The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE [illegible] CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,982.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
[illegible]TOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Rates of Subscription—Daily per annum, in advance, $[illegible]; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
[illegible] Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1866.

Thanks to the officers of the superb steamer Louise, of the Harris and Morgan line, for Mobile papers of Wednesday evening. Mr. I. C. Harris, corner of Camp and Common streets, is agent of this fine vessel.

COAL.—Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co continue to supply their customers with this article, so suitable to the change of the weather, without change in price. As may be seen by their advertisement, Pittsburg coal is still offered at $1 per barrel, free of cartage, and the other qualities on the most reasonable terms. Office 142 Gravier street, and coal yard corner of Girod and Magazine streets.

DIVIDED SENTIMENT.

On more than one important topic of the day discussed by the Republican newspapers, we see a wide difference of opinion, and sometimes ideas so diametrically opposed to each other that we find it a hard task to believe that they proceed from organs of the same party. On questions of public interest, on matters of policy and on the course of leading men, there is a divided sentiment among the Radicals, proceeding probably from two branches of that party—the Conservatives and the extreme Radicals. When we find members of the same party differing upon points where it is evident one or the other must be wrong, the impression produced on the mind of an outsider is, that there is something radically wrong on both sides. As in the matter of tastes, there is no disputing about opinions; but the rule does not always hold good in the case of politics where there is a fixed policy for a party to pursue. To be successful a party should be united in sentiment. This would probably be the case whenever the members of a party can be guided by its policy and still follow their own honest convictions. Hence we have good reason for inferring that there can be but little honesty of conviction where a party is divided in sentiment.

Despite the unanimity of the Republican party at the ballot box, we find a great diversity of opinion among its leading men and among its newspaper organs. Some of the latter are constantly changing, showing, it would seem, very little honesty of purpose or a disposition to pursue a fixed policy to the end. To give particular examples, we may cite the diversity of opinion as regards the President and his policy. From the ideas which we give, from two leading Radical journals, it will be seen that a change is taking place with respect to the attitude of the Radical party to the Executive, and that this party, or a portion of it, is disposed to be more conciliatory and less vindictive. There may be two reasons for this change—a fear that the past counsels may be acted upon by the people, and more trouble caused than was anticipated, or an utter insincerity in the past opposition. In the cases before us it is probable that both of these reasons can be applied. Thus far Butler has been the only man who has brought any specific charges against President Johnson, and his charges were not without a personal motive. The rest of the party have attacked the President in general terms, without specifying a single overt act, or without pointing out any real errors which he has committed. The abuse has been for what it was supposed he would do, and not for what he had done. As a representative of the extreme Radical party we have the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which comes to us with a long article against the President, attacking him severely in the usual general way. It says:

"The President has gone too far in his abuse of the executive power ever to be trusted again. He has shown too flagrant a disregard for Congress to be permitted to take part in the great work of reconstruction which he has thus far thwarted and brought into contempt. The country at large has pronounced a verdict upon the President's course, which no member of Congress has the right to disobey. Mr. Johnson has shown what mischief a self-willed, reckless, despotic and ambitious President can work, and it is the plain business of Congress to take warning by experience, and to put it out of his power to repeat in future the wrongs of the past. Mr. Johnson has plainly forfeited his claim to be trusted by any party, and it would be the quintessence of folly and weakness for Congress to fall into the same fatal blunder which the President committed when he marred the brightening prospects of the South by [illegible] leniency, and accepted the more glib [illegible] professions of a [illegible] pardon-seeking [illegible] for honest expressions of restored loyalty."

There is much more in the same strain of hostility to the President, the whole calculated to embitter the feelings of the people against him and to increase the hostility of Congress. It even goes so far as to counsel his impeachment unless he retracts and repents, which unquestionably means unless he goes over to the Radical ranks.

So much for the *Bulletin*; the other paper is the New York *Times*. Perhaps no journal in the North has held more ultra views. It has gradually gone a step in advance of its contemporaries, has blown a louder horn, and has been more belligerent in its tone towards the South. It has also been, hitherto, a most bitter opponent of Democratic policy, and loud in its praise of Radicalism: but we now find it endeavoring to harmonize the two, and advocating moderation. It says:

"The same good sense which suggests the expediency of avoiding the promulgation of other plans of restoration pending the disposal of the amendment would seem to indicate the desirableness of restraining the temper which has delighted in personal attacks upon the President. Their own course may occasionally have served to invite these attacks, but, as Mr. Dennison truly observes, there has really been nothing so flagrant in his acts as to excuse the project of impeachment. General Logan, we are glad to notice, takes the same view, and we believe it will be shared by the great majority even of the Radicals. Dr. Butler may endeavor to hide his failures as a general by the display of extreme violence as a politician, but we have yet to learn that the respect felt for his career or his opinions is anywhere so profound as to warrant an indorsement of his advertised bill of indictment. The real soldiers, like General Logan, are too brave to be malignant. And the respectable Radicals like Mr. Dennison are too rational and too just to countenance a course of procedure having its origin in partisan violence, and calculated to obstruct the operation of the moderate policy of the Republican party."

It will be seen from this that it is highly probable that a division in the Republican ranks is about to take place with regard to the President. The more conservative portion cannot fail to see that this continual tattle about impeachment is having its effect upon the people; and they know that when the evil passions of the mob are once aroused there is no telling what will be the end. They see the extreme danger of the course advised by Dr. Butler and his friends, and know very well that an attempt to depose the President, and overthrow the commander of the army, would result in anarchy and bloodshed. This may be but the beginning of a divided sentiment, but it shows, at least, that the better men of the Radical party are beginning to reflect upon the results of the incendiary policy advocated by Dr. Butler, Stevens, and the most radical Radicals.

CROPS IN TERREBONNE.—Sugar making is going on quite lively in our parish. Although most of our planters are short handed, the weather has been so favorable this fall that they have got along with their work remarkably well, and sugar rolling goes on, so far, much better than we anticipated. The cane is improving in quality, and the yield is, generally, satisfactory. We had estimated that 5000 hogsheads would be made in this parish this season, but we learn that so much cane has been reserved, or sold, for seed, that many think the crop will fall considerably short of our estimate. Cotton is about all picked.

ST. MARTINSVILLE.—Our planters, who have for the most part secured their crop, appear among us, on a frequent visit, and our dry goods stores are enlivened with the presence of customers whose pockets have been slightly swollen with the profits of the gathered crop. But much remains yet to be done to reach the prosperity of by gone days, many a town lot [illegible] buildings, and the silent herd of cattle browse undisturbed, the grass upon our banquet walks, which the first frosts of autumn have not been able to kill.—*Teche Courier* 24th.

A bill has passed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature restoring all lands sold for taxes in 1861, 1862 and 1863, to their owners, provided they were, in 1861, citizens of the State, and continue to be, upon payment of costs, and any amount of county tax the State may have paid since the acquired title. This is a very judicious measure, and if such an one is demanded in Tennessee, we hope the Legislature will pass it. Whatever can be legally done for the relief of the people, should enlist the attention and prompt action of the Legislature.

JOHN BRIGHT'S LAST ADDRESS.—On the 30th October John Bright was entertained by his friends and admirers in Dublin at a banquet. In his address, besides advocating the Reform principles which have made him so famous, he considered the unfortunate condition of the Irish people, and advocated conciliation by Great Britain. He reflected the policy of England of sending troops to America to fight the Fenians, as being of the same character as Lord North's policy of sending troops to fight during the Revolutionary war. He said that America was now the land of the Irishman's dearest hopes, and the one in which a great part of the suffering people of Ireland had found a happy home.

Passengers per steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz:

Mrs Lister, V Espinosa, [illegible] and family, L Travis and wife, T Rodriguez, A M Miller, B Crowther, J B Landon, M De Nena, J T Mallet, and M Bandy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Secretary of Treasury.

No New Financial Policy.

Prosperous Fiscal Year.

Fessenden's Radical Speech.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Empress Carlotta is Seriously Ill.

Liverpool Markets, &c.

Washington, Nov. 28.—President Johnson has determined to restore to Louisiana her statue of Washington.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving day was generally observed. All the public offices were closed. The weather was delightful.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the National Finances has been completed and printed for distribution to the country on the day of its presentation to Congress. The views which it will present will not be new, in so far as a line of financial policy will be laid down. Yet the resumé on the facts and figures will show the National Financial situation to be in a much more flattering condition than at the opening of the first session of the 39th Congress, or at the close of the fiscal year on June 30th, 1865. Coming report will show that the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, was one of great prosperity.

