, at a heavy expense to the State, he offered a resolution to take another recess, but providing that the members should draw no pay until the House was organized.

Mr. Jones believing that they had delayed long enough, proposed as a substitute for the resolution that the House should immediately proceed to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. McEnery, though from a remote parish, concurred as to the propriety of entering into an organization forthwith. Before any important legislation would be undertaken all the absentees would have abundant time to arrive and participate.

Mr. Leeds offered a resolution requiring a majority of all the members elected to choose officers. He did so with the view of securing the rural parishes from any possible injustice in the election, resulting from the absence of so many.

Mr. Elam was confident from his experience that the result of adopting such a rule would be to delay the organization of the House several days, in consequence of the improbability of any of the candidates receiving the majority proposed to be required.

Mr. Leeds said that he proposed the resolution as a courtesy to the members from the country parishes, but as it did not meet with their approval he would withdraw it.

Mr. Jones's motion to go into an election for Speaker was then put and adopted, and the House proceeded to the election.

Two candidates were nominated, Mr Cage of Terrebonne and Mr Waggaman of Jefferson. Mr. Delabarre was also nominated, but declined. Mr. Cage was elected by a vote of 75 to 16.

Mr. Cage having been sworn in by the Speaker pro tem. and taken the Chair, briefly addressed the House, thanking them for the honor conferred upon them and expressing the earnest hope that their labors would conduce to the best interests of the State.

The members were then sworn in, three at a time.

The House next proceeded to the election of Clerk, which upon the fourth trial, resulted in the choice of Mr. Thomas L. Maxwell.

The votes were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
E. T. Morehead	15	17	24	34
Sam'l C. Hall	2	—	—	—
Geo. B. Childress	6	—	—	—
Thos. L. Maxwell	16	30	44	50
Geo. B. Sheppard	7	7		
Ed. F. L'Hote	10	6		
E. R. Eastin	21	19	22	8
A. H. [illegible]	15	10		

The House having resolved that there should be but one Assistant Clerk, went into an election, which resulted as follows, Mr. Halsey being elected on the third trial:

	1st	2d	3d
E. W. Halsey	37	43	66
Charles Kerr	9	3	—
L. J. Bocone	6	—	—
F. J. Leizer	20	23	26
L. O. Moreau	1	—	—
E. T. Morehead	19	19	—

On motion of Mr. Halsey a committee of three was appointed, viz: Messrs. Halsey, Elam and Jones to draw up rules for the House, and report to-morrow morning.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Murphy being chosen on the second trial as follows:

	1st	2d
J. H. Peralta	19	21
J. Murphy	36	47
W. D. Terrebonne	18	18
H. Hermann	8	—
Phillip Dunbar	5	—

On motion of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Davis, a member of Semmes' Battery, late Confederate States Army, who lost both arms in the service, was elected doorkeeper by acclamation.

Mr. Thibodaux offered a resolution which was adopted, that the proceedings of the House should open daily with prayer.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned to 11 to-morrow morning.

Useful Commercial Hints for New Orleans.

Col. Sweet, editor of the San Antonio *Herald*, in a recent article on the commercial relations between Texas and New Orleans threw out the following valuable suggestions:

Commercially speaking, New Orleans is now a great city, and yet her grandeur is but commenced. Her situation on the Mississippi, enabling her to become like the ancient Doges of Venice and Genoa, to control the commerce of the river and Gulf. The whole northwest pays tribute at her feet, while her more immediate neighbors, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, and through Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and the more Northern Mexican States, all come in to make her princely merchants prosperous, rich and happy. Half a continent is pouring the products of the soil and the wealth of the mines into her lap. She is, by virtue of her geographical situation, master of the trade, so long as it flows through its natural channels.

