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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,334

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 10, 1868.

THE CAUCASIAN.—Attention is called to the opening of a saloon henceforth to be known as the "Caucasian," to prevent all misunderstanding as to the principles of its proprietors, on account of its contiguity to an establishment not altogether "Caucasian." Mr. Auguste Mannessier, of No. 13 Dryades street, announces in our advertising columns his partnership with Mr. Giuseppe Bottero.

ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—We are requested to announce that the "Circus," now at the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets, will be removed to-day, and opened for visitors at Tivoli Circle at noon, (matinée performance,) and in the evening till further notice at the same place.

LAW FIRM.—Elsewhere in our columns will be found the card of Messrs. Bush & Goode, attorneys-at-law, who are personally known to us as gentlemen of fine acquirements in their profession, which they will practice in all the courts in the State, including the United States Courts sitting in New Orleans, the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and the District Courts in this and the adjoining parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, and St. Martin. Parties driven to the desperate expedient of the law these hard times, can rely upon this firm as that of men thoroughly conversant with all its details, and devoted to the interests of their clients. Colonel Bush has his office in this city, at No. 92 Camp street, over Gresham's bookstore, and his partner, Mr. Goode, in Thibodaux, parish of Lafourche.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera of "Faust," after the unprecedented success which has attended its presentation, will be performed to-morrow (Saturday) night for the last time, to make way for other novelties. Next week we are promised "The Huguenots." The artists in "Faust" have all added immensely to their reputations and give promise of achieving still further successes. Miss Lambelé, particularly, has satisfied her admirers of her capacity and the versatility of her talents and her high training. And Mr. Van Huffien would have established his fame, in the rôle of *Mephistopheles*, which he personates in so artistic a manner, if that had not already been conceded to him.

MR EDWIN FORREST.—We see this gentleman has arrived in the city and is announced to perform for a limited number of nights in his favorite characters at the St. Charles Theatre. We have no doubt he will crowd the house. Mr. Forrest is one of the "muscular" school of actors, and in his line, to the extent of his capacity, is a careful and studious interpreter of the authors whose works he undertakes to illustrate. He excels most in those characters requiring the exercise of great physical power, such as, "Othello," "Richelieu," "Virginius," "Richard the Third," and others of a like stamp.

Gen. Hancock and family and a party of some forty invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, made an excursion up the river Wednesday, on the fine steamship Harlan, of the Morgan line, which steamer had been kindly tendered to the General for the occasion by Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., agents of the Morgan line. The party were entertained in superb style in a lunch at the plantation of W. A. Freret, Esq., where they embarked to witness the process of making sugar. There were, of course, the gay revelries of music, and the dance aboard the fine steamer and the occasion, we are informed, was a delightful one generally.

Among the party were Generals Bragg and Steedman, Messrs. Rozier, Roselius, Zacharie, Sam'l Smith, Thos. A. Adams, A. Q. Kennett, Alexander Brother, Collector Kellogg, Capts. Young and Chandler, U. S. Navy, Cols. Wilson and Hancock, and Capts. Cox and McGonnigle, and others.

Hon. Joshua Baker has been duly inaugurated Governor of Louisiana, the oath of office being administered by Justice Ilsley, of the Supreme Court of the State.

We publish below a remarkable letter addressed by Gen Hancock to Hon. John Hancock, Austin, Texas, which we need not recommend to the special attention of our readers as setting forth a further elucidation of the policy by which General Hancock is guided as Civil Commander under the Reconstruction Laws. We shall, probably in our next issue, review with some particularity a declaration of so much importance to the citizens of Louisiana and Texas, who have been prevented from registering and voting under the Reconstruction Laws:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Hon. John Hancock, Austin, Texas:

SIR—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the twenty-third inst., in which you state:

1st.—That the Boards of Registrars, in the State of Texas, held it to be a disqualification for Registration to have acted, at any time as overseer of a public road, to have acted as a deputy, or performed any duty or labor, though not under oath, for any officer whose office was mentioned among those enumerated in certain instructions under which the Boards of Registration in that State acted, of which instruction you give a copy.

2d—That "some who were not reached by those assumed qualifications," were rejected "because they had volunteered in the Confederate service."

3d.—That immigrants to Texas, from other States, engaged in the Rebellion, as a class, have been excluded from Registration.

4th.—That "the Freed People have been registered with little regard to age, some being known to be under twenty one years of age; and many being reported to have been registered who were, only seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years of age."

And you then call the attention of the Commander of the Fifth Military District to your statements, with a view to his taking some action with respect to them.

Without expressing any opinion as to the particular questions raised in your letter, I am directed by the Major General Commanding to state:

First—That no Board of Registrars could admit to Registration, under the Acts of Congress, any person who did not take the oath prescribed in Section First, of the act passed on the Twenty third day of March, 1867.

Second—That the Act of Congress of July Twenty-third, 1867, declares that the oath required by the First Section of the Act of the Twenty-third of March, 1867, "shall not be conclusive on such question, and that no person should be "Registered unless" the "Board decided that he was entitled to be so," and gave special power to said Boards "to examine under oath, &c., any one touching the qualification of any person claiming Registration," &c. *See Sec. 5, of the Act of July 23, 1867.*

THIRD.—That the same Act, in Section Sixth, also declares that the words "Executive or Judicial officer in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice; so that overseers of roads are undoubtedly officers in the sense of the act.

It follows, then, necessarily, from these Acts, that the Registrars, after an applicant for Registration had taken the oath prescribed, were at liberty, first, to examine any one, under oath, touching the qualifications of the applicant for Registration, &c., and, second, to decide upon the evidence before them upon the applicants right to Registration.

The mode of proceeding for the Registration of those entitled to vote, as detailed by you, was in conformity to the directions of the different Acts of Congress on the subject, and the Commander cannot therefore set the Registration aside. Nor can he, without violation of the principles hitherto recognized as binding in the management of all public business, be called on to take any action as to the Registration of Voters, made in Texas, on the suggestion of errors in judgment having been committed on the part of Boards of Registrars, in the discharge of the duties imposed on them, no matter how numerous those errors may have been.

The different Boards of Registrars were bodies having limited judicial powers; and their decisions are final in all cases within their jurisdiction, like those of ordinary courts, unless there are appeals taken from their decisions, in individual cases, with a view to their revision by competent superior authority. Although there may have been great abuses in the Registration of Voters, both in Texas and Louisiana, under the Acts in question, they are beyond the reach of correction from the exercise of any authority vested in the Commander of the District.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Official:
W. G. MITCHELL,
Bvt Lieut Col. U. S. Army, Secretary for Civil Affairs.

RIOT IN TEXAS.—General Hancock has received the following dispatch:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 6, 1868.

To Colonel Metcalf, Assistant Adjutant General, New Orleans:

Serious disturbance at Marshall, Texas. Sheriff, his deputy and other civil officers among the rioters. Post Commander Lieut. Hawley reports no action on the part of the civil authorities, and requests to be sustained in holding rioters in military arrest until full report can be made. I have authorized him to hold them. Letter on this subject mailed to you this date.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

General Hancock has ordered the rioters to be turned over to the civil authorities.

Found Dead.—J. B. Rausie, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Peter and Marais streets, reports that a man named Charles Moreau or Morean, who occupied one of his rooms, was found dead in it, yesterday. It is suspected the man committed suicide.

THE CONVENTION TAX—ACTION OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

The curiosity has been gratified, which was expressed by us a week ago, to see what would be the action of the Auditor of the State, respecting the ordinance of the "Dryades Street Convention," which assumed to direct him to issue instructions to the tax collectors of Louisiana, to collect "the one mill tax" the Convention had imposed upon all the property in the State, for the purpose of paying their expenses. The Auditor has undertaken to issue officially instructions to the tax collectors to collect this tax, and thus has recognized so far as his action can recognize it, the legality of this bastard body and the binding force of its ordinances and resolutions. We confess ourselves at a loss to account for this action of Mr. Peralta, except upon the hypothesis that he considers the Convention to be a legal assembly, representing the people of this State, and that it is his duty to execute its orders. If that be his belief we have no hesitation in saying that he was not elected by the people of this State to do any such thing or to commit them to the recognition and support of such a heterogeneous and illegal assembly as the one in question, and to betray the interests of his constituents as he has done in this very ill advised proceeding. He might, if he had chosen, in his individual capacity, have forwarded to each of the tax collectors a copy of the ordinance referred to, without undertaking to instruct them officially as to what action they should take upon it, which would have thrown the responsibility of collecting the tax upon each officer, where we think it properly belongs; and we are free to say that in that event the duty of each officer would have been to treat his communication with silent contempt, and, the disposition of many of them, we believe, would have been *to throw it in the fire*, if, indeed, they did not wish to retain it as a curiosity for the inspection of their children in after times. We can only suppose that Mr. Peralta has determined to throw the weight of his official influence, such as it is, in favor of the Radical party and the Reconstruction laws, for he had no right and it was not his duty to instruct the Tax Collectors of the State to collect this tax. His action will be viewed by the people of Louisiana as entirely voluntary and himself an ally of this Convention, engaged in aiding them to degrade the real citizens of our commonwealth to an equality with the servile part of its population. How Mr. Peralta is to justify his conduct in this matter we know not. If he desires to transfer his allegiance from those to whom he is indebted for his present position to his new allies, his former friends and supporters can probably spare him from their ranks, and wish him joy in the performance of the disgusting work his dusky associates require him to execute, but he must expect in so doing to forfeit the esteem of all good citizens. Mr. Peralta cannot but know that some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in America have denounced these Reconstruction laws as void enactments, and that there is nothing in his oath of office, nothing in the statutes defining the duties of the Auditor of the State, which require him to recognise the legality and binding force of the ordinance under which he is acting; he must know that officers of the other Southern States have met this question on the threshold, and refused to have anything to do with these fraudulent Conventions. So far as we know he alone enjoys the inglorious distinction of setting an example of obedience to the orders of such preposterous assemblies, in which we trust he will not be followed by the Treasurer of the State—Mr. Adam Giffen—nor by any of the Tax Collectors. If the published reports of the Convention be correct, we are threatened, by a prominent member of it, that the tax will be collected "at the point of the bayonet" if the people manifest a disposition to resist its payment. Does the Auditor of the State propose to associate his office and functions with the bayonet in levying an exaction of this kind upon those who elected him?