The balance in the Treasury on that day stood as follows: Cash on hand June 30th, 1865, $858,309 15; cash on hand June 30th, 1866, $130,869,815 19, a net gain of $11,981,156,604. The gold on hand was not estimated at a currency value, or else the balance would have exceeded $150,000,000. The receipts and expenditures for the years 1865-66 and the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, are as follows: receipts from customs in gold, $179,046,630 64; from public bonds $665,031 03; from direct tax, $197,475,412; from the internal revenue, $309,226,812 87; from miscellaneous sources, $65,125,966 46. The total receipts from all sources are $556,039,195 06. This revenue, it is believed, exceeds in amount that of any other nation on the globe for the same period.

Expenditures, civil, foreign and miscellaneous, $41,049,965 96; Indians and pensions, $16,253,300 44; war, $284,449,701 82; navy, $435,196,322; interest, $133,074,737 27. Total, $51,834,733,770.

Total receipts, $55,603,919 50; total expenditures, $518,347,337 70. Excess of receipts, $3,769,185,736. This excess of receipts all occurred during the last few months of the fiscal year, and is not a fair criterion of the ability of the Government to liquidate its debts. For instance, the war expense for the quarter ending September 30, 1865, were $165,000,000, but during the quarter ending June 30, 1865, they were but $120,000,000.

The balance in the treasury on June 30th, 1865, was but $858,30915. The year ending December 31st, 1865, showed a deficiency in the treasury of $619,000,000, but six months from this time, June 30th, 1866, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly $37,000,000.

The estimates of the war debt for expenditures for the coming fiscal year would be nearly $240,000,000 less than for 1865 were it not for the equalizing bounty bill passed at the last session, but the revenue from all sources for the next fiscal year is estimated by the Secretary in the neighborhood of $600,000,000. The full expenditures for the next fiscal year is estimated at within $350,000,000 interest on the matured debt and a fair sum for a sinking fund.

The Secretary's report will also state that under the law of Congress the treasury has withdrawn from circulation the past six months the limit of ten millions of paper money. The total amount of United States legal tender notes in circulation is therefore $386,000,000. The most important and gratifying fact of the report will be in the reduction of the public debt. It will be shown that the public debt has been reduced during the past twelve months nearly $200,000,000. The actual figures of the reduction are $193,837,721. Seven millions of compound interest notes, legal tenders, for their face, have been cancelled, and the temporary loans reduced $9,000,000.

The full amount of currency authorized for National Banks has been issued, which with the United States notes gives a circulating medium of $700,000,000, not including the fractional currency. On the first of last November the total including the fractional currency, amounted to $73,421,903,826, and $95,000,000 of authorized National Banks' notes remained unissued.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not present in this report what may be called strictly a new plan for a returning to specie payments. He has changed none of the views which he maintained in his last report, and which were enunciated in the Fort Wayne speech. He believes that the Secretary of the Treasury should have the power to control the currency to the extent of being authorized, at his discretion, to sell bonds bearing interest not exceeding six per cent., and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interests of the Government for the purpose of retiring all United States notes. He will ask Congress to authorize a long five per cent. bond to be exempt from tax in which to fund the obligations that are soon to mature.

He will lay great stress on the question of urging Congress to adopt at an early day a fixed policy of contraction which, when adopted, will cause the business of the country to gravitate to it so that specie payments may be reached without a great diminution of the revenue or a wide spread financial panic. He does not propose to state any definite time for the resumption of specie payments, but believes that, with a proper system, it can be attained with the retirement of over $300,000,000 of United States notes. It will be shown by the figures above given by the Secretary that the Government is on the high road of prosperity in reducing the national debt, and the treasury will cling to the simple and experienced policy of liquidating the debt by keeping the national revenue above the national expenditures. To this end a draft of a bill prepared by Mr. Wells, the special revenue Commissioner, will be submitted with the report at some future day, proposing an equalization in internal taxation and a modification of the existing tariff. Important reference will also be made to the new cotton tax of three cents per pound imposed the last session. In 1867 and 1868 $830,000,000 of seven-thirty notes fall due. A large amount of the first series are now being funded in five-twenty bonds. Improvements in the National banking system will be suggested and urged.

New York, Nov. 28.—There was a large assemblage at the Union League Club House in honor of Senator Fessenden, of Maine, the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of Congress. The leading Republicans of New York were present, together with Senators and Representatives from all parts of the country, en route to Washington, and other distinguished visitors. Senator Fessenden was introduced by John Jay, Esq., who alluded in complimentary terms to the distinguished part borne by the Senator from Maine in preparing the measure which had been so emphatically sustained in the recent elections. He also referred to the supposed attempt of the President to create a disturbance with foreign powers for the purpose of overturning in some degree the verdict of the people upon his course in domestic affairs. Mr. Jay thanked God that the Senate of the United States was the constitutional arbiter of our foreign affairs, and he trusted that there was to be no departure from our policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Mexico.

Mr. Fessenden said that he had joined with his colleagues of the Reconstruction Committee in presenting certain measures to the country as the policy of Congress.

As to the President's policy, he had always held the opinion Mr. Johnson had no right to any policy at all in the matter of reconstruction, but whether he had or not, it was evident that the country had sustained the policy of Congress, and had put down that of the President.

He (Fessenden) was surprised to see an attempt now being made by the leading Republican journals in New York to get up a compromise after the battle had been fought and the victory won. He referred to the policy of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. He had always supposed that when a case had been submitted to the jury and judgment rendered, it was no time for either party to be talking of compromise. In the present case judgment had been rendered and its execution was ready to be issued. He did not know how much further the people were ready to go. He knew they would go to whatever length might be necessary to secure the human equality of human rights in all parts of the country. They might go so far as his honorable friend, Mr. Jay, had already gone. He hoped they would not barter anything away to secure that which was right in itself. They demanded absolute security for the future. After that was established by a Constitutional Amendment and placed beyond doubt or cause, it would be time enough to talk about universal amnesty. On the subject of foreign policy, Mr. Fessenden said that it made little difference what the President or Secretary of State were about. If they were doing right they would be sustained, if they were doing wrong they could harm nobody but themselves. Mr. Fessenden's remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Senators Grimes, of Iowa, Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, Hon Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts and Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, were successively called on and responded briefly, after which a collation was served and the assemblage dispersed.

Baltimore, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving day was more generally observed than ever before. Business was entirely suspended.

Louisville, Nov. 29.—Calhoun Benham, formerly United States District Attorney for California, took the amnesty oath before the United States Court, here, to-day.

Vicksburg, Nov. 29.—Passed up: Glasgow at 4 A. M. Lady Gay and John Kilgour at 2 P. M. River rising.

Boston, Nov 29.—Gen Banks was honored with a fete by the citizens of Malden prior to his departure for Washington.

Halifax, Nov. 29.—Gov. Ord, of Bermuda, has been appointed Governor of the British East India possessions with his headquarters at Singapore. He leaves here for England by the steamship Africa.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—Mr. Darcy McGee will not leave for England as soon as was intended. He remains to attend the Cabinet councils which will probably be held here in view of the preparations for the Fenian trials.

The Bedford Water Police will go to the frontier armed with Spencer rifles. Regular troops will also be sent there shortly.

BY THE CABLE.

London, Nov. 29.—The Americans resident in this city gave a banquet to-day as an observance of the National Thanksgiving. There was quite a large attendance, and after appropriate religious ceremony, the customary edibles, consequent to American thanksgiving dinners were heartily discussed. Patriotic speeches were made, most of which referred in fitting terms to the great future of their native land under blessings of peace.

London, Nov. 29.—The steamship Union, from New York the 17th instant, has arrived in the Thames.

London, Nov. 29, noon.—Consols opened at 89¾ for money.

London, Nov. 29—noon.—The opening prices of American stocks are as follows: 5.20's, 70¼; Illinois central shares 77; Erie Railroad shares 47.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.—The steamship Columbia, from New Orleans, has arrived.

Liverpool, Nov. 29, noon.—Cotton; the market is steady; the sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling Uplands 14⅛d.

Liverpool, Nov. 29, noon.—Breadstuffs; the market is easier. Corn has declined to 38s. 9d. per quarter for Mixed Western.

Liverpool, Nov. 29—evening.—The provisions market is steady; tallow is firmer and tending upwards.

Liverpool, Nov. 29—evening.—The petroleum market is quiet; refined is quoted at 1s 6d.

