The New Orleans Bee.

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[THE] DAILY BEE,

[...], PUBLISHERS.

[...] Chartres street.

[TERMS] OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1867.

The attention of the lady readers of the *Bee* is called to the advertisement of CAMELLIA WHITE. Professor Wright, one of the endorsers of the article, was Superintendent of the Confederate Powder Works here during the late war. We are told it has an immense run in other cities.

Mr. C. M. Soria announces that he has removed his wagon repository to Nos. 18 and 20 Union street, and 15 and 17 Perdido street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation from Messrs. Jose Barba and Serafin De Arredondo, members of the Committee on Invitation to the Grand Fancy Dress and Regalia Ball, to be given by "Solon" Conclave No. 8, Order S. W. M., on Sunday next, December 7, at the German Company's Hall, corner Bienville and Exchange Alley, for the purpose of erecting a tomb.

THE FAIR.—Secretary Rhett, of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, announces that the books will be opened Monday for the entry of all articles intended for exhibition at the Fair in January. Office, 58 Camp street.

ARCHBISHOP ODIN'S RECEPTION.—We are in receipt, from Col. Girardey, marshal, of a polite invitation to attend the ceremonies to-day in reception of the Most Rev. Archbishop Odin, by the Catholic clergy and laity of New Orleans, which will take place at the Cathedral.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Citizens and strangers are invited by President Dolbear to call at the college building, corner Camp and Common streets, and satisfy themselves as to the merits of this Institution, one of the oldest and most successful in the country. He has two splendid penmen, Messrs. Euston and Montgomery, a full and able faculty and nine large lecture rooms besides several smaller ones, and ample room for the accommodation of a thousand pupils.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehardt, sailed this morning for Baltimore, via Havana with full freight and the following passengers:

For Baltimore—M Stovell L Trato.... For Havana—Mrs C[...] child and nurse, B Herra, Mr Laukaus, [...], P Amor, Mr Edmonds, Miss E Landwith, J Costare, E Levy, M Gogiero, Mr K[...], Mr Reus, M Bo[...]ue.

The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. Holmes, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with $15,000, in specie, a full freight and a number of passengers.

The Louisiana State Convention.

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1867.

RADICAL MEASURES.—The Convention met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro in the chair and 68 members, a quorum, present.

Resolutions were called up and laid over, among them, one by Cromwell, colored, of Orleans, thanking God for the success of the Radical Republican Party, and expressing as the sense of the Convention that they are opposed to universal amnesty, but in favor of universal suffrage.

Cooley, of Point Coupee, denounced the prayer offered to God in the Convention the previous day, as a "stump speech to the Almighty," and, as the ministers of the Gospel in this city were in his opinion too much tinged with politics, he moved to change the rules requiring prayer in future. This motion was tabled.

Ingraham, colored, of Caddo, offered ordinances providing as follows:

1. No property qualification shall be required for any State, parish or municipal office of honor, trust or profit in the State.

2. All registered voters shall be eligible as [...] or Jury.

3. No foreign or other than Louisiana lottery shall be established, but a State lottery shall be organized on the Havana plan, the State revenues to go to the support of charitable institutions, provided the policy plan is not adopted.

4. Homesteads to the value of $500 in personal property and $1000 real property thereof, shall be exempt from seizure and sale.

5. Where former slaves have lived together three years as man and wife, their offspring shall be deemed legitimate heirs.

The ordinances were referred.

Wickliffe, white, of Orleans, offered an ordinance proposing changes in the organic law of the State to the following effect:

The Legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the State, and provide for their support by taxation. All children between 6 and 18 years of age to be admitted without distinction of race, color or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools established for any race.

The general exercises shall be conducted in the English language.

There shall be elected a Superintendent of Public Education, to hold office for four years, and have a salary of $5000.

Proceeds of sales of lands granted the State by Congress, and other State funds named, to remain in a perpetual fund, on which the State shall pay 6 per cent. interest, which interest shall be used for the support of these schools.

No appropriation shall be made for the support of any private school or institution of learning.

A University shall be established in New Orleans, having five faculties, (Law, Medicine, Science, Belles Lettres, etc.) to be open to all students capable of matriculating, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Education.

Wilson, colored, of Orleans, offered an ordinance to organize the militia, embracing men between the ages of twenty one and forty-five years. Referred.

Reagan's resolution to have the proceedings of the Convention published daily in the *Republican*, the expense thereof to be paid for out of the State Treasury, caused considerable pointed discussion as to the merits of that paper and the *Tribune*. The discussion was of less interest to our readers than to the conductors of those papers. Crane, Reagan and Wickliffe were the principal speakers.