But right here I wish the intelligent merchants and business men of enterprise in this city to take warning. Trade can be diverted from its natural channels, by artificial channels, the same as water; and in time, these artificial channels may become natural channels. If New Orleans will do her own importing, and transporting, so as to place her goods in the hands of her customers for the same prices which New York does, then her trade from this time on will march steadily forward. But if her business men will content themselves by transacting simply that amount of commerce which forces itself upon them, using no efforts to increase consumption, by cheapening the prices of the articles consumed—by direct importation and by supplying cheap transportation—their great rival, New York, will come in, and by increased capital, superior skill and energy, and cheaper transportation, will in a very few years divide, and finally monopolize, half the commerce now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Crescent City.

The people of Texas, and of the rich territories north and west of it, all desire to trade with New Orleans; but if the merchants from Texas are compelled to pay double the amount per barrel for freight from New Orleans to Texas ports that they pay from New York to the same ports, then this amount at once goes into the balance in favor of the latter place; and when, over the difference may be, if as at present, the amount be only one-third greater, it is just that much difference in favor of New York, all other questions being equal. This question of freights can very easily be regulated. All that is necessary is for the merchants of New Orleans to place such a line of steamships on the route between New Orleans and Texas as will continually furnish cheap, ready and constant transportation. They should also build up their railroads and do it at once. Trade is now entering and continually entering in this city, but the enterprise of New York and Boston and Philadelphia will not let it remain here unless the merchant princes of New Orleans exert themselves to retain it.

The Mobile *Evening News* of the 27th mentions that over fifty persons, intending to emigrate to Brazil in the vessel chartered by Maj. Hasting at Mobile, had arrived in that city within 24 hours.

So much extraordinary "news" comes by way of the "Quaker City," that an extremely doubtful story is now called a "Philadelphian."

Some complaint is made of the London *Punch* as cruelly dull. Its best joke of late is recording a cricket match between eleven bachelors and eleven spinsters and resulting in a tie.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 28, 1865.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in Sugar and Molasses, but only a limited movement in other branches of trade. With regard to our leading staple the demand was checked by the receipt of private telegrams from New York dated at 12 M. which quoted Middling at 52c, showing a decline of 1c per pound. Under the influence of the news, and liberal receipts, those factors who were under the necessity of realizing were compelled to accept lower prices, equal on the whole to the reduction at New York,—but the business was on a limited scale, few factors being willing to meet the demand at the decline.

The advance of ½c per dollar reported in the New York telegram published in the morning papers, imparted quite an active stimulus to the gold-market, and sales were made as high as 149 but later in the day, under the influence of private telegrams which reported an unfavorable reaction, the demand subsided and the closing rates were 148½ to 148¾ against 148¼ to 148¾ last evening. The sales included $25,000 at 148¾; $[illegible], $[illegible], $10,000 and $20,000 at 148 5-8; $[illegible], four lots of $5,000 $4000; two lots of $[illegible], $15,000 and $20,000 at 148¾; $25,000 at 148¾; $[illegible], $12,500 and $25,000 in three lots at 149; and $60,000 in four or five lots by one party mostly at 148¾. Nothing of any magnitude was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 143 to 145 for the small sums of American half dollars presented at their counters, and sell at 146 to 146½. Round amounts would command the outside figures. Mexican dollars are quoted at 147 to 147½.

Foreign Exchange continued buoyant, and still higher rates were realized for Sterling, the sales including £7000 (3000 and 4000,) at 158¾, £2000 at 157½; a round amount to a bank at 157½ to 157¾; £2000 at 157¾; £2000 at 158; £2000 at 158½; £2000 at 158¾; £3000 (2000 and 5000) and a further amount at 158½; £7000 at 158¾ to 159½; and £3000 at 158¾. We also heard of a sale at 158¾. The business in Francs included a round amount of commercial at 3 72½; 400,000 fr. (100,000, 100,000 and 200,000,) at 3 60; another round amount of the same, and 100,000 fr at 3 58¾ to 3 60. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 156 for bill of lading bills, and 156½ to 159½ for clear; and Francs at 3.58¾ to 3 62 1/2 for commercial. The banks ask the usual advance over private bills—say, 159 to 160 for Sterling and 3.55 to 3.57 1/2 for Francs.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued moderate and the market exhibited more steadiness, the sales outdoors including $25,000 New York at 7/16 per cent. discount, $40,000, (20,000 and 20,000) at ½, and $25,000 at ⅜; $[illegible] Boston sight, (10,000 and 16,000,) at ½; and $12,000 one day's sight on New York at ⅜. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at ⅛ to ⅜ discount, mostly at ⅛, but one Bank check for $25,000 was passed at 7/16.