Liverpool, Nov. 29—evening.—The cotton market is easier although not quotably changed. The sales to-day foot up 8000 bales, Middling Uplands closed at 14⅛d.

Liverpool, Nov. 29—evening.—Breadstuffs—the market remains quiet and easier.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—It is stated in official quarters that an early peace will be satisfactorily arranged between the Spanish Government and the allied Governments of Chili and Peru.

Paris, Nov. 29.—It is announced that the illness of the Empress Carlotta has assumed a more serious aspect, and fears are entertained that it will soon prove fatal.

Paris, Nov. 29.—It is now announced that the Emperor Maximilian is expected to arrive here early in December.

Dublin, Nov. 29.—Throughout Ireland the British officials continue to make arrests of persons supposed to be interested in the Fenian movement.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—It is semi-officially stated that there is no truth in the report that troops are being concentrated in Gallacia.

Southampton, Nov. 29.—The steamship Hansa, from New York the 17th, arrived here to-day and sailed for Bremen.

Bremen, Nov. 29.—The steamship Borussia, from New York on the 17th, has arrived and sailed again for Hamburg.

SPAIN.—Spain is on the verge of a revolution, if one has not already broken out. The reported insurrection at Barcelona appears to have been premature, but it cannot long have anticipated the event, for every dispatch brings news of some new complication. Spain will never more be quiet so long as a Bourbon sits on the throne. A Bourbon never forgets anything nor never learns anything. Experience is lost upon him, and the reigning family of Spain is not a step in advance of the seventeenth century.

Superstition and ignorance prevail all through the Spanish nation. It is but recently that railroads and telegraphs, and other modern civilizers have been introduced. We are told that the poor classes regard as luxuries what the poor of other nations regard as necessaries. The Queen does not dare go abroad except with armed guards, and instead of conciliating the people, she incenses them still more by injudicious and by arrogant acts. To us it matters little whether Spain is in war or peace, save as it affects Cuba.

The American people have long had an eye on the "ever faithful isle." A revolution would afford them an opportunity to "acquire" it not to be disregarded.—*Flake's Bulletin.*

Important Decision.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS SUSPENDED BY WAR—THE EXISTENCE OF WAR DEFINED.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 16.]

An important decision has just been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland, by Judge Giles, in the case of the Jackson Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., against James A. Stewart.

This was an action on a bill of exchange drawn in Memphis, in February, 1861, at sixty days, on James A. Stewart, payable at the Farmers' and Planters' Bank in Baltimore, and accepted by Stewart, but protested for non-payment April 26, 1866.

Plea, statute of limitations.

Replications—1st. That war existed when the cause of action accrued, and that three years had not elapsed between the close of the war and the commencement of the suit. 2d. That the President of the United States declared war against Tennessee by his proclamation of August 16th, 1861, which war continued until, by proclamation of the President, of June 13, 1865, Tennessee was restored to the Union, and that the intervals of time which elapsed from the maturity of the bill to the beginning of the war, and from the close of the war to the commencement of this suit, did not together amount to three years.

To these replications a general demurrer was filed by defendant.

After full argument, the court, Judge Giles, decided as follows:

Unquestionably in this case *lex fori* prevails, and not *lex loci contractus*; hence the court will apply the law of Maryland, which requires suit to be brought within three years. 1st Maryland code, article 57, sections 1 and 2.

In the law there are certain specified exceptions provided for, but it is a mistake to suppose that exceptions may not arise other than those mentioned in the statute. The law always supposes the existence of a party in being capable of suing; and if, when the cause of action accrues, there is no such party capable of suing, limitations do not begin to run until such a party comes into being. Hence, if war had existed at the time the cause of action accrued, limitations would not have begun to run against plaintiff's claim until the war ended.

On the 7th of September, 1861, this court decided that the President of the United States had the right by proclamation to recognize the existence of a state of war; and that the war, from and after the date of such proclamation, existed between the States mentioned in the proclamation and the rest of the United States. Also, that the late war, when so declared and recognized by the President's proclamation, became a civil war, and imposed upon both belligerants all the rights and consequences of such a war. This was one of the earliest decisions in regard to our late civil war, and the principles then enunciated have since been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the prize cases—2 Black, 635.

The justices of that court were unanimous as to all the consequences which resulted from a state of civil war; but the three dissenting judges were of opinion that the war began only after the proclamation of the President of August 16, 1861, passed in pursuance of power conferred upon him by the act of July 13, 1861.

As regards the State of Tennessee, there can be no doubt that war existed in consequence of the proclamation of the President of August 16, 1861, and not before, as that State was not included in the previous proclamations.

It is a well-settled principle that contracts made before war are only suspended by the war, whereas contracts made during the war are void. This principle is fully recognized by the Supreme Court in regard to our late civil war.

In ancient times private property of alien enemies, and debts of every kind, were confiscated to the State.

Happily all this has been changed in modern times, and now, while contracts made during war between alien enemies are absolutely void, being against public policy, private interests are protected and *bona fide* contracts made before the breaking out of a war are suspended during its existence, but revive at its termination. To the honor of the United States and Great Britain be it said that these rights have always been respected by them.

It has been repeatedly decided by both State and Federal courts that where, by a legislative enactment, parties are prevented from prosecuting their claims, the interval during which such prevention lasts is not to be counted as part of the time allowed by the statute of limitations. Now, the power to make war and peace is, by the Constitution of the United States, delegated exclusively to the Federal Government; and, as, during the war, the plaintiff, being a corporation of the State of Tennessee, had no right to bring suit against the defendant, who was a citizen of Maryland. The Maryland statute of limitations was suspended during such period. The general rule unquestionably is, that where the statute of limitation has once begun to run, no subsequent disability will arrest it.

But we have already seen that a legislative enactment suspends the running of the statute, and the same result follows from the declaration of war by the supreme power of the land. For it is a well recognized principle of the law of nations that the right of a creditor to sue for the recovery of his debt is not extinguished by the war; it is only suspended during the war, and revives in full force on the restoration of peace.

A war, then, having certainly existed between Tennessee and the Federal Government, from the President's proclamation of August 16, 1861, and which, although a civil war, yet, according to the decision of the Supreme Courts in the prize cases, carried with it all the consequences and disabilities of a public war, it follows, therefore, that the plaintiff in this case could have instituted no proceedings in this court until peace was proclaimed by the President's proclamation of June 13, 1865.

This suspension being by the exercise of the paramount authority of the government, cannot be held to work a forfeiture of the plaintiff's cause of action, but that his right to sue, suspended by the war, revived when it ceased. And as it has not been three years from the maturity of the cause of action to the commencement of the war, and from the termination of the war to the commencement of the suit, this suit is not barred by limitations, and the demurrer is therefore overruled.

The case being then by agreement, submitted to the court, judgment was given for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim, together with interest from the 26th of April, 1861, to the 16th of August, 1861, and from the 13th of June, 1865, to date; no interest being allowed for the time during which the war lasted.

THE TAX ON COTTON.—A powerful Southern interest is at work in this city at present, with a view of working up a public sentiment in favor of Congress repealing the tax on cotton. The Chamber of Commerce are to have a special meeting on Thursday, to receive a report from the special committee they appointed some time since to consider the expediency of forwarding a memorial to Washington on the subject. It is understood that several M. C.'s will be present. It is claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury is in favor of the speedy abrogation of the tax.—*Cor. Phila. Ledger.*

Important from Mexico—Maximilian Still at Orizaba—The Capture of Jalapa by the Liberal Forces—Opinions of the Mexican People.

[From Last Evening's Times.]

The steamship Alliance, Captain George Staples, arrived at this port from Vera Cruz this morning. She brings Mexican dates to the 25th instant.

Maximilian was still at Orizaba. Our correspondent informs us that he has been residing at that place for the last three weeks, but only as a private gentleman, and not exercising any of the functions of office.

Marshal Bazaine is at the City of Mexico. The French now hold that place, Puebla, Orizava and Vera Cruz, using Cordova as an outpost, while they are fortifying Orizava, an impregnable stronghold, and also using Paseo del Macho as an outpost for Vera Cruz. They hold no other possessions in Mexico.

It is rumored that the Church party have offered to raise six millions of dollars if Maximilian will consent to remain.

There was a report at Vera Cruz that Maximilian's baggage had arrived at that port, and that he was expected to follow in a few days, but it lacks confirmation. On the contrary our correspondent says there is very little doubt among those best informed in Mexican affairs, that Maximilian has made up his mind to remain, and that he was influenced in forming this determination by information recently received, the purport of which has not yet transpired.