The same delegate who makes this threat, and who is a lawyer by profession and of some experience, is also reported to have embodied, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Convention, in a final report, the opinion that "practically speaking, the Convention cannot carry out the ordinance levying the mill tax, because the Courts of the State would enjoin its collection." And he is further reported to have uttered, as his, the opinion, in the presence of the Convention, that it was sitting by virtue of laws that had been enacted by Congress in derogation of the Constitution.

This is probably the opinion of the legal profession generally, and yet the Auditor of the State, with all this evidence and all these opinions before him, proceeds to execute an ordinance passed by a body thus illegally assembled, as if such ordinance were legal and one he was compelled to execute, (which we deny,) even if there had been nothing objectionable in the ordinance itself. The effect of the Auditor's action is mischievous, and may necessitate proceedings expensive and troublesome, which might have been avoided had he declined performing this service.

Officers in the interior of the State look to the example of the higher officials at the seat of Government, as a guide for their action in such matters as this, although entirely independent of any orders the latter may issue and personally responsible under the laws creating the offices they hold and defining the duties they are to perform. And in this connection we see that our spirited and sagacious cotemporary the Baton Rouge *Advocate* says in its issue of the 6th instant, that "the course of the tax-payers in New Orleans, who will be the first to bear the brunt, will be followed by the people in the country parishes." This subject forcibly suggests the necessity for organization and concert of action among the Conservatives of New Orleans, not only respecting this Convention tax, but in the devising of measures looking to the defeat of the bastard Constitution which this Radical Convention is about to attempt to foist upon the people of our State. Such an organization should not be delayed one day, but be perfected at once, so that correspondence with our friends in the country parishes may be commenced and the necessary preparations be under way, before the vote upon the Constitution shall be taken.

COMPLIMENT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The New York *Citizen*, which is edited by Charles G. Halpine, Esq., otherwise more widely known as Miles O'Reilly, pays the following characteristic tribute to President Johnson:

The Radicals all think that President Johnson is politically dead; and that he ought to be "killed and cold," a thousand times over if abuse could kill, is morally certain. But abuse beyond a certain point, or when its allegations on public trial fail to be substantiated, is certain to react with enormous power and to become a source of strength; and this strength, as we believe, the Radicals have conferred on President Johnson by their multitudinous and heinous charges against him, in the first place, and by the utter fizzle and fiasco of their attempt at impeachment in the second.

It must be confessed of President Johnson that he has fought a long fight with immense tenacity and courage; that he has faced Congress in the political ring for the past two years, and taken his punishment like a little man; that he never gave way, never threw up the sponge, never dodged a blow by falling on his knees, never let them get his official head into chancery; and finally, at the end of the fight, that we find Congress utterly foiled and out of breath, while our Presidential athlete still comes up, fresh as a nosegay and smiling as a basket of chips, for every new tussle that the Radicals may feel tempted to try with him.

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO.—Yes; away it goes, this African empire which the Radical politicians would feign erect upon the ruins of the republic of the United States. Farewell forever to the hopes of Thad. Stevens of playing Æneas to the Dido of Harriet Beecher Stowe or Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The edifice of their ambition is toppled in the dust. Unlike the temple of the ancient Philistines it required no Samson to put his shoulder to the pillar and involve himself in the general overthrow. The parti colored temple of the Radicals was erected upon five columns, and the mighty toe of Andrew Johnson's boot has proved all sufficient to kick four of them from under. One column remains, and the toe has been withheld from it only because it is apparent that it will help to make a firm support for a white man's government. Let it fall in this, and it also will follow the rest. There is magic in that Presidential chair. It made even Lincoln powerful. Johnson knows its virtue, but he only yields to its influence on occasion. With its breath made he Sickles, Sheridan, Ord, and Pope, and with his breath has he destroyed them. When some huzzah for Laucaster, and some say "Long live York," a wise man is he who cries "God save the King!" A great and mighty man is Andrew Johnson, and the white men of America can swear by him, for from his mouth has gone forth the fiat "*Delenda est Carthago!*"—*Charleston Mercury.*

IMMIGRANTS—THEY BEGIN TO COME.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "General Imboden, Domestic State Agent of Immigration, having established an office in New York, under charge of Colonel Page, his partner, and secured a booth at Castle Garden, commenced operations a few days ago. Last week they supplied orders for able-bodied men; and the Niagara, which arrived last night, brought a number of both sexes to fill orders sent on last week from parties in Richmond, Henrico, Chesterfield, Prince George, Augusta and Albemarle. We understand orders are coming in very rapidly from the country; and from the stagnation of business in the North, the New York partner in this enterprise, Colonel Page, writes that he can fill orders to the numbers of thousands with first-rate men and women at very reasonable rates of wages.

"The parties who have inaugurated this enterprise here have established direct official relations with the New York Board of Immigration, thus affording an opportunity to every family to get rid of worthless negroes, and obtain good white laborers at little if any more cost."—*Lynchburg Virginian, 1st.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The State Fair—Third Day.—Yesterday morning the weather was clear but very cold, a chill northerly wind rising after sunrise, and continuing until after sunset. This made the day somewhat disagreeable, and, again, many refrained from visiting the Fair Grounds who would have done so had the weather been warm and pleasant. Still there was an increase in the number of visitors over that of the day previous, and we noticed a greater number of strangers. In walking around the grounds, and through the various buildings, we notice a marked improvement from day to day. More live stock has arrived; the department of Louisiana products, cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c., is gradually filling up; the machine department is beginning to assume a business appearance, workmen having been engaged constantly in putting up shafting for running cotton gins and other improved machines which have been sent in for exhibition. The central hall, devoted to fancy articles, pianos, musical instruments of various kinds, sewing machines and fine arts, continues to be the centre of interest, and particularly with the ladies. This is the best arranged of all the halls. The next, devoted to furniture, wooden work, marbles and household utensils is the best filled. A set of carved furniture on exhibition here is remarkably fine, the carved sideboard being very rich and costly. During the day a crowd was seen around the tables devoted to Honduras products, and every visitor seemed particularly interested in the various specimens of wood grown in that country. Some very delicate shell work, done by the Carib Indians, is worthy a place in the fine art gallery. It is to be regretted that no one exhibits the woods of Louisiana, as we have here many kinds that will compete favorably with those from Balize.

Some fruits raised in this city and parish have been added to the specimens in the last hall; and this, also, is gradually assuming a fine appearance. Exhibitors are tardy this year, and two or three days must yet elapse before the articles are all in.

About the grounds there was nothing of particular interest to day, the cold wind keeping visitors within the tents or buildings. Some thirty or forty prizes were awarded, a list of which will be given elsewhere.

The races late in the evening drew a large crowd to the stand and many ladies were present. The first race caused some excitement. The winner, *Ocean Maid*, distancing her two competitors, a protest was entered on the ground that she had previously trotted a mile in 2:35. Some of the outside bets were paid; others were held until the decision of the judges was rendered, the protestor being instructed to present his proofs before the termination of the fair. The distanced horses, a sorrel and a gray, continued the race, the former winning in two straight heats, time 2:47¼. The second race was a pacing match between *Jack of Clubs* and *Tom Patton*, the former distancing his competitor the first heat, reaching the remarkably good time of 2:24. *Jack of Clubs* being the favorite from the start, but little money changed hands, only a few bets being taken at considerable odds.

Altogether, the day showed an increased interest in the Fair, which, taking the weather into consideration, gives promise of better times during the remaining days of the exhibition. As the various articles are amazed we shall endeavor to speak of them in detail.

City Tax Suits Questioned—Grave Results Involved.—The general rule governing jurisdiction of the District and Justices' Courts in this State is that the minimum jurisdiction of the former is limited outside of questions of law to controversies involving sums of one hundred dollars; that of Justices' Courts ending where that of the District Courts begin. But the Legislature of 1858-9 passed an act giving the District Courts jurisdiction in all tax suits, whatever the amount in question; and such suits, consequently, have been confined since that time to those courts, till latterly the new Assistant City Attorney, Judge Heistand has thought proper to violate the law, or, at all events, the customs prevailing since 1859, by bringing these suits in the Justices' Courts of New Orleans.