The sales of Stocks included 100 shares Canal Bank at an advance of $37 50—supposed to be $87 75. There were two small transfers at the City Rail Road office yesterday (5 and 18 shares,) but the prices realized have not transpired. We heard of a round amount of the new stock having been sold at $140; also of an offer of $157 50 ex-stock privilege having been refused. The market is quiet, but all favorite shares are held at high rates.

Uncurrent Bank notes were offered more freely, but the only sales within our observation were a small amount of Bank of Louisiana at 50c per dollar, and $400 Louisiana State Bank at 69, $2,000 at 72¼, a smaller amount at 73, and $2,000 at the advanced rate of 76. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 47 to 49 and 51½ to 52c per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 62 and 63 to 65, Louisiana State Bank at 67½ to 70 and 72½ to 75; Bank of New Orleans at 72½ to 74 and 75½ to 80; Crescent City Bank at 77 1/2 to 80 and 84 to 85, and Union Bank at the same. The inside range of figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside rates the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at ½ to ¾ and 1 per cent, discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, November 28, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with considerable looking about, but mostly on the part of buyers who hoped to obtain some further concessions, and at a later hour the demand was checked by the receipt of private telegrams, dated at New York at 12 M, quoting Middling dull at 52c, which, if correct, shows a decline of 1c ⅌ lb. Hence the sales were confined to 1,250 bales, taken by eight brokers, at irregular and generally lower prices. Low Middling and Strict Low Middling sold at the reduced rate of 48c, but, on the other hand, there were parties who had orders for Low Middling at these figures which they were unable to execute. Strict Good Ordinary sold as low as 46½. The market closed so unsettled and irregular that quotations are nearly nominal, but the following figures approximate as nearly as possible to what were regarded as the closing rates: Ordinary 41 to 43c, Good Ordinary 46 to 47, Low Middling 48 to 50, Middling 51 to 53. The accounts now due from Liverpool are looked for with unusual interest. Our previous quotations were 47 to 48c for Good Ordinary, 49 to 50 for Low Middling and 52 to 53 for Middling.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]
Received to-day	1,[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Cleared to-day for New York	1,[illegible]
" previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday consist of 197 hhds Sugar and 389 bbls Molasses all new crop. There was a good speculative demand to-day, and prices are firm and full, and those for Molasses, especially, show an upward tendency. The sales of Sugar comprise about 120 hhds, all sold by one broker, and taken on speculation by one purchaser at 16½c for fair, 17c for fully fair, 17 1/2c for prime, and 18½c ⅌ lb for yellow clarified. The sales of Molasses embrace 480 bbls, in eight lots, at 90@95c for common, $1 for fair, $1 07 for good, $1 08@$1 09 and $1 10 for prime and $1 15 ⅌ gallon for choice. An offer of $1 15 ⅌ gallon was refused for a lot of 30 bbls very choice. There is very little Cuba Sugar on hand. The stock consists mostly of white clarified, which is realizing at 19@20c ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO.—There has been an increased enquiry for export, resulting in sales, during the past few days, of 79 hhds, comprising 62, 16, 15 and 1, taken on foreign account at prices within the range of the following quotations and in some instances over our outside figures: Low refused 7@7½c, good do 9 1/2@10c, common leaf 14@15c, fair 15 to 17c, good — to 20c, fine 24 to 25c, choice selections 28 to 30c ⅌ lb. The market for manufactured Tobacco is rather dull.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We can notice but little improvement to note in the [illegible]... very much in request, otherwise we have to note a well supplied but extremely dull market at drooping prices.