Our correspondent is positive in stating that an American protectorate by the United States Government would be hailed by the people of Mexico as the commencement of better days. So great has become their belief in its efficacy, that they regard it as the only solution of their difficulties.

On Tuesday, the 6th of November, the Liberal army moved in large and overwhelming force upon Jalapa, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by Imperial, Mexican and Austrian troops. The cannonading continued for several days at intervals. The Mexican Imperial troops deserted to the Liberal army, and the Imperial troops were driven to the Cathedral, where they were cut off from supplies of food and water.

The cannonading was distinctly heard for over fifty miles.

The final attack upon the city was made upon the 11th inst., *à la mode de Americano*, that is, making holes through the walls of the houses, three or four feet thick, passing across the streets to each new block of houses, with shouts of *Viva la Republica*, when the Imperial forces surrendered as prisoners of war and were so respected.

On the 11th, Col. Dupan and 1000 troops arrived at San Bartolomo, en route to Jalapa, but hearing of the surrender, returned to Paso del Macho and Orizava.

There were some Americans engaged in the attack on Jalapa. The total losses are estimated at from thirty to forty.

The Alliance brought dispatches for the French and American Consuls at this port, but their contents are unknown.

The Manhattan, from New York, having to ride three days quarantine at Havana, had not arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th.

Andrew Brockman, one of the victims of the Indian massacre at New Ulm Mountain, in 1863, has arrived at St. Louis. He experienced the tortures of seeing his wife and four children murdered, and was then horribly mutilated; his tongue cut out, hamstring severed, his fingers cut, his hands maimed, his scalp torn reeking from his head, which had previously been perforated with three bullets; but despite these wounds the unfortunate man survived, and was carried to Salt Lake City, where he remained in hospital for three years.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Last evening "Leah" was presented with every requisite attention to scenery, costume and accessories, to a house that was not more select than appreciative. The fact is, this play has never been produced to unmoved audiences, and the success of the new version was no exception to the experience of its older self. *Leah*, in her new garb—and with words which, although embodying the same despair, she has not been accustomed to utter on the American stage—still centres within herself the sympathy and pity of the spectator.

As "Leah" is likely to run through several representations, we may have a more particular notice to give of it. For the present, we will only say that the cast is notably excellent. Mrs. Chanfrau as the *Forsaken*—Mrs. Nellie Taylor as *Old Elise*—Mr. Carden as the *Schoolmaster*—Mr. Bradley as *Father Lorenz*—Mr. Davenport as *Herman*—Mr. Fiske in the laughable character of the *Barber*, and Mr. Parsloe as *Jacob*, offered a reasonable guarantee that both the pathetic and the lively passages will be rendered with effect.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Zoe takes her benefit to-night. The romantic and musical drama of "Massaniello" is what she offers as a *quid pro quo* for the patronage of her admirers. "Massaniello" is one of the best plays of its class, and abounds in dashing music and brawny dramatic action. Zoe deserves a crowded house. She is one of the most supple pantomimists we know of, and her "dumb show" has a fair infusion of originality about it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It must not be forgotten that this is the night fixed for the benefit of the Hanlon Brothers—confessedly the first acrobats on the continent. A number of new and startling feats is promised. Among these, we notice a feat, never before attempted, we believe, by other performers—a double *backward* somersault by Edward, from Thomas Hanlon's shoulders to the ground, he alighting on his feet. The double *forward* somersault has often been done, but that announced by the Hanlons to-night stands alone in this category of acrobatic triumphs.

Besides the main performance, an agreeable incident of the entertainment will be the distribution, to the audience, of one thousand *cartes de visite* of the Brothers. We have our own opinion, by the way, of the sufficiency of this number. The Hanlon benefit should and must be a rouser.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Further Awards of Premiums at the Fair.

FINE ARTS.

Water colors—Mrs. H. Lawrence, New Orleans.

Copperplate engraving—Jno. Douglass, New Orleans.

Lithography—J. Boehler, New Orleans.

Lithography in color—J. Hanlon, Phila.

Porcelain printing — Reichman, New Orleans.

Crayon drawing—R. Persac, New Orleans, and Ella Moss, recommended.

Crayon stump drawing—A. Persac, New Orleans.

Pastels drawing—Pauline Coulon, New Orleans.

Colored crayon drawing — Louise Cornig, New Orleans.

Pencil figures — Mrs. Lawrence, New Orleans.

Gilding on glass—J. A. Belknap, New Orleans.

Drawings with pen — George Soule, New Orleans, and Alice Moss, New Orleans, recommended.

Architectural drawing—James Freret, New Orleans.

Penmanship—W. Small, 15 years of age, [illegible] to Chas. Helling, 14 years, and A. T. Sullivan, recommended.

Model of ship—Alexander Hill, New Orleans.

Musical engravings—Mrs. Wehroman, New Orleans.

Paper designs — Miss Mollie Keener, of Mobile.

Model steam propeller—H. Renyson, New Orleans.

Gold watch movement—H. Gessler, New Orleans.

Southern landscape in oil—F. Wagner, New Orleans.

Animal painting in oil—E. F. Nichols, New Orleans.

Cabinet head in oil—R. Clague, New Orleans.

Head, life size, in oil—R. Geimshwinds, New Orleans.

Composition in oil—F. Bernard, New Orleans.

Landscape in water colors—R. Persac, New Orleans.

Composition in water colors — R. Persac, New Orleans.

The Ball of Vigilant Fire Company No. 3.—The ballgiven at the Mechanics' Institute by the members of Vigilant Fire Company No. 3 was a brilliant affair. The youth and beauty of the Second and Third Districts was well represented, and our gallant friends of No. 3 ought to feel proud of their success.

The Concert at the Mechanics' Institute.—The concert and musical soiree given by the Society St. Cecile, at the Mechanics' Institute, Wednesday evening, was finely attended notwithstanding the rain, and proved highly entertaining. There were about a dozen lady performers, all of whom acquitted themselves so well that we will not select any names for mention. The gentlemen assistants also acquitted themselves handsomely. The air from *Il Trovatore* was one of the gems of the entertainment. The instrumental music was capital.

Benefits.—Mrs. Chanfrau had a capital benefit at the Varieties last night. The charming Zoe takes hers at the St. Charles this evening, and the wonderful Hanlons theirs at the Academy, also, to-night.

Thanksgiving Day. — Yesterday being set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, but little business transpired in the Courts. There were the usual ceremonies in the Churches.

Larceny of Knives.—Washington Spellman, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two dozen knives from E. Finnigan.

Drowned.—The Coroner was notified yesterday evening, that an unknown white boy, about twelve years old, had been found drowned in the new Basin. The inquest had not been commenced last evening.

Alleged Arson.—Geo. Asoty has been arrested, charged with arson, in an attempt to burn the steam tug Spy, Wednesday night. The grounds for the accusation have not been made known.

Police Review.—Orders have been given by the Chief of Police for all the police of the city to assemble at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and proceed to the Place d'Armes for the purpose of a general review and inspection at 3 o'clock. The police by the way present a decidedly military aspect in their new uniform.

Recorder Letten's Court.—The case of one Jules, colored, charged with cutting Levi Jefferson, colored, was continued.

Important from Washington.

The *Crescent*, of yesterday, has the following special dispatches from Washington:

The proposed amendment for the popular election of President and Senators will be equivalent to a flank movement.

It is stated that a Cabinet meeting was to be held on Thursday, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Seward's dispatch to the United States Minister in France.

The Administration first heard of Napoleon's breach of his agreement to withdraw his troops from Mexico this month, whereupon Mr. Seward immediately telegraphed to Minister Bigelow for information.

After inquiry from the Minister, he officially corroborated the intelligence already forwarded to Mr. Seward.

A dispatch was read in a full Cabinet meeting, and met with a refusal on the part of the United States to accede to the determination of Napoleon, with a statement that further instructions would be sent to Minister Campbell, directing him to form an alliance with President Juarez, for the purpose of prosecuting our policy as remodelled.

All the prominent Louisiana Radicals who are here have united in a grand memorial to Congress for a complete change in the State government. The document is expected here to-morrow, signed by Mike Hahn and others.

Minister Montholon's family have left for the West, and intend visiting New Orleans.

Dispatches received at the British Legation describe the Fenian outbreak in Ireland as portentous. The wildest agitation prevails in London.