A motion made by Sol. Moses, colored, to lay on the table, was lost. Bertoneau, colored, opposed the resolution on the ground of economy. Belden, white, moved a reference of the subject to a committee. Tinchant wanted it referred to Committee on Printing. Wickliffe replied that he was opposed to a reference to any "packed committee."

[Wick]liffe believed the Convention was regarded by many as a "nigger Convention." McMillen reminded him that his (Wickliffe's) favorite paper, the *Tribune*, styled it the "black and tan Convention." Wickliffe laughed at this as though he couldn't help laughing. The life of him. Alluding to the *Republican*, its influence, he said, was as a torchlight to the sun compared to that of the New York *Herald*.

Smith, of Orleans, thought, and proposed, that the *German Gazette* of this city should be included as a paper that had been all along quite loyal enough.

Newsham touched up the economy issue of the matter quite pointedly. Long winded speeches, such as members were prone to spout, was what cost not the mere publication of the legitimate proceedings. [This was doubtless a hit at Judge Abell's speeches in the Convention of 1864, which are said to have cost the State $60,000.] He would move to refer to the Committee on Printing.

Bertoneau, colored, thought the Homer *Iliad* and the St. Landry *Progress* should be included in the resolution.

Smith spoke out again. He wanted the *Republican*, the *German Gazette*, and Parson Newman's *Advocate*, all to do the printing.

E. H. Isabelle, colored, of Orleans, was opposed to the expense of printing in any paper, and there was as much reason, in his opinion, to print in the *Gazette* and *Advocate*, as in the *Tribune* or *Republican*.

Some colored member stated that all the city papers seemed to have reporters present, and that there was no need to pay for printing the proceedings.

Ludeling was tired of such discussion. An official journal, the *Tribune*, had been chosen and was sufficient. He came here to make a Constitution.

The motion to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Printing, finally prevailed.

Lynch, white, of Carroll, offered the following, which lies over under the rules till Monday:

Whereas at a recent meeting of the Board of Levee Commissioners of this State, it was decided to send a commission consisting of three members of the Board to Washington for the purpose of presenting to Congress the knowledge of the impoverished condition of our State and the absolute necessity which exists for asking the endorsement of the general Government upon the bonds of this State, issued for levee purposes;

Therefore, be it resolved by the people of the State of Louisiana in convention assembled, that the object of the commission appointed by the State Board of Levee Commissioners, is hereby approved and endorsed and the assistance of the general Government urgently implored in aiding us to repair and rebuild our levees.

[The Commission alluded to is one appointed but a few days ago—the old one having been revoked by Governor Flanders. In connection we reproduce the ordinance on the important subject of the levees, offered by McMillen, of the same parish, on Friday, and made the special order of the day for one o'clock Monday:

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Louisiana in Convention Assembled, That the act of the Legislature of this States, approved the 20th of March, 1867, entitled "An act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the State for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds," is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said bonds, when issued, whether signed by the persons then acting as Governor and Secretary of State of the State, or by the persons now acting and discharging the duties of Governor and Secretary of State, shall have full force and effect, and the faith of the State for their redemption, as pledged and provided in said act, shall forever be held valid and of full effect.

Smith, white, of Orleans, called up the resolution to appoint three members of the Convention, a special Committee to consider the [...] of the Levee, what had been done by the Levee Commissioners as to the Levee Bonds, &c., and what action by the Convention is expedient, and to report thereon to the Convention by Monday.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M., Monday.

GEN. HANCOCK'S ORDER—HIS PROBABLE LINE OF ACTION.

The conservative people of New Orleans are highly satisfied with the announcement of Gen. Hancock's views as to the administration of affairs in this District. Outside of the Radical faction it meets with universal commendation. The members of that faction and its organs, white and colored, are somewhat astounded to hear constitutional law advocated by a General of the United States army, charged with the execution of the Reconstruction laws in the Fifth Military District. They cannot understand why it is that an officer, who fought so well in the Federal army during the war, should not continue to fight even after the foe has been disarmed and is at his feet. They have taken or attempted to take Gen. Hancock under their tutelage, and bid him beware of any social courtesies which our people may offer to him. We dare say he will be greatly obliged by the advice thus volunteered. These people are evidently quaking in their boots in apprehension of the terrible disclosure of corruption and fraud about to be made, and of which they have been guilty. If they think to influence Gen. Hancock by such impertinent insinuations as they have uttered against this community, they have mistaken the man. It is because they know he will not tolerate the fraudulent and wicked practices which have characterised their conduct, that they impudently undertake to warn him against the seductive social influences they think will be brought to bear upon him, as if he were as ignorant as themselves of the usages of polite society.