Consequently, as a test of the loyalty of his action, the clerks of one or two of the District Courts have mandamused him with the object of forcing him to bring the tax suits as heretofore and in accordance with the law of 1858-9 in their courts. Judge H. pleads that the law was unconstitutional in taking suits of any kind for amounts under $100 from Justices of the Peace, and that a law of 1851 gives him the right to bring the suits in the Justices Courts where the amount is under $100. The clerks of the District Courts contend that the law of 1854 applies only to suits to recover taxes paid to the city and not to suits by the city for taxes to be collected. Following all this, citizens have already commenced applying to the courts for annulment of judgments for taxes against them, on the plea of the Assistant City Attorney that the law under which such judgments were rendered is unconstitutional, not only in tax suits for amounts under $100, as contended by Judge Heistand, but for taxes to any amount, and this on the ground that a law which is unconstitutional in part is unconstitutional as a whole, and that, therefore, citation and other processes of Court under such a law were null and liable to be quashed. Thousands of such suits, running back for years in their operations, seems likely to be the result of this action of the Assistant City Attorney if maintained by the Courts, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be involved in the issue.

Attempt at Rape.—Policemen McKenna and Sutherland were examined yesterday before Recorder Neville, charged with attempting to commit rape on Mary Wilson, white, the night of the 23d ult., in the house of Julia Arbuckle, colored, No. 251 Magazine street. McKenna was sent for trial before the First District Court. Sutherland was discharged, rather reluctantly, however, by the Recorder.

Another Charge.—A. J. Crendle, who was arrested on a charge of attempting to steal a bank box containing over $30,000, from the office of A. Cohen, No. 55 Carondelet street, on last Tuesday, was arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Neville, on a second charge preferred by J. G. Bieurenu, of having, on the 26th or 29th day of December, feloniously carried away from deponent's store, No. 144 Camp street, a bank box, of the firm of Messrs. Kursheedt & Co., containing gold coin and city bonds and notes to the amount of $8000, with intent to deprive the owners of the same. The case was continued, and the accused remanded.

The Aldermanic Investigation.

Official Corruption: Disclosures ad Nauseam. Further investigation was made by the Special Committee of the City Council, last evening, into the charges of official corruption preferred by Mr. F. Marquez against Street Commissioner Baker and his deputies, Brown and D'Homergue.

After considerable colloquy between the committee and counsel, generally deprecatory of the protracted nature of the investigation, the examination of witnesses commenced.

Francis Pénat, sworn—Owns the alley-way on Erato street, between his premises and Baker's, in common with Baker; was amazed at the small amount of the bill ($21) presented for his share of the expense of paving this alley-way; it was presented about 21st of December, long after the work was done; witness had no intimation of this investigation till he saw it alluded to in the newspapers.

Cross-examination—The notice sent witness to pave the alley-way was marked "official business," and marked at bottom "settle with Mr. Baker;" can produce the documents.

William Thompson, sworn—Had been in the employ of the Street Commissioner under Mr. Burgher; drew pay in his own name and the names of others; did not sign any name; worked with a gang of men, was paid off with them and does not know who signed for the pay. The Treasurer paid him when he answered to the names of himself and others; gave the latter's money to Burgher without their authorization; received money for another of the party only once; knows that other workmen answered to different names; Crawley, Costello and Barry have answered for parties who were absent but named on the roll.

Cross Examined—Burgher took witness to Treasurer's office to draw the money of another man as alluded to above; Burgher called out to the Treasurer for a name which proved to be a strange name to witness; none of the defendants told witness to do this; witness made no mark when he got the money for the man or for himself either; the receipt was signed beforehand by Burgher as foreman; the subpœna served on witness to appear at this investigation was served on him by a man whom witness recognizes as Marquez's foreman.

Denis Brown, sworn—Was employed in Street Commissioners' Department by Mr. John Nelson; had drawn pay for himself and others like the previous witness; drew in the name of Maylor or Mayland; Nelson told him to answer to that name; can't say whether or not this was during Baker's administration. Mr. Nelson said the money was to pay for seed, etc., furnished at his own expense, and he had devised that means to get his money back. [Mr. Nelson is a horticulturist and has a city contract.] Witness has worked for other parties by Nelson's direction and was paid for his time by the city; worked on the place of Nelson's father on Métairie Ridge; was paid by the city for the work done.

Pat. O'Brien, sworn—Has worked on the place of Nelson's father—this while employed by the city—and was paid by the city.

Gen. Dennis Cronan, sworn—Has had paving contracts; worked in the business for years; knows that the city carts and employés are used in hauling ballast to repair streets; has seen carts pointed out to him as city carts going to the City Workhouse, half loaded with stone, and this within the last 20 days; his Engineer, Sam. Burchfield, has informed him that there was some brass lying around the Bienville Street Draining Machine; never told any one that any city official had stolen copper from the draining machine; the accused have nothing to do with the machine which has been turned over to witness under contract with the city and is supervised for the city by the Surveyor; the copper was stolen before witness' contract was made; Witness does not know who stole the copper; only knows that it was stolen or spirited away.

Judge Collens and Col. Field had some sharp sparring with each other, as to the progress of the investigation. Col. Field, making light of the matter, asked why there were not more witnesses—every man, for instance, employed in the Street Commissioner's Department—to account for every load of dirt that had been hauled during Baker's administration. He hinted that the matter of official corruption dated back behind the present city government, and instanced a case, without giving names, in which a party whom he had known as a Union man had gone over to the enemy for the purpose, the latter said, of "becoming a member of the City Council in order to make a living." "What an idea," the speaker observed; "seeking an office without salary or official perquisites as a means of livelihood!"

The investigation was continued till half past 5 o'clock Saturday evening.

APPOINTMENT.—Upon the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Baker, George W. Compton is hereby appointed Sheriff of the parish of Rapides, La., vice A. J. Sypher, resigned. Upon accepting this appointment he will file at these Headquarters a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resolution of Mr. Morton.

Appointments Rejected by the Senate.

Indiana and Ohio Democratic Conventions.

Riot at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Mob at Marshall, Texas.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Senate rejected Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and L. D. Evans, Collector of the Fourth District of Texas.

The Government paid Pierpont $5000 and Riddle $3000 for prosecuting Surratt.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $234,000.

Oscar Minor was confirmed as Collector for the District of Texas.

Washington, Jan. 9—SENATE.—A memorial was presented asking an appropriation for the relief of the freedmen of Columbia; also, asking for female suffrage in the District.

Also, one from five thousand hand loom operatives, asking exemption from taxation.

The House bill to prevent fraud in the whisky revenue, with an amendment, strikes out the words in the bond making provisions apply to all whisky.

A petition from the Alabama Constitutional Convention, praying for the removal of Governor Patton for political disabilities.

Morton called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abrogating existing State Governments in the rebel States, and providing proper Governments in lieu thereof.

Frelinghuysen moved to amend so as to make reporting of the bill discretionary with the Judiciary Committee.

Morton desired to test the sense of the Senate directly upon the question. It was high time that Congress should define its position in terms not to be misunderstood on this subject. To his mind the State of affairs now existing in these rebel communities had never been more alarming. Congress had on the 2d of last March declared the existing governments in these States as illegal and not affording proper security for life and property, and at that time Congress had provided Military Supervision until such time as legal Governments could be established. To day the military authority which they had set up was obstructing the proper operation of the law in some of these States and upholding the existing illegal and unauthorized Governments. Mr. M. here sent to the desk of the Secretary the acts of March and July to be read, and, also, the order No. 1, of General Hancock, in which the civil authorities is declared supreme. It would be seen that General Hancock, in this order not only defied the power of Congress but actually nullified and refused to execute its laws. As Gen. Hancock has confronted directly the Congress of the United States it becomes a question as to which side will submit.

He recognises the authority of the civil tribunals organized by the very State governments which Congress has declared to be illegal. There was danger that the work of reconstruction would fail by the very military power which they had raised up to forward it. At this crisis it was incumbent on Congress to be true and consistent to itself, and to proceed to abrogate these governments. It became Congress to say at once what they intended to do. Although declaring in the acts referred to that those State governments were illegal, Congress had not desired, in the exercise of its power, to do away with them abruptly, but in the present juncture there should not be a moment's hesitation. If the amendment of Mr Frelinghuysen was adopted it would mean nothing. He (Mr Morton) wanted a peremptory order to this committee to bring in a bill immediately, and he desired this Senate to see the order obeyed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen did not intend to oppose any of the experiments which had been advanced by the Senator, but thought it but right that some confidence should be reposed in the judgment of the committee.

Expiration of the morning hour cut off further debate on the resolution, and the House bill to suspend further contraction of the currency was taken up and discussed until executive session, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions asking the release of Father McMahon, and several other Fenians. The bill preventing whisky frauds was discussed to adjournment.

New York, Jan. 9.—The steamer Rising Star has arrived, she brings no news of interest from the Isthmus nor from Central America. The wheat crop in Chili is larger than for several years past.