The Mexican Question.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—About the middle of October the French Minister of State addressed this government, proposing a change in the programme agreed on in June last between the American Minister and Baron De l'Huys for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico. Instead of removing them in detachments, commencing in November and ending in six months, it was proposed that they should all be removed in one body, on or about the first of January. The government reported through Minister Bigelow, that it adhered to the original understanding made in June, and hoped that there would not delay in the sailing of the first detachment during the present month. On Monday last the Marquis De Montholon communicated to Mr Seward a dispatch from his government, instructing him that Napoleon desired more time for a general evacuation, and proposing to defer it for four months. The president, after due consideration with the cabinet, directed Mr Seward to reply to the French Minister, that the government saw no good reason for accepting any change, but insisting on the contrary on the terms communicated by Mr. Bigelow on June 6 last being fully carried out. These terms were proposed wholly by the French Minister at that time, and were accepted without modification by this government. This construction was communicated to-day to the marquis. The government has unofficial information that a part of the detachment of French troops did sail from Western Mexico about the 1st of November. The above, derived from responsible sources, after careful inquiry, will be found to be correct.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On the 10th inst., Mr. B. R. Limon, of Grappe's Bluff, about 20 miles from this place, when on a deer hunting at night, was accidentally killed by Mr. Offer Vascocu. The deceased received 29 buck shots along the body and his horse about 11, this causing the instant death of the former. The parties were considered as bosom friends, and the accident is to be regretted.

Mr. Ower Vascocu surrendered voluntarily to the authorities and after examination was discharged.—*Natchitoches Times*, 14.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1866.

The general market has evinced very little activity, the movement being restricted by the fact that several of the business houses were closed on account of its being Thanksgiving day. Sugar and Molasses have been quiet, but firm, and Western Produce has exhibited about the usual vitality; while operations in our leading staple have disclosed only moderate animation, the sales at the close comprising only 1,500 bales at prices indicating a softening tendency.

The movement in the Coin market has been of a trifling character throughout the day—Gold opened this morning at 141⅛ against 141¾ to 142, the closing rates last evening, and nothing transpiring to stimulate the demand, it closed at about 141⅛ to 142. The Board of Brokers held only one session to-day, at which $200 sold at 141¼. Out-doors the transactions included $21,000 (1000 and 20,000) at 141⅛, and $1000 at 141¾. Nothing has been reported in Silver.

Foreign Exchange has exhibited little movement. The Banks being closed at an early hour there was little opportunity afforded to effect negotiations. The only sales of Sterling reported, was £2000 A1 at 151¾. The same rates were refused for other bills of a like character. In France we noticed a sale of 15,000 A1 commercial at 3 70. The business has been too limited to admit of regular quotations, which we accordingly omit.

There was nothing of moment done in Domestic Exchange. The Banks checked on New York in the early part of the day, for some small amounts, at ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount. The offerings of Commercial were light, and the only sale reported was $10,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent discount.

In Stocks we noticed sales at the Board of 50 shares Bank of New Orleans at $41, and 25 Citizens' Bank at $155 50. Outdoors, 300 shares Louisiana State Bank sold at $34. City Bonds were quiet, and the only transaction reported in Uncurrent Money was $500 State Treasury notes at 96c per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 29, 1866.

COTTON—The movement to-day has been of a restricted character, many of the principal houses being closed in honor of its being Thanksgiving day. These factors, who uncovered their samples, appeared anxious to sell, and even generally disposed to submit to concessions, while the inquiry on the part of buyers was chiefly confined to those who had unexecuted orders to fill, the majority holding aloof in anticipation of further depreciation. Under these circumstances the rates were confined to 1500 bales, twelve brokers participating in the business. Prices evinced a declining tendency, some of the lots sold, especially those of inferior quality, indicating a quotable falling off, but not to such an extent as to require a change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 27 to 29c, Good Ordinary 30 to 31, Low Middling 32 to 33, and Middling 34 to 35c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,083
Received to-day	4,5[illegible]
Received previously	201,[illegible]—206,197
	3[illegible],579
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	124,808
Stock on hand	181,771

There were not any clearances of Cotton to-day.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since our review of yesterday comprise 144 hhds Sugar, 526 bbls and 35 half-bbls Molasses, part by the Opelousas Railroad, but mostly from the upper coast. The market has exhibited increased animation to-day. There was a better and more general demand, both for Sugar and Molasses, and prices for the former are stiffer, while those for the latter have advanced 2½c per gallon. The sales embraced 350 hhds Sugar and 525 bbls Molasses, in various lots, at the following prices:

SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
Inferior	8¼@8¾ ₩ lb	Inferior	—@— ₩ gal
Common	9½@9¾ ₩ lb	Common	50@52 ₩ gal
Fair	9¾@— ₩ lb	Fair	—@55 ₩ gal
Good Fair	9¾@— ₩ lb	Good	—@58 ₩ gal
Fully Fair	10¼@10¾ ₩ lb	Prime	64@65 ₩ gal
Prime	11@11⅛ ₩ lb	Choice	67½@70 ₩ gal
Choice	12@— ₩ lb		
Seconds	10¼@11 ₩ lb		
Yellow Clar.	11¾ ₩ lb		
L. Yel. Clar.	12¼@— ₩ lb		
White do	12½@13 ₩ lb		

TOBACCO—There was some looking around on foreign account but without resulting in any sales. Factors refuse to make the concessions sought for by buyers. A few hhds were taken for baling and for the city trade at full prices. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote: Selected Lugs and Low Leaf at 5c per lb; Fair Leaf at 10¼c.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—There was an active demand throughout the general market to-day, and the lower grades of Flour were very firm. Corn ruled at previous figures, Oats and Bran exhibited a further improvement, while Hay, being in large supply, remains unchanged. In Provisions we noticed some little demand, and few sales were effected, but not to any great extent. For the detailed particulars, however, of the day's business, we would refer our readers to the annexed remarks:

FLOUR—An active demand prevailed at full prices for the lower qualities. The sales of the various grades posted up fully 4500 bbls, divided as follows: 100 Common at $7 75, 100 Unbranded at $9, 250 Superfine at $10 25, 150 Choice do at $10 50, 200 and 100 Single Extra at $10 75, 200 and 140 do at $11, 100 and 150 do at $11 25, 300 on its merits at $11 50, 50 Double Extra at $12 25, 100 do at $12 50, 100 do at $12 75, 100 and 100 do at $13, 100 Treble do at $13 50, 800 do at —, 500 Treble Extra at $14, 500 do at the same, 260 do at $14 12½, and 100 do at $14 25 per bbl.

CORN—Prices show no change, and with a good demand the sales embraced about 3350 sacks, in lots, at $1 35 for Mixed, and $1 37½ per bushel for White.

OATS—The supply is light, and holders are obtaining advanced rates. To-day about 1000 sacks changed hands at 70c per bushel.

BRAN—The stock on hand is only moderate, and we noticed an improvement of about 5c per 100 lbs with sales of some 2500 sacks, including 1700, in lots, at $1 40, and 650 at $1 45 per 100 lbs.

HAY—There is a large supply on hand, and it is held at $29 for Prime St. Louis, and $27 50 per ton for Prime Ohio River. There were sales to-day of 200 bales Fair St. Louis at $28 per ton.

PORK—The market continues dull at $24 for new, and $26 per bbl for old heavy Mess. Dealers are obtaining $25 for the former and $26 50 for the latter.

BACON—We noticed some little demand, resulting in sales of 12 casks Shoulders at 13¾c, and 20 casks of Ribbed Sides at 14c. Clear do is held at 15¾c per lb, Dry Salted Shoulders at 10c per lb.

LARD—A fair demand prevailed for Prime in tierces, and we heard of sales of about 165 tierces, including 40 at 14c, and 125 at 13¾c per lb. Kegs will not bring over 14¾c per lb.

STAR CANDLES—The supply is light and the demand only moderate; the last sales were made at 13¾c per lb for Sheaffer's 12 oz.

LEATHER—We quote Hemlock sole at 40c. Oak do 50 to 52c, Harness 52 to 60c, Texas rough at 18 to 20c per lb, and Calf skins $40 to $80 per dozen.

BALE ROPE—The market is quiet, and we have heard of only a few sales at 12½ to 13c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are supplying the demand at 32c in rolls, and 33c per yard in bales. Sales from first hands are being made at 31c for the former, and 32c per yard for the latter.