The people of New Orleans are naturally solicitous as to the administrative action in the civil affairs of the city and State of General Hancock. Beyond the declaration of principles, by which he is to be guided, laid down in his Special Order No 40, published in the city newspapers of yesterday, so far nothing is known to the general public of his intentions touching the various important subjects to which his notice has been called. Regarding the removal of the State and parish officers made by Gen. Mower, which were afterwards suspended by him, we understand they will not probably be carried into effect but that the suspensive order will remain in force. From various sources at Washington City and elsewhere it has been ascertained that the President has instructed Gen. Grant to direct Gen. Hancock to cause an investigation to be made into the reasons that induced Gen. Mower to remove Sheriff Hays and the Clerk of the Second District Court of this parish, and others, and the presumption is that if these removals were made on merely partisan grounds, Sheriff Hays and Mr. O Rorke will be reinstated. Those officers were elected by the duly qualified voters of the parish, whose wishes have been disregarded by their dismissal from office without legal cause. In pursuance of the policy laid down by General Hancock, touching the supremacy of the civil laws of the State, unless misconduct on their part be proved, they must be restored to the exercise of their functions. Of course there are sceptics who say the utterances of General Hancock are vague and unmeaning, and that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. With such persons "the wish is probably father to the thought." We have too high an opinion of the honor of the man, to believe that he would lead our people to indulge in hopes he intended to disappoint. There is nothing in Gen. Hancock's record which should lead any one to doubt the sincerity of his words. He knows the force and meaning of the language he has employed, and until the contrary shall have been proven we shall repose implicit confidence in the genuineness of his professions. He has a mighty work before him and a fierce faction to resist, and time will be needed to effect all the improvement in our affairs which is imperatively demanded. Investigation into these subjects must be prosecuted methodically and cannot be completed in a day. We only fear that the mountains of fraud and corruption to be developed, will so appal those by whom these inquiries are to be made, that they will, like a former commission sitting in this city, by the appointment of Government for a similar purpose, give it up in despair.

We trust that Gen. Hancock will be endowed with the needed wisdom for the performance of the great trust committed to his hands. No man ever had a greater opportunity of benefiting his fellow citizens than is now in his power. We doubt not his course will be such as to earn their undying gratitude.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In South Carolina only 131 whites voted on the Convention question, against 9741 blacks, a proportion of one white person to 72 blacks. Two thirds of the 131 whites voted against a Convention.

A Specimen Brick.

The editor of the Mobile *Times* gives the following personal sketch of one Shelly, who, by a special order from Gen. Mower, was lately installed as Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans. His predecessor, P. R. O Rourke, was removed because he was "an impediment to reconstruction:"

One evening, at about eight o'clock, in the winter of 1865-66, as the writer of these lines was alone in his office, a tall, ungainly, and ill-shaped man, with his clothes hanging loosely about his angular form, came in, and, with an awkward bow, handed us a card which read, "Shelly, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*."

We were not then in the very best of humors with the pale-faced reformer, and without rising from our seat, showed back the card of the individual, telling him that we had no courteous, personal or professional, to extend to any one connected with the infamous paper he represented.

Expecting that such a reception would close the interview or give it a hostile character, we were not a little surprise at seeing that person get a seat near the table, look at us in a humorous grin and say: "Now, sir, don't be cross; I know you are a foreigner by birth, and so am I; and proud to be, too. I am a pure English-man, and will remain so! Cursed be old Greeley! I only write for him because he pays me. I hold no opinion in common with him, and I only do what I am paid for. I am no Radical in my own country, and don't care for this to form any opinion about it, except for money."

There was such a mixture of drollery and impudence in this declaration that we could hardly forbear enjoying it, and relaxing from our first determination, we accepted his offer to discuss the question from a "foreign point of view," when he launched out into the most amusing, though vulgar, tirade against Greeley's school of politics, and against American ism in general, all the time boasting of his English nativity, and insisting that he never had, and never would, renounce it.

Mr. Shelly [...] by giving us assurance that he intended quitting [...] Bohemian life as soon as he could find something [...] more decent to do, as he felt thoroughly disgusted at the whole course of the Radicals, and at American politics in general.

Aside of this, we found him a pretty boon companion, but were not much surprised to find that, with such loose principles, he should again have turned the vile slanderer of the South.

His career in New Orleans was noted by low associations, drunkenness and the most infamous slanders on the people of that noble and suffering city, where, in spite of all his efforts, he never was recognized by the press or by any gentleman, in public or private life.

Napoleon and Victoria.

EFFECT OF LORD LYONS' PRESENTATION TO THE EMPEROR.