In the north of Peru a serious engagement had occurred between the Government troops and the revolutionists, near Chiclago, on the 14th ult. The fight was continued throughout the 14th, and was still going on when the steamer sailed.

New York, Jan. 9. Money easy; call loans 6, with fair demand. Prime paper not plenty—7 to 8. Sterling dull—little movement. Prime bankers' bills 9⅞. Gold 133¾. Stocks buoyant at the close with a general advance.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull and declining. Sales to-day 1800 bales, middlings 16 to 16¼c, closing at 16. Flour—State $8 90 to $11. Southern $10 40 to $15. Wheat dull. Mixed Western Corn $1 38 to $1 39; white Southern $1 30 to $1 36. Mess Pork, old, $21 12. Turpentine 51½ to 52¾c. Rosin $2 90 to $7. Freights firmer. Cotton 5 16 to ⅜c by sail; and ⅜ to ⅞c by steam.

New York, Jan. 9.—Money easy. Gold closed firm at 137⅞.

Jackson, Jan 9.—The Convention has fixed the hours of daily session from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Much discussion on minor topics. No business of general interest transacted. Adjourned.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention nominated Hendricks for Governor, and adopted resolutions which urge the abolition of national banks, the repeal of iniquitous tariff acts, oppose negro suffrage, endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy, compliments Gen. Hancock, and commends Pendleton to the National Convention for President.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention of Ohio nominated Pendleton for President and adopted resolutions which condemn Congressional usurpation; oppose negro suffrage; urge the taxation of bonds and their payment in greenbacks; and protection of foreign-born citizens.

Nashville, Jan. 9.—There was a riot between the blacks and whites at Pulaski, in which two negroes were killed and five wounded, and one white man seriously hurt. Further trouble is apprehended.

Galveston, Jan. 9.—A meeting of Republicans at Marshall, Texas, on the 31st ult., was broken up by a mob, and Judge Caldwell, the speaker, was fired at several times. He sought protection at Post Headquarters. The disturbers of the peace were arrested by the military authorities, and afterwards, under Gen. Hancock's order, taken by the civil authorities and released on bail.

James Johnson, a nephew of the President, was fined $10 by the police court here, this morning, for assault and battery.

Mobile, Jan. 9.—Cotton market easy; sales 2300 bales; middlings 14 to 14¼c; receipts 1952; exports 426.

Memphis, Jan. 9.—At Dyersburg, to-day, Sheriff Farkingham attempted to arrest an old man named Duncan; Duncan shot off the Sheriff's thumb; the Sheriff's son killed Duncan; Duncan's son killed the Sheriff's son and the Sheriff killed Duncan's son. Intense excitement prevails and more trouble is anticipated from the extensive relationship of the parties.

Wheeling, Va, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention advocates the taxation of bonds; substitution of greenbacks for national currency; endorses Pendleton for the Presidency.

Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 9.—Bishop Hopkins is dead.

Richmond, Jan. 9.—Harrison, Golden & Opperson, a large banking and real estate firm, suspended payment to-day. Their depositors will be paid.

Southwest Pass, Jan 9.—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:90. Wind N. E. Sailed ships Constantia and Ellen Clinton.

Richmond, Jan. 9.—The morning session was occupied by Mr. Hunnicutt in a speech vindicating his political history against charges from the Conservative side. An exciting interruption occurred, in which the statement that Senator Hunter was a traitor, was pronounced a lie by a Conservative member. Adjourned until night.

The Convention to-night adopted seventeen sections of the Bill of Rights, being all similar to the old Virginia bill, except an amendment adopted striking out the word twelve in fixing the number of a jury, and another giving any person the right to speak or write his sentiments and be held responsible for the same.

Atlanta, Jan. 9.—The Committee appointed to wait on General Meade reported that the General assured the Convention he would use all the powers conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts for a speedy restoration of Georgia to all her rights in the Union.

On the question of members' authority to hold seats, the Convention adopted a resolution that the proclamation of General Pope is conclusive as to the votes, lists of voters, election returns, and persons elected.

The Relief Committee reported an amendment to forever forbid legal action on any contract of date prior to the first of June, 1865.

Havana, Jan. 9.—Latest dispatches from Hayti states that General Salnave has gone to the front of St. Domingo with a large force. The rebels, from all accounts, are increasing in strength.

The American Commissioners arrived at St. Thomas in the steamer Mississippi. The vote of the people in relation to the cession of the Island was to take place at St. Thomas, January 8th; at St. Johns, January 9th.

The bark Fanny Elssler arrived at Kingston on the 4th inst., in a damaged condition. She has a cargo of salt and was bound from Gibraltar to New Orleans.

London, Jan. 9.—Bullion in the Bank of England has slightly increased.

London, Jan. 9.—The *Times'* says the English are still at Sena. No sickness. Natives continue friendly. The new Cabinet of Portugal favor the collection of Taxes.

London, Jan 9—Evening.—Consols unchanged; Bonds ⅛ higher.

Paris, Jan. 9.—There is an improved feeling on the Bourse. Rentes are higher.

Liverpool, Jan. 9, evening.—Cotton—more doing, though prices have declined ⅛d; uplands 7⅛d in port, to arrive 6⅞d. Sales to day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firmer.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, Jan 9.—Cable Summary.—Tours and Amiens have elected opposition members to the Corps Legislatif.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has received dispatches from diplomatic agents saying that Napoleon's New Year speech is generally accepted as a pledge of peace.

Menabrea's ministry will have thirty-five majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

Piggott, editor of the *Irish Republican*, has been arrested for seditious publications.

The Emperor of China has appealed to the European powers for assistance to defend his throne.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The Convention of Boys in Blue have nominated Grant for President.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention has organized. James B. McDonald, chairman, in his address, endorses President Johnson. Every State in the county is represented.

Washington, Jan. 9.—It is stated that Grant has telegraphed Gen. Meade to remove none of Pope's appointees, except on charges and specifications.

Last night's celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was unprecedentedly brilliant. Boyer's speech was most masterly, though Stanberry's announcement that this was his first appearance in a Democratic meeting, and his formal affiliation with that party and his applicable remarks were received with rapturous applause. The proceedings cover fifteen columns in the *Intelligencer*.

The following is the part the President took in the festivities: Toast—We are honest by the presence of one whose devotion to principle and whose courage in the most terrible of conflicts recorded in the executive history of our country justly entitles him to rank next to the old hero himself. I propose the health of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. (Great cheering, the audience rising from their seats and manifesting great enthusiasm."

Response of the President—The President rose and was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. He said—

In response to the allusion just made, I have no remark to make other than to repeat the sentiments to which utterance was given this night one year ago, that is, "No State of its own will has a right, under the Constitution, to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union; nor has the Congress of the United States, under the Constitution, the power to exclude or degrade the people of any State by reducing them to mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption and a dissolution of the Government; the other is a consolidation and the exercise of a despotic power. The advocates of either are alike the enemies of the Federal Union and of our republican form of government. [Great applause.]

Liverpool, Jan. 9, evening.—Cotton closed heavy; middling uplands 7⅜d; to arrive 7⅛d. middling Orleans 7⅜d.

Liverpool, Jan. 9, evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged: Sales 8000 bales. Wheat tending upward.

London, Jan. 9, evening.—Bonds 71¼ to 71⅜. Consols unchanged.

New York, Jan. 9.—Steamship Rising Sun has arrived from Aspinwall with one million in treasure.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTY FOURTH DAY—JANUARY 9, 1868.

The Convention met at 11 A. M., seventy-six delegates being present and Judge Taliaferro in the chair.

Upon motion of Judge Cooley, the detailed report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses was made the special order of the day for Saturday at 12 M.

Mr. Cooley promised some interesting disclosures with regard to the official printing—such, to use his own language, "as no one ever dreamed of."

A motion was offered by Solomon Moses, colored, of Orleans, providing that after the 20th instant, no member shall be entitled to any per diem. Laid on the table.

Thibaut, colored, of Orleans, offered a resolution calling for a committee of five to wait upon Gen. Hancock, and request the issuance of an order indorsing the Convention's tax ordinance. Laid over under the rules.

Under suspension of the rules, the order of the day was above taken up. The following articles were adopted as part of the Constitution:

ART. 28. The General Assembly shall divide the State into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the House of Representatives.

ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the General Assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six; and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

ART. 30. In all apportionments of the Senate, the electoral population of the whole State shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a Senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts, having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a Senator, and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two Senators, but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any Senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made as directed in the 19th article, the Legislature shall not pass any law till an apportionment of representation in both Houses of the General Assembly be made.

ART. 27, previously adopted, was reconsidered and so amended as to change the term of Senatorial service from two to four years.

ART. 31. At the first session of the General Assembly, after this Constitution goes into effect, the Senators shall be divided equally, by lot, into two classes, the seats of the Senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first House of Representatives; of the second class, at the expiration of the term of the second House of Representatives, so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two Senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot.

ART. 32. The first election for Senator shall be held at the same time with the election for Representatives, and thereafter there shall be elections of Senators at the same time with each general election of Representatives, to fill the places of those Senators whose term of office may have expired.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 34. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualification, election and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35. Each House of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and, with a concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

ART. 36. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its own proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. Each House may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offence.