FLOUR.—We have again to note a very dull and drooping market. There is no demand whatever for round lots, and only 1,000 bbls have sold in a retail way, of which 50 and 175 fine at $8; 50 superfine at $9; 150 do at $9 25, 50 very choice superfine at $9 50; 50 low extra at $10 50; 100 fair do at $11; 150 do do at $11 50; 50 choice extra at $12 1/2 1pl; 30 do at $12 50 and 100 very choice extra at $13 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—There is no stock on hand and the supply is barely sufficient for the demand which is good, and prices are firm and full. There were sales to-day of 1200 sacks, of which 400 in bad order, at $1 25, 400 yellow at the same price, $1 25, and 400 white and white mixed at $1 30 ⅌ bushel. Subsequently more was asked.

OATS.—The market is well supplied and dull. 300 sacks ordinary sold at 85c ⅌ bushel, and 1,000 prime and choice in retail lots at 87c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—The supply is fair and ample. There is not much demand. Some 600 bags have sold in lots at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The supply is fair but the demand is limited. A large load is expected to-night. Some 300 bales prime Western sold to-day at $36 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—There is only a limited retail business doing at $35 to $35 50 ⅌ bbl for full weight old Mess. There is no new in the market.

BACON.—In the total absence of sales of any importance for several days we omit all quotations. There is no demand and even approximating prices cannot be given.

LARD.—The market is extremely dull, and there is only a limited retail business doing at 26c ⅌ lb for prime in tierces.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter is plenty and dull. Cheese is in good supply and fair demand. We quote Northern Butter at 45 to 53c; Western 30@43c; Western Cheese 21@22c, Northern 22@23c, English Dairy 26 to 28c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—There have been only small sales of rectified at $2 35@2 40 ⅌ gallon.

COAL OIL.—Is selling in small lots at 80@90c ⅌ gallon in bbls and $1 10 in cans.

GUNNY BAGS.—Now are selling in small lots at 34@35 a piece.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The demand is being supplied by dealers at 29@30 ⅌ yard in rolls for India Bagging and 28½c in bales, and 15½c ⅌ lb for Bale Rope.

BURLAPS.—A lot of 1,000 sold to-day at 20c each, an advance of 1c.

TALLOW.—Some 20 bbls were sold by auction for account of the Government, a day or two since, of which 10 bbls at 11c and 5 do at 15 1/2c ⅌ lb.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 50 to $5 50 ⅌ bbl; Onions at $4 to $5 50; Apples at $2 50 to $5 ⅌ bbl; Cabbages at $10 to $13 ⅌ 100; Eggs at $38 to $40 ⅌ bbl; Chickens at $7 to $8 per dozen; Geese at $10 to $20; Turkeys at $15 to $20.

FREIGHTS.—The market continues very dull. The rates are 1c ⅌ lb for Cotton by steamers for New York, 1c ⅌ lb by sailing vessels for New York and Boston and 70c ⅌ lb for Flour. 5-8@11-16d for Cotton for Liverpool and 1 1/2c for Havre. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool obtains ¾ to ⅞ d.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 28, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 498 Texas Beeves, 41 Yearlings, 340 Sheep and 70 Calves.

Sold: 351 Texas Beeves, 117 Yearlings, 87 Hogs, 700 Sheep, 55 Calves and 4 Milch Cows.

Left on sale: 388 Texas Beeves, 287 Yearlings, 187 Hogs, 546 Sheep, 125 Calves and 28 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, [illegible], ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship United States, Share, for New York. [illegible]
Steamship Raphael, McConnell, for Galveston. [illegible]
Steamship C Carlos, Arnot, for Lavaca. [illegible]
Schr Island Belle, Benson, for Sabine Pass. [illegible]
Sloop Lorleane, [illegible], for Sabine Pass. [illegible]
Steamer Frances, Forbes, for Mobile. [illegible]
Steamer Creole, Walker, for Mobile. [illegible]
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile. [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cleopatra, Rich, from Boston 14th inst, to G A Fosdick—1st district.
Brig American Union, Smith 22 days from New York, G A Fosdick—1st district [illegible]
Steamer Creole, Walker, from Mobile. [illegible]
Steamer Frances, Forbes, from Mobile, to J C [illegible] [illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