SALT—There is but little Turks' Island in the market, and the late storms will prevent new arrivals for some time hence. Liverpool shows little or no alteration, and we now quote it at $2 30 to $2 60 for Fine, and $2 20 to $2 50 for Coarse, in warehouse; and $2 65 for the former, and $2 per sack for the latter in cargo. There were sales at auction to-day of 700 sacks from store at $1 70 per sack.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice Western Butter is scarce at 30 to 35c, do Northern is scarce and in demand at 40 to 45c. Western Cheese is in fair supply and command 17c; skimmed do at 15c, Cream or Factory at 20 to 22c, still do at 30 to 32, English Dairy at 22 to 21c, and Pine Apple at 30 to 35c per lb.

RICE—There is no variation in the market. The stock of Louisiana is heavy and the demand firm at 9½ to 12c per lb; that of India is small and is held at the same figures.

IRON COTTON TIES—The stock on hand is limited and the demand very active at 11 to 12c per lb.

WOOL—The market is nearly as quite bare of washed, which is in request, and will command 35 to 45c per lb. There have been sales, recently of 15,000 lbs Louisiana and Texas, one-half washed, at 35c and 3000 do. washed at 45c per lb.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 40 to $2 75 in sacks, and $2 80 to $3 in barrels. Onions at $2 60 to $2 80 in the former, and $3 to $3 25 in the latter; Eggs at $30 to $33; Green Apples at $2 50 to $4 per bbl; Cabbages at $11 to $16 per crate; large Chickens at $10 to $11, small do $5 to $6; Turkeys at $20 to $21; and Geese at $10 to $12 per dozen.

NAVAL STORES—The market is nearly bare, and prices continue to rule in favor of holders, we now quote Common Rosin at $4 10 to $5 25, No. 2 do at $6 50, and No. 1 do at $8 75 to $9 50 per bbl. Spirits of Turpentine at 85c per gallon.

GUNNY BAGS—There is little or no movement. The last sales reported were at 28c apiece.

OILS—There is some demand, and we quote Linseed at $1 80 to $1 90, Cotton Seed, crude, at $1 75 to $1 80, and do. Refined $1 50 to $1 60.

MALT—The last sale reported was at $1 75 per lb for Choice Canada.

HOPS—There is a very good demand for the new crop at 65 to 70c per lb. Bavarian is scarce at 80c per lb.

WHISKY—There is only a retail business being carried on at $2 30 to $2 40 per gallon for Western Rectified, while Louisiana is selling by the quantity at $1 90, and in small parcels at $2 per gallon.

COFFEE—The total direct imports, from the close of the war to the 1st of July, 41,055 bags. Since the 1st of July, direct, 12,850 bags, Arrived this week 4100 bags. Stock in first hands 5035 bags. Dealers are supplying the trade at 19¾c, gold, and 28¾c currency for Prime Rio.

BEANS—There is some demand for Western at $6 to $7 per bbl, while Northern are very much in request at $10 to $13 per bbl.

FREIGHTS—There is very little disengaged coastwise tonnage on the berth. The offerings for shipment are quite free, and the rates are very firm. They are 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York; $1 per bbl for Flour, and 7c per gallon for Molasses. Steam for Boston 1⅝c for Cotton; $1 12½ for Flour, and 7c for Molasses. Sail for New York and Boston ¾ to ⅞c for Cotton, 75 to 80c for Flour, and $2 for Molasses. Sail for Liverpool ⅜ to 9-16d for Cotton; 1¾c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 30, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 38 Hogs.
Sold: 231 Texas and 12 Western Beeves, 44 Hogs and [illegible] Sheep.
Stock on Sale: 135 Texas and 18 Western Beeves, 210 Calves and Yearlings, 641 Hogs, 3416 Sheep and 64 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb head	35 — [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	20 00 [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	10 00 [illegible]
Western Hogs, ₩ lb gross	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, by lots, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ₩ head	1 50 [illegible]
Creole Sheep, ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows 1st class ₩ head	100 00 [illegible]
Milch Cows 2d quality, ₩ head	50 00 [illegible]
Yearlings, ₩ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	17 [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, November 30, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, for Brashear City. I C Harris.
Steamer Sarah, Heathorn, for Mobile. Master.
Steamer Countess, Green, for Mobile. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Staples, from Vera Cruz 25th inst. to Perkins & Hersey—24 district 25.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins from Mobile.
Steamer Sarah, Heathorn, from Mobile—New Basin.
Ship Auguste (Bremen) Von Harten, from Bremen Sept 22, via Falmouth Oct 1st, to Mammy, L [illegible] to —M district 37.
Brig Ysabel[illegible], Oliver from Cienfuegos, in ballast, to Pita Bros—M district 35.
Schr Betty Botts, Howell, from Matanzas, to A H De Mesa—P T Z.

—STEAMBOATS—

Luminary, Tabor, from St Louis.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Victory, Hinckley, from Washington.
Carrie Poole, Aiosin, from Thibodeaux.
A O Brown, Stewart, from Fort Jackson.
Assur, Fortune, from Tchoupitoulas.
Marenta, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
Cirona, Pickett, from Washington.
Watson, Duvant, from St John Baptist.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Warrior, Follett from the Passes—Towed down and to sea on the 28th [illegible], ship [illegible], barks Capone, Sterritt and Edward, and [illegible]. 2 [illegible]—brought up ship Auguste and brig Ysabelita.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Canova, Elliott, at Boston from New Orleans, encountered a heavy blow in the Bay of Mexico, which caused the loss of [illegible] the 7th and 8th of Nov had a very heavy gale with a rough sea, which increased the leak to five inches per hour in a smooth sea. During the gale lost a [illegible].

The materials and part of cargo of bark Annie from New [illegible] the [illegible], reported as wrecked on the Bemmis, have been saved and taken to Nassau.

The steamship St Thomas, Cowell, 12 days out from New Orleans for Liverpool, put into Halifax 19th inst short of coal.

SPOKEN.

Nov 22d, in lat 38 10, lon 74 22, steamship Monterey, Edwards, from New York for New Orleans.

Nov [illegible], in lat 36 13, lon 73 36, ship G W Hynson, Snell, from Philadelphia for New Orleans.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Nov 24th—Sailed for New Orleans, steamships Havana, Whitman; Gen Meade, Holmes, and Montgomery, Fairclough.

Nov 21—Sailed for New Orleans, steamship Monterey, Edwards.

Gardner, Me, Nov 25—Sailed for Galveston, schr T J Hill, Baker.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Nassau, Nov 15—Arrived from New York, steamship Monticello, Capt Miller, to tow the ship John N Cushing to New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Auguste, from Bremen—164 passengers.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Ocean, (Bremen) Gordes, from Bremerhaven Sept 9th.
Ship Walsgriff, Mathews, from Liverpool Sept 21st, to Meeker, Knox & co.
Ship Lady Emily Peel, Penny, from Londonderry Sept 13th.
Ship Sorento, Wilson, from Havre Sept 29th, to master.
Ship Sweet Allen, Danneman from Liverpool Oct 11th, to J H Hanna—Cargo, [illegible] sks salt to J H Hanna.
Ship Gettysburg, Edge, 18 days from New York, to Lovell & Battey.
Ship Cambria, Harrington, from Ardrossan Oct 11th.
Ship John Sidney, Hall, from Liverpool Oct 6th, to G W Hynson & co.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Antwerp Oct 10th, to Ashbridge, Devan & co.
Ship Emma, Rich from Liverpool, to Ashbridge, Devan & co, with 1[illegible] passengers.
Brig Lady Mack, ——, from Havana.
Schr Island Belle, McConnell, 5 days from Havana, with a cargo of 182 hhds molasses, to E Trevigne.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Ship John Donou, ——, from ——.
Bark Alamo, Stricker, from Bremerhaven, since ordered to Galveston.

EXPORTS.

BRASHEAR CITY—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible].
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—15 bbls whisky 11 bbls sugar 16 sks coffee.
MOBILE—Per steamer Countess—19 bbls flour 3 bb's molasses 350 sks corn 10 hhds sugar and sundries.

IMPORTS.

VERA CRUZ—Per steamship Alliance—$52,5[illegible] in specie Cramer & co—$3601 do O B Graham & co—$1643 do M L Hamburger—$1000 do Etnell & Thomas—$[illegible] do Perkins & Hersey—Total, $59 [illegible].