ART. 38. Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the General Assembly, without the consent of the other.

ART. 39. The members of the General Assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to and returning from the sessions of their respective Houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the General Assembly by which such alteration shall have been made. No sessions shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement. And any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days, shall be null and void; but this last provision shall not apply to the first session of the General Assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this Constitution.

ART. 40. The members of the General Assembly, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No Senator or Representative, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices as may be filled by an election by the people.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law, until, on three several days it be read over in each House of the General Assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless in case of urgency, four-fifths of the House where the bill is pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills: Provided, It shall not introduce any new matter under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The General Assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. The Senate shall vote on the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for or against the appointments, respectively, shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the Legislature and proceed to said election.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48.—The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Lieutenant Governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant-governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the General Assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State two years next preceding his election.

The Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock, A. M. Friday.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1868.

We have no new feature to notice in the Money market to-day. The banks continue to discount to a fair extent for their customers, and on the street a limited amount of capital is employed in the purchase of good notes, secured by solid collaterals, at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. per month. Second class rules at 2 to —, according to the exigencies of the borrower. Mortgage paper is quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. discount, but only first-class can be negotiated at 12.

Gold opened at 135⅛, and after selling as low as 135 and as high as 135¾, closed at 135⅜ to 135½. The sales included $1000 at 135, $2500 and $3000 at 135⅜, and $2000 at 135⅜. The market is without any animation. There is, in fact, no speculative feeling, and only a moderate demand for the Customhouse. In Silver we noticed sales of $150 in American half dollars at 130. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars. At the close American half-dollars were quoted at 129 to 130, and Mexican dollars at 137.

Foreign Exchange was held with unabated firmness, and the movement in Sterling was to a fair extent, the sales including £2000 bill of lading at 146, £1000 and a large amount at 146½, £1600 A1 at 146¾, £1000 at 146¾, £500, £1000 and another round sum at 147, £1200, £3000 and a larger sum at 147½, and £1000 private bankers' at 144; also, £4000 bank at 110½ for gold. In France we noticed sales of a moderate amount of A1 commercial at 3 85, 75,000 at 3 83¾, and 75,000 at 3 82½. Sterling may be quoted at 146½ to 147½ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 149 for bank; and France at 3 85 to 3.82½ for A1 commercial, and 3.80 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet at about previous rates. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, but met only a remittance demand. The sales of commercial included $10,000 and $50,000 New York sight at 1⅛ 16 per cent. discount, $20,000, in several sums, to banks and others, at ⅛, $50,000 at 1⅜ 16, $80,000, in three amounts, at ⅛, and $10,000 ten days' sight at 1⅛.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 50 shares Canal Bank, price not given. Any movement is prevented by the wide difference between buyers and sellers. There is but little inquiry, and quotations are nominal.

The only sale of City Bonds reported was one of the Railroad issues, May and November coupons, at 67. This agrees with the sales previously reported, which were at 73 and 80 for the Consolidated and 67 for the Railroad issues.

City Treasury notes ruled at rather better rates, the large at 15½ to 15¾ and 16 per cent. discount, and the small at 2 to 2¼. $4000 and $4500 large sold at 15½, and $3500 small at 2. There was some demand for large at 15¾. State Notes ranged from 31 to 36 discount which may be regarded as fair quotations. $2000 sold at 35¼. We hear of no enquiry for Bank of Louisiana Notes, the quotations for which are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 4100 bales at stiffer prices for the better qualities especially for all even running lists, but at easier rates for mixed lists and the lower grades. Referring to our remarks below, we quote ordinary at 12 to 12¾c, good ordinary at 13 to 13¾c, low middling at 14¼ to 14¾c, middling at 14¾ to 15c, strict middling at 15¼ to 15¾c, and good middling at 15½ to —c.

The market opened with a very good inquiry, but only a limited supply on sale, particularly of clean, white even running lists of low middling and middling, which consequently commanded outside figures. In fact, it was difficult to buy middling at the inside rate of 14¾c unless in exceptional cases. Good and extra staple commanded a fraction above the outside quotations. The demand was general as well as active, and had the supply been sufficient the business would undoubtedly have been on a much more liberal scale. Nearly every buyer complained of the limited extent of the supply, most of them being ready to go on at the ruling rates, but unable to find the descriptions they wanted. The decline at Liverpool was to a great extent neutralized by the high rates obtained for foreign exchange, the competition among buyers, and the scant supply.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,286
Arrived to-day	3,9[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	312,256
		327,542
Cleared to-day	120,5[illegible]	
Cleared previously	205,867	217,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		109,6[illegible]

The clearances embrace 9642 bales for Liverpool, 1047 for Boston, 131 for Philadelphia, and 325 for Genoa.

FREIGHTS.—We have no changes to notice in this market since our report of yesterday. The rates are as follows: For cotton by steam to Liverpool ⅞d per lb, to New York, Boston and Philadelphia 1¼c; Tobacco to New York $8 per hogshead; Sugar $7 to $8; Molasses 6c per gallon; Flour $1 per bbl; Corn 20c per bushel. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 19 32 to ⅝d per lb; to Havre 1¼c; to Bremen 1⅛c; Flour to New York and Boston 60c per bbl.

SUGAR.—The receipts yesterday and to-day comprise 891 hhds. The demand appears to have fallen off, and is now only moderate. Prices have given way fully ⅛ to ¼c per lb, and the sales to-day are confined to 500 hhds at 7 to 8c per lb for inferior, 9 to 9⅛c for common, 10 to 10⅛c for good common, 11¼ to 11⅛c for fair, 12 to 12¼c for good fair, 12¾ to 13c for fully fair, 13⅛c for prime, 13⅜c for choice, 14 to 14¼c for yellow clarified, 15¼c for white, and 12¼ to 13⅛c per lb for seconds.

MOLASSES.—The receipts yesterday and to-day comprise 1338 bbls and 27 half bbls. The demand is fair, but at lower rates—about 3c per gallon. There were sales to-day of 850 bbls at 60, 67 and 67½c per gallon for fermenting, and 70 to 72c for prime not fermenting.

FLOUR.—Common and fine are in better demand, but superfine and the grades above continue neglected. There were some sales by auction, which brought good prices, comprising 52 bbls at $7 10, 62 at $10, and 100 at $12 25 per bbl. By the regular trade 825 bbls were sold, of which 150 superfine on private terms, 68 common at $7 35 ¾, 40 double extra at $9 75, 50 on its merits at $8, 118 do at $10, 25 do at $11, 74 and 100 superfine at $9, 23 do at $9 25, 75 do at $9 12½, and 100 double extra at $9 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The demand is good for export and for the trade. Prices in some sales are a little easier, but the market closed firmly at the outside figures. The sales embrace 17,620 sacks, of which 3200 white and white mixed at 92½c, 6300 do at 93c, 3000 at 95c, 3000 white and yellow at 95c per bushel, 300 green at 87½c, 100 and 400 do at 90c, 160, in poor order, at 92½c; 360 and 500 white at 95c per bushel.

OATS.—There is not much demand, but the stock is held firmly at higher prices and an advance of 5c per bushel was obtained to-day. Yesterday, not reported, 128 and 138 sacks sold at 80c; to-day 100 and 125 sacks at 85c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is steady and firm, with a fair demand; 425 sacks sold at $1 90 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Prime Western is selling, in small lots, at $25 per ton; 100 and 329 bales sold at that price to-day.

PORK.—We note some inquiry to-day, with a decidedly firm market and better prices. A lot of 50 bbls prime mess Pork sold at $16 50 per bbl, and 50, 100 and 50 bbls mess at 21 25 per bbl. Holders are asking $21 50 per bbl for mess, and there are some negotiations pending. Mess is retailing at $22 50 per bbl.

BACON.—A lot of 10 casks shoulders sold at 9c per lb. There is no demand at wholesale, and only a jobbing or retail business is doing at 9 to 9½c per lb for shoulders, 12 to 12½c for clear rib sides, 13 to 13¾c for clear sides, and 15 to 19c for sugar cured hams.

LARD.—The market is quiet at yesterday's prices. The supplies are small, but the demand is limited. We have no important sales to report to-day, but we quote prime in tierces at 12¼c; kegs 13¼c per lb. A lot of 30 tierces prime sold at 12¾c per lb.

LOUISIANA RICE.—We notice sales of 100 and 65 bbls at 7 to 7¾c for ordinary, and 8 to 8¼c for prime.

CHEESE.—Yesterday 100 boxes inferior Western sold at 10c per lb, and 25 boxes Western Reserve at 14c.

PIG FEET.—There were sales of 100 kegs, in three lots, at $2 25 per keg.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is dull and prices are lower. A lot of 10 casks green shoulders sold at 7¾c per pound.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 10, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—275 Texas Beeves, 196 Hogs, and 16 Milch Cows.

Sold—528 Texas Beeves, and 22 Calves and Yearlings.