Westmoreland, Sherman, from Cincinnati
Hdeteville, Whistler, from Louisville
New Era, Wood, from Donaldsonville
Mittie Stephens, Boyd, from Fort Adams
Charley Bowen, [illegible], from Fort Jackson

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship United States—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Raphael—[illegible]
LAVACA—Per steamship C Carlos—[illegible]
SABINE PASS—Per schr Island Belle—[illegible]
SABINE PASS—Per sloop Lorleane—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Creole—[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Cleopatra—Ass'd mdse
NEW YORK—Per brig American Union—Ass'd mdse
MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Cleopatra, from Boston—[illegible]

Per brig American Union from New York—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Westmoreland—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Hdeteville—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Charley Bowen—[illegible]

PER OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.—[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND G. N. R.R.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

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 Fe[illegible] 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. Mecaulay
Mr Michael Feeny .... Mr. Lewis Baker
Winterbottom .... Mr. M. W. Fiske
Arrah Meelish .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Katy Walsh, (with a Song) .... Mrs. 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.

[illegible]

TICKETS $5—for sale by all the Managers; at the Secretary's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, and at H. G. Stetson's 54 Camp street. Application for Ladies' Invitations as above.

Invitation Committee will meet Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 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, 54 Camp street, until Monday, Nov. 27. nov23 6t

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—

CORNER CAMP AND LAFAYETTE STREETS.

In 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

nov16 1m H. G. STETSON, No. 54 Camp street.

SAM. SMITH. A. W. SMITH.

Banking House
—OF—
SAM. SMITH & CO.,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

We will resume our Banking business on Tuesday, the 28th instant. SAM. SMITH & CO.
nov23 1m

Succession of Ruben Goldstein.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of this Succession to make themselves known and deliver a note of their claims to the undersigned executors of said deceased, at No. 168 Poydras street.

nov28 3t L. PHELPS, J. NEWSHAM.

To Rent Immediately.

A LAND in the Parish of St. Charles, between the Red and McCutcheon property, 25 miles above New Orleans, left bank of the River, measuring 11 arpents front by 40 in depth, more or less. There are, on said property, 27 arpents Seed Cane in Windrow, which can be for sale. Also, Corn, Hay, Mules, Carts, &c., &c. Apply to the Curate of the Red Church.
nov25 10t

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends that he has returned to the city, and will commence the BROKERAGE BUSINESS. Office, No. 30 Bank Place. He will give special attention to the sale and purchase of REAL ESTATE in the city and country, and respectfully solicits the patronage of friends and the public. CHARLES A. LABUZAN,
No. 30 Bank Place.
New Orleans, November 28, 1865. nov29 1w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all powers of attorney given by Marius S. Gringier or M. S. Gringier & Co., and not before annulled are revoked from this day.
New Orleans, November 28, 1865.
nov29 1f M. S. GRINGIER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a Certificate of Deposit, No. 123, from the Bank of America, order of Ferdinand Rabbe, for the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty Seven Dollars, [illegible], dated November 6, 1865, has been stolen, and payment thereof stopped, demand having been made for a duplicate. nov28 3t

WANTED.

A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, in the Second or Third District, one near Canal street preferred. Apply at the office of Judge Voorhies, No. 5 Carondelet street.
nov29 1f

National Express
—AND—
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS AT NEW ORLEANS,
No. 47 Carondelet street,
November 24, 1865.

The attention of subscribers to the stock of this Company, at New Orleans, is invited to the following resolution, adopted by the Executive Committee November 24, 1865:

Resolved, That the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of this Company in the several States, be requested to call in the remaining (4) per cent., at such time and place in their respective localities as they may determine, not later than the 20th instant.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby notified to pay the additional (4) per cent. on their subscriptions on MONDAY, 17th November, instant, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 47 Carondelet street, when and where receipts for the payment of five per cent. will be furnished them.