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—92 bales cotton to J T Hardie & co—81 M McColl—8 Stewart, Hyde & co—[illegible] Jennings, Wicks & co—16 Campbell, Eckford & co—[illegible] W C Lipscomb—11 Walthall & co—11 Dennis & Lewis—8 H W Farley—3 Martin Hawthorn & co—2 Payne, Huntington & co—5 Banks, Loring & co—sundries to order—Total, 234 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—98 bales cotton to W Farley—6 Wolfe & Thompson—[illegible] Hersall, Gayle & co—[illegible] Hanson, Olcott & co—19 Banks Loring & co—[illegible] M Coll—15 Dennis & Lewis—3 Irwin & Leanong—[illegible] Dolson & Sanders—5 Gates, Gillespie & co—sundries to Stewart, Hyde & co—D Cave—T L Matthews—A D Orloff & co—M Kaufman—Total 2[illegible] bales cotton.

BREMEN—Per ship Auguste—7 sks and 5 bxs mdse to N Heerenbach & co—[illegible] baskets to W [illegible] — [illegible] Klumpp—8 pkgs crockery Hian & Pfeiffer—[illegible] pkgs to [illegible] — [illegible] J Dunbar—5[illegible] bxs wine [illegible] J P Higgins & co—5 bxs woolens J P Justus.

MATANZAS—Per schr Betty Botts—216 hhds, 14 tcs and 20 bbls mols sea A H De Mesa.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

W R Floyd, Manager; A D Bradley, Stage Manager.

A DECIDED SUCCESS!

This Evening and Every Night During the Week.

Will be presented the great emotional play of the NEW LEAH, being another adaptation from the same author, Augustin Daly Esq. of the famous Leah,

THE FORSAKEN.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau as the Jewish Maiden; supported by Messrs Carden, Fiske, Bradley, Davenport, Parsloe, Miss Prescott, Mrs Taylor, and the entire Company with new and beautiful music, composed and arranged by CARLO PATTI.

In rehearsal: the FAST FAMILY. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GARDENERS AND MILKMEN.

Valuable Building Lots in the Third District, within one square from the Frenchmen street Shell road.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 4[illegible] Royal street.

[illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Mrs. Jean Coulon.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible] ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [illegible]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

Mrs M A Kerr vs. Henry Pennyman.

SIXTH JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. [illegible] ONE BALE COTTON marked J A E. Seized in the above entitled suit.

C. PITCHER, Deputy Constable.

FORSTALL & SPEAR'S SALES.

Succession of Pierre Pelanne—No. 19,5[illegible]. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Valuable Property in the Second District, Together with 1[illegible] Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Reduced to 117 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank.

BY FORSTALL & SPEAR.
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Valuable Improved Property in the Third District.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer,
Office, 30 Exchange Place.

[illegible]

CONTINUATION
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
AT COST AND UNDER COST.

M. R. HAGGERTY,
133 Canal Street 133

Is now making a thorough clearance of the entire stock of Valuable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, all of which must be sold without reserve. [illegible]

SILKS, Black and Colored, CASHMERES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, REPS, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BOMBAZINE, CHALLIES, MERINOS, ALPACAS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, FRENCH POPLINS, PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LACE CURTAINS, WOOL DAMASK CURTAINS, IRISH LINEN, SHEETINGS, DIAPERS, CLOTHS, BUCK HOSIERY, ENGLISH and GERMAN UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, DOMESTICS of every description. [illegible]

M. R. HAGGERTY, 133 Canal street.

Sundries! Sundries! Sundries!

100 SACKS Choice Rio COFFEE. [illegible] SPERM CANDLES. [illegible] MACKEREL. [illegible] HERRING. [illegible] BUTTER. [illegible] CHEESE. [illegible] MESS PIG PORK. [illegible] RAISINS—boxes, halves and quarters. [illegible] LEMONS. [illegible] CRACKERS. [illegible] CHAMPAGNE. [illegible] New Red FLOURS. 25 barrels New York State DRIED APPLES. Just in store from steamers from New York and the West, and for sale by

A. D. GRIEFF, 48 and 50 Old Levee.
One square below Post office.

Calendar of the "Bronse Pen" for 1867.

FRENCH EDITION,
ENGLISH EDITION.

A typographical work confidently challenging ANYTHING OF THE KIND ATTEMPTED, at the same price. Price [illegible] CENTS.

For sale, wholesale and retail by the editor and printer, FRANCIS BOUVAIN, 62 Bourbon street.

☞ The above Calendar having been regularly ENTERED in the District Court, all counterfeiters will be immediately prosecuted. nov14

Louisiana State Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1866.

THE stockholders of this Bank are requested to meet at the Banking House on the 1st of DECEMBER next and for thirty days thereafter, to receive a statement of the affairs of the institution and decide upon the propriety of reducing the capital stock. By order of the Board.

L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1866.

THE Public is hereby notified that this Bank will be ready to receive deposits on and after the 1st of November next. By order of the Board.

L. BERNARD, Cashier.

N. O. Canal and Banking Company.
New Orleans, 23 November 1866.

THE Annual Election for Seven Directors of the Company 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 10th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. [illegible], 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity to Article [illegible] of the Charter of the Company, an Election for Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, from the first Monday in February next, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. [illegible] Camp street, on MONDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

LADIES' SHOES.

No. 25 Bourbon Street, Corner Customhouse Streets.

MME. ROY having returned from Paris, invites her customers to call and examine her splendid stock of FRENCH SHOES of all kinds. Her new store is at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, No. 25. Shoes made to order as heretofore. nov24 1m.

Removal.

DR. O. ANFOUX has removed to No. 2[illegible] Canal street, between Rampart and Burgundy.

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. [illegible] Canal street, near Old Levee street.

GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Removed.

A. F. COCHRAN has removed from No. [illegible] New Levee to No. 28 Poydras street.

Removed.

A. F. McKAIN, M. D., Dental Surgeon, has removed from No. [illegible] [illegible]

Notice.

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD

[illegible]

Additional Special Appointment by the Governor.

HON. WM. HAWES HARRIS, special Commissioner of Levees [illegible]

N. B. The Special Commission on Levees will meet at the office of Messrs. [illegible] Camp street, on MONDAY. [illegible]

J. EDMONSTON, Chairman.
[illegible] DUKE, Secretary.

GREAT EXHIBITION
AND SALES OF
PARIS DOLLS.

RECEIVED a large assortment of handsomely dressed DOLLS and a large supply of various articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents at DITEN'S WORSTED STORE, Corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

ONE DOLLAR PER BARREL.

PITTSBURG COAL at ONE DOLLAR per barrel delivered to all parts of the city, free of cartage. English Cannel and Anthracite (egg and steam size) at the lowest market rates. Orders left at the office, 142 Gravier street, or at the yard, corner Magazine and Girod streets, promptly attended to.

W. G. COYLE & CO.

CREDITORS of the late Louis [illegible] are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

A. DEARES, Attorney of Curator.

To Rent.

THE BASEMENT STORY of house No. [illegible] Bourbon street, corner [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

Board of Underwriters.
New Orleans, November [illegible], 1866.

THE Insurance Companies composing this Board will close their offices on and after December 1st, and until further notice, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

HOME-MADE PIANO.

Among the articles which most attracted my attention at the Fair, as a matter of State pride, was a magnificent PIANO, whose conception and execution [illegible] with credit upon my typ[illegible]. I had supposed from the fine volume of the sounds and beautiful appearance, that it was a Grand Concert Piano, and was surprised on examining it, to find that it was a purely and exquisitely toned Piano. On inquiry I was gratified to learn that it was the workmanship of a fellow citizen, Mr. Von Hole, and was manufactured at his manufactory, No. 87 Magazine street. I am satisfied from the fact that I made to prove an opinion at the Exposition Hall, that it was beyond measure, superior to the others on exhibition, and equally is a monument to the inventive genius of Mr. Von Hole.

AN ARTIST.

Paris Universal Exhibition
FOR 1867.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

EXHIBITORS of articles of manufacture or produce for which application for space has been made through my agency, and for which space has been allotted by the United States Agency at New York, are hereby respectfully requested to prepare same for shipment on or before the first day of December next, as I am expecting instructions from New York to forward the articles by that time.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL, Louisiana State Commissioner Paris Exhibition.

$5000 Reward.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 17th, 1866.

THE legal investigation into the origin and cause of the fire which occurred in the store occupied by Mr. Payan, No. 72 Canal street, on the night of the [illegible], having proved that the fire was intentionally set by some person or persons unknown, the undersigned offers a reward of Five Thousand Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.

JOHN YOUENES, Fire Warden.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

IS constantly in session under able Professors. [illegible] It was founded [illegible] and chartered by the State. [illegible] COMMERCIAL COURSE [illegible] Penmanship, Mathematics, French, [illegible] Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

To The Public.