Stock on sale—775 Texas Beeves, 437 Calves and Yearlings, 706 Hogs, 1651 Sheep, and 54 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₱ lb net	10 @ —	
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	9 @ —	
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	— @ —	
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	40 00 @ 45 —	
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	25 00 @ 35 —	
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	15 00 @ 20 —	
Western Hogs, ₱ lb gross	7 @ 9	
Hogs,	7 @ 8	
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	3 @ 5	
Sheep, 2d ₱ head	2 50 @ 3	
Sheep, 3d ₱ head	1 50 @ 2	
Milch Cows, first quality, ₱ head	60 00 @ 75	
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head	50 00 @ 55	
Yearlings, ₱ head	7 00 @ 12	
Calves, ₱ head	5 00 @ 12	
Texas Cows with Calves, per head	[illegible]	
Goats, ₱ head	1 50 @ 4 00	

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 10, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Oriental, Snow, for Boston, Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamer Selma, Rogers, for Montgomery, (Ala) Master
Ship Eupyrrion, (British) Williams, for Liverpool, Meeker, Knox & co
Ship Herald, (British) Calvert, for Liverpool, Maury & co
Bark Hanson Gregory, Gregory, for Genoa, W R Buddendorff

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
Ship Armstrong, (British) Phillips, from Liverpool Nov 7th, to J H Ashbridge & Decan—Point.
Bark John Geddie, (British) McDougall, from Liverpool Nov 18th, to Lovell & Bailey—Point.
Bark Bon Fils, (French) Privot, from Bordeaux Nov 21st, to master—Point.
Schr Lydia, Cassanieltia, from St James Parish, to master—2d district 7.

—STEAMBOATS—

Ruth, Switzer, from St Louis.
Fannie Gilbert, Kouns, from Alexandria.
Hunter, Jeanfreau, from the Jump.
Idaho, Blanks, from Trenton.
Wm Butler, Dawly, from Alexandria.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
J M Sharp, Blanchard, from Donaldsonville.
Aloe, Radovich, from Lower Coast.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Riceland.
New Era, Dugas, from Donaldsonville.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Mohawk, Packard, from Cairo—Towed down five barges.
The towboat Atlantic, (new) Ford, from Cincinnati—Towed down two barges.

BELOW COMING UP.

Brig J M Gary, Conklin, from New York, to G W Hynson & co.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Ship Kelvin, (British) ———, from Havana.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Oriental—1657 bales cotton, 229 bbls flour, 100 bbls 56 half bbls molasses, 5900 bushels corn in bulk, 1224 hides.
PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Juniata—For Philadelphia—401 bales cotton, 27 bales wool, 100 bales moss, 74 hhds sugar, 755 bbls molasses. For Havana—260 tes lard, 110 empty hhds, 2 pkgs mdse.
MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Selma—Sundry mdse.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Herald—3654 bales cotton, 6,8 sks oil cake, 1024 sks cotton seed, 240 staves.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Endymion—3210 bales cotton, 1000 sks oil cake, 600 staves.
GENOA—Per bark Hanson Gregory—925 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—281 bales cotton to M Hiller & co—101 Lehman, Newgass & co—101 Warn & Bro—51 J T Hardie & co—14 J B Steedman—14 E F Golsen & co—9 Jurey & Harris—4 H Knox & co—7 do Campbell, Eckford & co—22 bbls resin to E L Pierson—sundries to order—Total, 642 bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Armstrong—42,900 slates to Davidson & Hill—[illegible] bdles tubing Bartlett & Rayne—1 case hardware J Chaffe & Bro—1 case 65 crates earthenware Well & Wolf—[illegible] to Wood, Low & ... [illegible]

LIVERPOOL—Per bark John Geddie—... [illegible]

BORDEAUX—Per bark Bon Fils—Ass'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Ruth—31 bales cotton to Stewart, Galbraith & Fiazer—... [illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—... [illegible]

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Aloe—... [illegible]

CAIRO—Per towboat Mohawk—... [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Wm Butler—... [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Fanny Gilbert—... [illegible]

TRENTON—Per steamer Idaho—... [illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer J M Sharp—... [illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer New Era—... [illegible]

RICELAND—Per steamer A G Brown—... [illegible]

THE JUMP—Per steamer Hunter—10 bbls rice to A Rocola—... [illegible]

ST JAMES—Per schr Lydia—(2 trips) 15 hhds sugar 145 bbls molasses and sundries to order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Jan 9—36 hhds sugar A B Charpentier—... [illegible]

N. O., JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

Jan 9—12 bales cotton Warren, Crawford & co—... [illegible] —25,000 feet lumber Sanford & Black—Total, 802 bales cotton.

Lusitanian Portuguese Benevolent Association.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of this Association are respectfully requested to meet at the Society Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Treme streets, on SUNDAY next, the 12 inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to transact business of great importance. Punctual attendance is required. By order of the President.

JOSE T. ARANTES, Secretary.
New Orleans, January 10th 1868. jan10 3t

DIED,

On the 15th of December, 1867, at Gourgeon, Département de Haute Saône, France, XAVIER LAMBERT, a late merchant and a resident of this city for the last twenty-five years.

Notice.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES.—To Mr. Auguste Lesseps and others, heirs of Alexander Lesseps deceased:

You, as owners of the following described property, to-wit: A portion of land having and measuring forty-five arpents (more or less) front of the left bank of the river Mississippi, at about ten miles above the Courthouse of this parish, bounded above by the land of Auguste Lesseps and others, heirs of Alexander Lesseps, deceased, and below by that of Hypolite Moran, are hereby notified that in the opinion of the undersigned, Syndic, the following works and repairs are necessary for the protection and benefit of the public:

Your Levee require to be built about twenty-six arpents in length, say twenty feet base, six feet crown and five feet high.

Your Road requires repairing and working the entire length.

Your Ditches to be cut out.

Your Bridge to be made in good order.

And in conformity with law and ordinances of the Police Jury of this parish, I further notify you, that if said works are not completed on or before the first day of January, 1868, I shall cause the same to be done at your expense.

Parish of Plaquemines, this 20th day of Dec., 1867.

S. W. SAWYER, Syndic, 2d Dist. Parish Plaquemines. jan10 10t

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1867 and the License for 1868, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for the Second District. Office—corner Chartres and St. Peter streets, Courthouse Building. jan10 15t

The Caucasian.

MR. AUGUSTE MANNESSIER having associated with him Mr Giuseppe Bottero, will resume his business at his old stand, No. 13 Dryades street, under the firm of MANNESSIER & BOTTERO. The new establishment will be known as

THE CAUCASIAN,

and the owners will spare no exertion to make it worthy of the name.

A. MANNESSIER.
G. BOTTERO.

N. B.—Orders for Dinners, Suppers, etc., filled at shortest notice. Connoisseurs are specially invited to examine our brands of Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne. jan10 1m

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Second District, Jan. 2, 1868.

In accordance with the following order, I hereby notify the Tax Payers of the Second District to call at my office, and settle said Tax forthwith.

L. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector, Second District of New Orleans, corner St. Peter and Chartres streets.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Dec. 30, 1867.

To L. E. Lemarie, Esq., State Tax Collector Parish Orleans, Second District:

Sir—The State Constitutional Convention, now in session in this city, having passed an Ordinance levying a tax of ONE MILL upon the dollar on all taxable property, to pay the expenses of said Convention,

You are hereby directed to proceed immediately to collect said Tax, the same to be reported to you as the "Convention Tax," and to be calculated upon the assessment of 1867, and payable only in the legal currency of the United States.

You are to pay the Treasurer of the State at the end of every ten days, under oath, all sums collected by you under this ordinance, less the amount of your commission, which is the same as for collection of other State taxes; and to make your final settlement for the same on or before the first day of April, 1868.

The taxable property in your parish, on the assessment of 1867 being $39,861,209, the tax will be $39,861 29.

Inclosed is a copy of the ordinance referred to. Very respectfully,

H. PERALTA, Auditor. jan10

BUSH & GOODE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—LOUIS BUSH, resident at No. 92 Camp street, over J. A. Gresham's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans. As a compliment, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included within the circuit of our practice may be relieved from the trouble of corresponding and can obtain all needed information directly from our senior, at his office, 92 Camp street. jan9 3m

Southern Express Company,
EXPRESS FORWARDERS,
New Orleans, January 9, 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ON and after this date, ALL GOODS sent in charge of this Company between New Orleans and Northern and Eastern cities, will be forwarded by INLAND ROUTE (at regular inland rates) unless otherwise ordered by the shipper.

W. AFFRON, Agent. jan9 1w

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

PITTSBURG COAL of the best quality, delivered in all parts of the city at ONE DOLLAR PER BARREL. ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, delivered at the lowest market rates.

W. G. COYLE & CO., 142 Gravier street. Yard, corner Magazine and Girod. jan8 3t

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE GROCERY STORE, well assorted and situated near the St. Mary Market, will be sold very low. Apply to AVET & CAMBON, Grocers, Old Levee street. jan8 3t

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,
New Orleans, January 6th, 1868.

AT an election held by the stockholders of this Institution on the 6th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

GEO. JONAS, D. McCOARD,
J. H. STAUFFER, F. C. RODDECKE,
G. W. BABCOCK, B. B. HART,
C. SCHNEIDER.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day GEO. JONAS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. jan7 1w

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 20, 1867.