J. B. WALTON,
HARRY T. HAYS,
nov25 1f Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES.

Milch Cows, Calves and Goats,
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

THURSDAY, 30th November, at 12 o'clock M. at Lebeuf's pasturage, near the U. S. Barracks, Third District, will be sold: A lot of choice MILCH COWS, CALVES and CATTLE.
Terms cash, in U. S. currency. nov 8

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Victoire Louise de Barjac—No. 28,909

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Louis Amédée de Barjac has petitioned the Court for Letters of administration on the estate of the late Victoire Louise de Barjac, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
nov29 dec4 6 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of François Miget—No. 25,964.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Joseph Lobrano has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late François Miget, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
nov29 dec4 6 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of F. H. Clack—No. 21,285.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—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 should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
nov29 dec1 5 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of G. C. W. Vogel—No. 18,747.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
nov13 dec1 5 Deputy Clerk.

GALVESTON and INDIANOLA.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS
Low Pressure Line — (Sidewheel Steamers)

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—To leave SATURDAY, December 2d, at 8 A. M.

The new and elegant iron steamer AUSTIN, Wm. Seetingreen, Commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to J. G. HARRIS,
Corner of Camp and Common streets.

N. B.—Freight for LAVACCA BAY will be received at the end of Ship's Tackle.

☞ Bills of Lading will be signed on board.

☞ Freight for the above ports will be received THURSDAY morning, the 30th November, at the foot of Jackson Square. nov28

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE
Daily Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train:—

The new and elegant iron steamer LOUISE, D. S. Austin, Commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to
J. G. HARRIS,
Corner Camp and Common streets.
N. B.—No freight received after 3½ P. M. nov29

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ROBERT PITKIN,
Nos. 13 and 15 Camp Street,
OPPOSITE LADIES' ENTRANCE TO CITY HOTEL
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
nov26 1m

To Amateurs of Fine Wines and Preserves.

8 Casks Burgundy CLARET,
7 casks Old Margaux CLARET, Lenthèle;
[illegible] Ste. Beaujolais
12 half casks Old Chably and Macon WHITE WINES;
49 boxes BURGUNDY WINE, quarts and pints, of the following brands: Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Clos le Roi, Nuits, Romanée, Macon and Sparkling Burgundy;
32 boxes CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints, Ch. Cazes, Epernay;
25 boxes OLD BORDEAUX WINES, of the following brands: Branne, Mouton, Leoville, Haut Brion, Pichon, Longueville Latour, Rauzan, Chateau, Margaux, etc. etc.
nov28 3t J. H. CURIEN, 29 Toulouse street.

LANDING on bark Happy, from Bordeaux—

20 Casks CLARET, for family use.
10 .. old do Chat. Beaumont.
200 Boxes VERMOUTH, Jourdan & Ive.
40 .. OLIVE OIL, Jourdan Guiro, 16 oz.
For sale by
nov28 2t J. H. CURIEN, 29 Toulouse street.

19 Boxes Truffled PIES, half and quarters.
4 .. CAPERS, in Oil.
12 .. Truffled GAME, containing Capons, Pullets, Chicks, Woodcocks, young Partridges.
14 .. Stuffed OLIVES.
1-2 pipe Holland GIN.
For sale by
nov28 2t J. H. CURIEN, 29 Toulouse street.

Private Diseases.

MR. R. GAUDOZ, Druggist from Paris, informs the Public that he has returned from France and can be consulted, daily, at his Drug Store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets, where he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Chronic, Private and Cutaneous Diseases. The most dangerous cases of Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Itching, Rose Drops, Specks, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Old Stricture, the Whites and all diseases of the Genito Urinary organs of both sexes are most successfully treated. Consultation hours, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dr. Ricord's Opiat and Injection.

THE above Preparations are the only ones used by Dr. Ricord for the rapid cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

For sale by R. GAUDOZ.
nov26 to w&f Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

DOLBEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Cor. Camp and Common sts., in the Spacious and Elegant "Moore Building."

Is constantly in session under this Proprietor. It was founded in 1832, and his chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Bookkeepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies and Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, of Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education that combines can be made $50 or $5-$6 annually, in the best business pursuits. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.
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