THE citizens of New Orleans are earnestly requested to come to the rooms of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, [illegible] Camp street, on MONDAY, November [illegible] [illegible] Widows and Orphans. [illegible]

MRS. H. T. BARTLETT, President.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, [illegible] 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION [illegible] will be held at the Banking House, [illegible] Canal street and Exchange Alley, [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of December next.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

For Sale,

A COFFEE HOUSE and Restaurant, well located in the Second District and doing a good business. For particulars inquire at 164 Magazine street.

Wanted.

A FIRST CLASS ARTIST to attend to an Ornament Department. Situation permanent. Apply at Mr. L. A. BELLANGER'S, corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to accept or negotiate a DRAFT, dated New Iberia, on or about the 23d or 25th day of September, 1866, drawn by A. Segura, for Raphael Segura, on Messieurs Darby, Minton & Co., for One Thousand Dollars, in favor of St. Marc Darby, payable on the sales of the cotton of the drawer, endorsed by the drawee to the order of Te Bablin, and by the latter endorsed to Norris, Mardy & Bablin, as the above draft has been lost, and has been replaced with one Mr. Mardy, who was the bearer of the same, on or about the 1st October, 1866.

Opera Glasses! Spy Glasses!

THREE HUNDRED OPERA GLASSES and SPY GLASSES, at $3 50 to $40. For sale by

FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
Sign of the "Bronse Pen,"
No. 62 Bourbon street.

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD BLOOD — BLOOD PILLS BLOOD PILLS — PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS PILLS

AND

Blood Purifier!

ARE UNEQUALED

FOR CURING

Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

SICK HEADACHE

Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, St. Anthony's Fire,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Erysipelas, Tumors, Eruptions, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of [illegible] years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance [illegible]. [illegible] the Purifier and Pills work like a charm.

THE BLOOD PILLS

Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not [illegible] purgative pill. They are really a

BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,

and in connection with the

BLOOD PURIFIER!

Will cure all of the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c., &c.

DR. ROBACK'S

Stomach Bitters!

Should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,
(Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,)
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 E. Third St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Are Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines EVERYWHERE.

BARNES, WARD & CO.
JAMES CONEGAL.
J. S. MACKSELL & CO.,
New Orleans.

COAL! COAL!

Price Reduced to $1 per bbl., DELIVERED, FOR THE BEST QUALITY

PITTSBURG COAL!

Anthracite and English Cannel! AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ORDERS left at my Office, No. 6 CARONDELET STREET, or at my Yard, corner of Louisa and Levee streets, Third District, promptly attended to.

DAVID STICKNEY.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SATURDAY, October 13th, 1866, the trains of this road will leave as follows:

[illegible]

☞ Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

GEO. PANDELY, Gen'l Superintendent.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. [illegible] Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, [illegible] Fine Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY
BLANCAND & GUITET,
No. 19 Old Levee.

☞ New stock for the Season Just Opened.

Patent Canvas and Felt Roofing.

FIRE and waterproof. Imparting no taste to the water. Cheap, durable, and easily applied. Applicable to flat roofs. Requiring very light timbers.

Pure White Lead, Zincs, and Colors

of the popular brands. Linseed Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Painters and Decorators materials. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

FRANCIS HUMPHREYS,
81 Royal street.
Agent for the Manufacturers.

Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of SMITH & KELF for the purpose of carrying on the COAL business.

JOHN E. SMITH.
J. MILTON KELF.

Office corner Carondelet and Gravier street.

OPENING! OPENING!!

C. JAUBERT & CO,

30......CHARTRES STREET......30

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE attention of City and Country dealers is called to their immense and varied Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which they are now receiving and offer at prices which defy competition.

Burke & Co.

Glendy Burke, Geo. Bacon Burke, Carneal Burke.

BANKERS No. 54 Camp street. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Collections made and Remittances promptly attended to. Draw on Merchants' National Bank, New York; Bank of Liverpool, England.

THE BEATER PRESS FOR COTTON, MOSS, Hay, etc.—This unequaled horse-power press which is equal in power to the best steam presses, and will save all expense of re-compressing in the city, is the best press for the planter or farmer in the world. It will be on exhibition at the great New Orleans Fair.

For sale by THOS. BAIRD, 127 St. Mary street, and by A. P. DEMILT, 112 Gravier street.

T. C. TWICHELL,
BANKER,

DEALER in Exchange, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Stocks, Bonds, Insurance Scrip and Government Securities, 148 Gravier street, New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine Ocean Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons......Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons......Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......Vaultine, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons......Whitman, Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons......Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons......Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons......—, Commander
MISSOURI, 1800 tons......Hudson, Commander

The Steamship MORNING STAR, Nelson, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, December 1st, 1866, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR will be followed by the steamer MONTEREY, Edwards, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, December [illegible], at 7 A. M.

Freight will be received at this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM GENEY, Agent,
31 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or G. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, MARCH 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER......10
CITY OF NEW YORK......17

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown [illegible] $75, $85, $105. Steerage [illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, [illegible] N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKELLAR, [illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......December 1
EUROPE......Lemarie......December 15
ST. LAURENT......Bocande......December 29
PEREIRE......Duchesne......January 12, 1867

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD:

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

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed from No. 7 to 58, Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 127 Common st.

☞ Persons leaving for Europe may obtain their passage tickets in New Orleans by applying to M. V. PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 127 Common street, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For Brazos Santiago.

MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Leaves Saturday, Dec. 1st, at 8 P. M.

THE low-pressure and side-wheel iron steamship ST MARY, Captain ——, will leave as above from the foot of St. Joseph street, carrying the U. S. mails.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common streets.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on FRIDAY, November 30, at 8 P.M.

Cabin Passage to Galveston......$1[illegible]
Freight to Galveston taken at usual rates.
Freight to Lavaca delivered free of lighterage.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

THE low pressure, side-wheel iron steamship WM. G. HEWES, O. E. Tripp, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

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

For Mobile Direct.

MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS.

Leaves on FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

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

For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
Corner Camp and Common streets.

☞ Freights received at reduced prices, according to the new tariff.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
☞ MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of
SAW MILL, FLOURING, and
CORN MILL MACHINERY,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., constantly on hand.

General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

Blankets!! Blankets!!!
BLANCAND & GUITET,
NO. 49 OLD LEVEE,

Have just opened a Large Stock of white, grey and blue English and American Blankets.

—ALSO—

☞ TEN BALES FRENCH GREY BLANKETS (weight 9 lbs) for Planters and Family use, and 20 bales WADDING for tailors and family use, to be sold by the bale or the dozen.

Photographic Albums,

AT $1 TO $50,

OF entirely new styles. For sale by
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
Sign of the "Bronse Pen,"
No. 62 Bourbon street.

J. A. BLAFFER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM MASSEY)
SOLE AGENTS FOR MA[illegible]KY
HUSTON & CO.'S
XX DRAUGHT ALE.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY arrival from Philadelphia and New York. Merchants, Barrooms, Hotels, Clubs and Families supplied on demand with this superior Ale in Barrels, Half Barrels and Bottles.

BOTTLERS supplied in quantities to suit, at Lowest rates.

Country Orders solicited and promptly filled.

BOTTLING HOUSE, Nos. 26, 28 and 30 [illegible]VILLE STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPOT, No. 32 NEW LEVEE STREET.

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a STORE at No. 1[illegible] Common street, [illegible] Havana Cigars and Cigarettes, Chewing Tobacco, and Leaf Tobacco.

[illegible] FROM AGOSA

RICHARDS' CAFE LIME, well known and appreciated for the [illegible] by sugar-makers and others can be had of the manufacturer. Store and Office [illegible] between Dauphine and Burgundy sts.

NEWTON RICHARDS.

CHARLES E. FORTIER,
AUCTIONEER,

HAS removed his office to No. 37 Exchange Place near the corner of Customhouse street.

124 CHARTRES......124 CHARTRES.
M. PERL. O. L. KOUNS. BEN R. KOUNS.

Dr. M. PERL & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO DUPLIER, JR.)
124 Chartres street, New Orleans,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Will keep constantly on hand and for sale cheap for Cash, a fine assortment of French, English, German and American

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET PERFUMERIES,
BRUSHES,
COMBS,
FANCY ARTICLES, etc., etc.

☞ Prescriptions carefully prepared from pure Drugs. A liberal patronage solicited.

☞ Liberal discount allowed to the trade.

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

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