IN conformity with the 8th Section of the Charter of this Company, an election by the Stockholders for Eighteen Directors to serve for one year from Monday, the 3d February, 1868, will be held at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d January, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary. dec21 30d

RIDGE TILES. RIDGE TILES.

FLOORING TILES. FLOORING TILES.

FIRE BRICK. FIRE BRICK.

A small consignment just landing and for sale cheap ex ship —.

HENRY KNOX & CO.
New Orleans, January 3, 1868. jan3 10t

Pittsburg Coal at One Dollar per Barrel.

ANTHRACITE COAL AT $12 PER TON.

DELIVERED at any part of the city. Orders taken at the Levee, opposite Esplanade street; Levee, near Louisa street, and at No. 6 Carondelet street.

D. STICKNEY, No. 6 Carondelet street. jan7 10t

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. KATHMAN,

Tropical Roofing Manufactory, and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood,

224 Bienville street 224

CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 53 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. dec24 3m

D. DeHAVEN,

AT

S. JONES & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

30 Carondelet Street 30

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will attend promptly to the sale and remittance of proceeds of all Consignments, and to the purchase of Merchandise generally. nov16 3m

Removal. Removal.

THE NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION is removed from No. 123 to No. 187 CANAL STREET, between Dauphine and Burgundy. jan3 1m

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Through Rates of Freight.

St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus and Cairo.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1868.

Shippers are respectfully informed that this Company is now giving through bills lading to the above points.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge, will be promptly settled at points of delivery. For further information, inquire at the Depot, on Calliope street.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent. jan3 1m

Fire Bricks, Slabs and Slates,

At 14 SPAIN STREET,

—AND—

POST 29, THIRD DISTRICT,

In lots to suit buyers. For sale by HENRY KNOX & CO., 192 Common street. dec29 1m

Ash. Ash. Ash.

225 CORDS well seasoned ASH WOOD for sale. Apply at JOURDAN'S Brickyard, below Poland street, near the Convent. jan5 3d

J. J. E. PLANCHARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO No. 96 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Near Royal. jan1 1m

Cheap Fuel.

COKE delivered at forty cents per barrel, at the New Orleans Gas Light Company, No. 159 Common street. jan1 1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED—GROWTH OF 1867—H. HAFNER has now in store a full and well-selected assortment of Winter and Spring Vegetable SEEDS, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

A fine lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.

Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS. Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.

H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre. dec24 3m

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.—No. 89 Canal street—New Orleans, December 20th, 1867.

IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of the Company a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 20th of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary. dec21 30d

EAGLE BAKERY,

Nos. 407 and 409 Chartres street, late Moreau, Third District,

H. V. GARIDEL,

HAS been appointed agent of the above Bakery. He will constantly keep on hand every article in the line, and supply families, ships, steamboats, hotels, &c. dec19 1m

Wanted.

TO open, balance, or close a set of books by an experienced accountant, with A No. 1 references. Address P. O., Bee office. dec24-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DeBAR.........Proprietor.
BEN DeBAR and LEWIS BAKER.........Managers.

LAST NIGHTS
Of the Magnificent Spectacle of the
BLACK CROOK,
With McDONOUGH'S
GREAT PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.

It must positively be withdrawn after SATURDAY EVENING, January 11, to give place to the engagement of the Great Tragedian,

EDWIN FORREST,

Who will appear on MONDAY, January 13.

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1868—Benefit of Miss LOUISA SYLVESTER.

jan8 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

St. Charles Theatre.

EDWIN FORREST

Who will appear at this Theatre

On Monday Evening, January 13.

and continue for a limited engagement of

TEN NIGHTS ONLY:

MONDAY as...............RICHELIEU.
TUESDAY as...............VIRGINIUS.
WEDNESDAY as...............OTHELLO.
THURSDAY as...............RICHARD III.
FRIDAY as...............JACK CADE.

NO PLAY WILL BE REPEATED.

The Scale of Prices, during Mr. FORREST'S engagement will be as follows:

Dress Circle and Parquette.........$1 50
Family Circle.........50c.
Gallery.........25c.

The Box Sheet will be opened on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, when seats may be secured five days in advance. jan8

Varieties Theatre.

Every Evening During the Week.

Edmund Falconer's Irish Drama, entitled the PEEP O' DAY, with its unapproachable Cast, Scenery, Music and Effects.

MATINEE AT 12 O'CLOCK SATURDAY.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the distinguished Tragedian, Monday, January 13th. jan8 tf

$40 Reward!

STOLEN, on the night of the 29th or 30th of this month, two handsome horse MULES with bridles.

One entirely black, strongly built and having a scar on the back of the right hand leg.

The other black—brown muzzle, elegant, having the appearance of a horse half castrated, and having a scar on the neck, near the withers.

I will pay ten dollars for the recovery of each of the mules, and a further reward of twenty dollars for the conviction of the thieves.

AD. RINCK, Orleans Parish, Right Bank. dec27-tf

For Sale.

ON account of departure, the Property of H. Belloeq, at Algiers. Terms very liberal. Apply to F. M. CANTON, corner Gravier and Levee sts. dec11 1m

For Rent.

A HOUSE in Kerlerec street, between Claiborne and Derbigny, with cistern, etc.

Apply at Mr. DUFOUR'S, corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets. de21 1fep

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1868.

THE Annual Election of Three Directors of this Institution will take place at the Banking house, No. 66 Toulouse street, on MONDAY, 3d of February, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

H. L. PEIRE, Cashier. jan3 td 2 a w

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
New Orleans, December 21st, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will take place on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 17 Baronne street.

P. McBRIDE, Secretary. dec6 td

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
New Orleans, Dec. 21st, 1867.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 17 Baronne street.

P. McBRIDE, Secretary. dec6 td

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of the undersigned, under the firm of BUTLER, TERRY & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by B. J. Butler and Thos. L. Terry, who are in liquidation.

B. J. BUTLER.
THOS L. TERRY.
ADAM GIFFEN.
F. M. RICHISON.

New Orleans, 31st December, 1867. jan1 30d

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1868.

AN Election of Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at this Banking house, MONDAY, 3d February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier. jan3 td

F. BERNARD,

146 Customhouse Street 146

Corner Dauphin.

BESIDES Oil and Pastel PORTRAITS, attends to Painted PHOTOGRAPHS, on very moderate terms. dec8 1m

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.,

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable to the stockholders of their legal representatives on the first MONDAY of January next.

CHS. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. dec24 1d

D. DE HAVEN. W. B. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

88 Common Street,

New Orleans. nov12 tf

J. LAMBERT,

FRENCH TEACHER.

APPLY at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Public Schools, "Central High School Building," Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Bienville. dec13 tf

Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE Annual Election of twelve Directors for this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 13th prox., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. DUCHIRON, Cashier. dec24 3taw td

No. 49 Royal Street. No. 49

L. UTER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public of the city and country, that he has in store now, of late arrivals from Europe and the North, the largest assortment ever offered for sale, in this city, via OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, colored and plain, ALBUMS, WINDOW CORNICES, SHADES, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN BANDS, PORTRAIT FRAMES, Oval and Square, Gilt and Rosewood, Oval Photographic and Carte FRAMES, in all their variety, PICTURE TASSELS and CORDS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ARCHITECTURAL WORKS, etc., etc., besides various articles relating to housekeeping which cannot be named in this list.

N. B.—A magnificent French Carved Oak DINING SET, also a very fine imported BOOK CASE and SECRETARY, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices.

Old Looking Glass Plates Resilvered and Frames Regilt. dec15 1m

In the Matter of the Opening of Lafayette Avenue from Claiborne street to Gentilly Road.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties in interest that the Commissioners of Assessment in the matter of the opening of Lafayette Avenue from Claiborne street to Gentilly Road, have this day deposited in the clerk's office of the Honorable Fifth District Court of the parish of Orleans in this city, their report, and that they will on FRIDAY, 17th of January, 1868, ask that the said report be filed and confirmed by said court, at which time all persons having opposition to make are required to present the same.

A. D. BERNOUDY,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,
THEODORE DUVERT,
Commissioners.
de 29 31 jan3 6 9 13 15 17 18

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

HAVING secured the services of Mr. PETER McKINLAY, the inventor of the most approved RICE POUNDER, now in use, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the construction, erection and management of RICE MACHINERY, we are now prepared, under his supervision, to construct all kinds of Machinery required in the preparation of RICE for the market, and to furnish all necessary drawing and specifications.

A model of McKinlay's Patent Rice Huller, suitable for those who cultivate Rice for domestic consumption can be seen at our establishment.

LEEDS & CO., Corner of Delord and Foucher streets. nov14 3m

Stevens House,

21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suited to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors. sept14 6m

Summer Arrangement.

PARENTS and Young Gentlemen can make liberal arrangements, and themselves and sons be qualified, by early fall, for positions worth $1000, $2000, or $3000 per annum, if they apply at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner of Camp and Common streets, immediately. A Business Education is the best fortune for young Gentlemen. There are Professors for Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, English French Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President. my 26 1y

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 Chartres Street No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,

OFFER at low prices—

CARPETING—English and American of all kinds, Floor, Furniture and Enamel OIL Cloths.

MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.

WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.

CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.

FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton, Stripes, etc.

CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep29 6t

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on the 16th prox., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to elect Managers to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

C. M. PRITCHARD, Secretary. jan9 1t6

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

10 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeBay,
Hugh Macdonald. nov23 3m

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Mrs. Widow J. L. Delisle—No. 29,434.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office—Corner of Exchange Place and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 8th of February, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 28th, 1867, the following property to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Columbus, Labarpe, Villeré and Robertson streets measuring, French measure, 30 feet front on Columbus street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines: together with a handsome frame house—built of bricks between posts—No. 93, having eight rooms, two of them being in the attic and having fire places, two kitchens and two servants' rooms, two cisterns, double privy, well, etc., etc.—the whole divided into two tenements, yielding $50 per month.

See plan which will be deposited at the Exchange before the sale.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, for notes divided into coupons, or shares, to suit the heirs, bearing 8 per cent interest from date, and secured by mortgage—buildings to be kept insured till final payment of the notes and policy transferred to the vendors.

Act of sale before A. L. Kernion, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser including United States stamps. jan8 15 22 29 feb8

Succession of John Law—No. 30,021.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 25th January, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 16th December, 1867, the following property, to wit:—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Galvez Miro, Bienville and Customhouse streets, designated as lot No. 20 of square No. 22, on a plan drawn by Allou d'Hémécourt, surveyor, on the 10th July, 1855, deposited in the office of F. C. Cuvellier, a notary in this city, by an act passed before the same notary, on the 10th of October, of the same year; said lot of ground measures 27 feet front on Galvez street, by a depth of 118 feet and 1 inch; together with a house, No 26 covered with slates, having two rooms with gallery in front, kitchen, sheds, cistern, privy, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. currency.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including the U. S. stamps. dec25 jan5 9 16 25

Succession of Jean Ducos—No. 28,871.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 25th January, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 17th December, 1867, the following property, to-wit:

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Galvez, St. Louis, Miro streets and Carondelet Walk, designated as lots Nos. 1 and 2, on a sketch plan annexed to said act of inventory. Lot No. 1 measures 30 feet 2 lines front on Carondelet Walk, 29 feet 11 inches front on St. Louis street, 107 feet 10 inches 2 lines front on Miro street, and 110 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the preceding, measures 28 feet 11 inches 2 lines front on Carondelet Walk, 28 feet 10 inches front on St. Louis street, and 112 feet 7 inches and one line on the line of lot No. 1.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec25 jan3 9 16 25

Succession of Marie Goyes, wife of P. Lamarque, No. 29,743.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

MONDAY, 13th January, 1868, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Moreau street, No. 486, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 28th December, 1867, the following movable effects belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, GLASSWARE CROCKERY, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

One HORSE, WAGON and HARNESS.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Currency. jan1, 6 12

Succession of Widow John Nicholas Nau—No. 29,816.

BY S. GUINAULT Auctioneer.

Office—corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY 25th January, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 16th December, 1867, the following described properties belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

SIXTEEN CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, designated by Nos. 12 to 17 inclusively and by Nos. 23 to 31 inclusively, and by lot No. 2 of square No. 14, bounded by Urquhart, Morales, Clouet and Louisa street.

Lot No. 27 forming the corner of Urquhart and Clouet streets, measuring 31 feet 7 inches 4 lines front on Clouet street, by a depth and front of 117 feet 10 inches 4 lines on Urquhart street. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Lot No. 28 having 31 feet front on Clouet street, by 117 feet 10 inches 4 lines in depth. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Lots Nos. 29 and 30 having each 31 feet front on Clouet street, by 117 feet 10 inches 4 lines in depth.

Lot No. 31 having 46 feet 9 inches front on Clouet street, by 206 feet 1 inch 4 lines in depth. Together with a double frame house covered with slates, having four rooms, kitchen, &c.

... [illegible]

Lot No. 12 having 36 feet 8 inches 2 lines front on Urquhart street by a depth of 124 feet 7 inches 4 lines.

... [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the same District of this city, in square No. 11, bounded by Ferdinand, Rampart and Goodchildren streets, measuring 28 feet 3 inches front on St. Ferdinand street by 131 feet 6 inches 1 line depth. Together with the balance of the block and improvements thereon.

The whole agreeably to plans exhibited at the Exchange.

Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at one, two and three years' credit, for notes divided into coupons to suit the interested parties, secured by mortgage on the properties sold, and bearing 8 per cent interest from the day of sale, said notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The purchasers to pay for every attorney's fees in case of suit for the collection of any of said notes.

Acts of sale before Alex Drouet, notary public in New Orleans, at the expense of the purchasers, including the United States stamps as well as the taxes for the year 1867. dec25 jan3 9 16 25

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Property on Annette street, between Urquhart and Morales Streets.

SUCCESSION OF MRS LORENZO GAMBONI.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 33 Bienville street.

FRIDAY, 7th February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 4th January, 1868, the following property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the new Faubourg Marigny, in the city's square No. 64 comprised between Annette, Urquhart, St. Bernard and Morales streets, measuring 32 feet front on Annette street, by a depth between parallel lines of 100 feet; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before G. Le Gardeur, Jr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. stamps. jan7 14 21 25 feb5 7

Furniture, &c! Furniture, &c!

SUCCESSION OF MRS LORENZO GAMBONI.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 33 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 18th January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises on Annette street, No. 38, between Morales and Urquhart streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 4th January 1868, the movables of the succession.

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Beddings, Armoir, Chairs, Tables, &c. A LOT of Jewelry, Silverware, &c.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jan7 14 18

Two Valuable Lots in Brooklyn, in the Parish, on the right bank of the River

SUCCESSION OF JOSEPH CAILTEUX.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 33 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, January 11th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 10th, 1867, the following lots of ground—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situate in this parish, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite this city, in the tract of land originally surveyed as the Brooklyn Warehouse Company property. Said lots are designated by the Nos. 23 and 24 of square No. 15, which is bounded by Pacific and Elmira Avenues, and Eliza and Elvina streets, as per plan of Brooklyn Warehouse Company property, drawn by Thompson, on the 7th March, 1849, and deposited in the office of Jamea Graham, notary public; said lots adjoin each other. Lot No. 24 measures 31 feet 5 inches front on Elmira Avenue, by a depth of 123 feet 8 inches. Lot No. 24 forms the corner of Eliza street and Elmira Avenue, and measures 31 feet 9 inches front on Elmira Avenue, by a depth and front on Eliza street of 123 feet 8 inches. All American measure.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before C. V. Foulon, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. dec11 24 25 jan4 11

G. LEAUMONT'S SALES.

BY G. LEAUMONT, Auctioneer.

Office—69 Chartres street.

ON SATURDAY, 18th of January 1868, at noon, by virtue of a judgment of partition, rendered by the Second District Court of New Orleans on the 11th of December, 1867, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the property hereinafter described, belonging to the community of acquests and gains which existed between Marie Joseph Dedie Prosper and his wife, Françoise Fanny Aliamand, both deceased, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, at the corner of Magazine and Pleasant streets, measuring 28 feet 5 inches front on the former, by 98 feet in depth and front on the latter.

This property will be sold, subject to a lease for four years from the 1st of September, 1867 at the annual rent of $600 payable at the rate of $75 per month, all the necessary repairs on the premises and the cleaning of privy being at the charge of the lessee, the tenant paying the taxes from the 1st of September, 1867.

A LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Livaudais, Fourth District, in square No. 6, bounded by Levee, Sixth, Seventh and Fulton streets, and measuring 30 feet front on Levee street, by a depth of 110 feet 6 inches on one side, and 116 feet, 1 inches on the other side, and 29 feet 4 inches on the rear line.

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of Jefferson, suburb Plaisance, in the square bounded by Louisiana Avenue and Toledano, Levee and Chippewa streets, designated by No. 8, on a plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, surveyor, on the 8th of August, 1837, and measuring 32 feet 11 inches and 3 lines in depth, on the line which separates it from lot No. 9.

This property will be sold subject to a lease for three years from the 1st of September 1867, at the annual rent of $540, payable at the rate of $45 per month, all the necessary repairs on the premises and the cleaning of the privy being at the charge of the tenant.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes, the act of sale and U. S. Revenue stamps at the cost of the purchasers, to be passed before A. Ducatel, notary. de18 24 28 jan5 12 18

DR. F. H. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon,

HAS removed to 147 CARONDELET STREET, where he is prepared to attend to the practice of his profession in all its branches according to the latest scientific improvements in the art.

The success of his operations for the last 27 years in New Orleans is too well known to the public to require any comment from himself.

Teeth extracted by the latest improved method POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN, and not the LEAST DANGER OR INJURY to the patient. nov17 1m

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec9 ly

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French Spanish and English. sep13 tf

DR. DUPERRON,

Bienville Street, No. 66, corner Royal.

CAN be consulted for all Surgical and Mechanical Operations in the Mouth, daily, from 8 A M to 5 P M. Special attention is given to Artificial Teeth and India Rubber Settings, now so generally used in preference to gold or platina plates.

Teeth extracted without pain or danger, by general or partial anæsthesia. Terms moderate. sept14 6m

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

sept14 6m LEEDS & CO.