[Paris (Nov. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The words spoken by Lord Lyons on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, and his Majesty's reply thereto, are generally considered as faithfully characterizing the relations subsisting between the two governments and the two nations, and have given much satisfaction. The assurance that the instructions of the Queen had been that nothing should be spared to maintain and strengthen their relations, "we receive," observes *La France*, "with joy and hope." This organ of the Senate, or, at least, of the majority of that body, and edited by a Senator, repeats that the union of France and England has, in its judgment, always been, and is still, a certain pledge that the great international questions will be resolved in the liberal spirit of modern civilization, but that if the same intimacy had always been as complete in acts as well as in sentiments, many events which have troubled the general situation and deranged the equilibrium of the Powers would not have taken place. England ceased for some time to take any interest in continental affairs, or in the policy of the west of Europe, which yet was a policy essentially one of peace and progress, and her influence has consequently suffered. Lord Stanley, however, on a recent occasion, protested against this systematic abstention, when he declared that Great Britain could not be at peace if the other States of Europe were at war; and it must be admitted that the friendly interference of the English Cabinet had in recent instances excellent results, and contributed greatly to the removal of grave difficulties.

La France says: We hail, therefore, as a guarantee of right and order in Europe, the sympathetic words of the new Envoy of Great Britain. We believe them to be calculated to establish between the two Governments and the two peoples bonds all the more solid and durable, on examining the state of Europe, we see principles and interests common to both, which bring them closer together; and we see none that can divide them.

Ashley admits having had conferences with Conover alias Dunham, while the latter was in jail in Washington under conviction of perjury.

Count de Besson thinks that any ten or fifteen thousand men sent on the Abyssinian expedition against Theodore, will be defeated.

In the Canadian House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Cartier stated that the Provisional Government would take the first opportunity to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Mrs. Mary E. [...]nnon has recovered damages of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to the amount of five thousand dollars for the killing of her husband, Sylvanus Cannon, on the road, in the year 1862.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—General Hancock's office hours are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sheridan's were from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., just half the former!

Governor Flanders, Mayor Heath, and the Common Council, have called on General Hancock.

General Hancock telegraphed to General Mower from Baton Rouge, that he did not wish any military display upon his arrival in New Orleans, and ordered that the troops which had been paraded to receive him be remanded to their quarters.

At the organization of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the following named gentlemen were elected officers: J. B Morrison, President; J. H. Oglesby, Vice President; Edw. A. Yorke, Treasurer; M. Jeff. Thompson, Secretary.

Archbishop Odin is to have a grand public reception to-day.

The Benevolent Sons of Louisiana will celebrate their 11th anniversary during the day.

Mr. Lewis Baker, a perfect gentleman and finished actor, is the new Manager of the St. Charles Theatre.

The St. Andrews Society had an anniversary banquet last evening. We had no invitation.

The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association have resolved to award an elegant gold medal for the best general account of the second grand Fair, which is to be held on the 7th of January next, in this city.

Brevet Lieut. Col. John B. Johnson, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is ordered to report at Headquarters without unnecessary delay, for duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General, on the staff of the Major General Commanding.

City Mortality.—There were 31 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 15 of the deceased died of cholera. There were no deaths of yellow fever. The weather is cold.

Affair of Honor.—The Chief of Police got wind yesterday of an affair of honor intended to come off at an early hour at the Gentilly Road, all about a woman. The police appearing on the ground, the parties disappeared in different directions, but subsequently met at the Half-way House, where they took a harmless pop at each other with revolvers, after which matters were amicably adjusted.

Savage Assault on his Wife.—A man named Antonio, who resides at the corner of Toulouse and Ursulines streets, Friday night brutally assailed his wife for some imaginary cause, and cut her with a knife in the arm and wrist. The cries of the wife created considerable excitement, and several neighbors hastened to the house and restrained the husband. But for their presence he would doubtless have killed the poor woman. Several policemen visited the house, but for some unknown reason made no arrest.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. Kisseger, a shoemaker, residing on Calliope street, between Dryades and Rampart, was burglariously entered on Thursday night, and a watch and $60 in money taken therefrom.

Slightly Smashed.—The Canal street ferry boat Friday, in backing out, ran into one of the boats of the river police, and damaged it to such an extent that it will not be fit for use until repaired.

First District Court.—Judge Howe yesterday sentenced Daniel Morton, colored, for burglary, to three months in the penitentiary, and Robert Witherspoon Perry, for passing two spurious checks, each for a small amount, to two months in the parish prison in each case.

Bonds Rejected.—The Finance Committee have rejected the bonds offered by Capt. Stiles, lately appointed Recorder of Mortgages, only one of the five bondsmen offered having, according to the assessment books, sufficient real estate to cover the amount pledged as surety.

Letter from Col. McCardle.

[From the Clarion.]

Editor Clarion—Sir—Your reporter, in referring to the case of Gen. Ord, versus myself, which was decided adversely to me on Monday, by His Honor, Judge Hill, presiding in the Circuit Court of the United States, has fallen into one or two errors that are worth correcting.

In referring to the decision of Judge Hill, in my case, your reporter says:

It will be seen that Judge Hill held that the questions presented, involved the constitutionality of the act of Congress in virtue of which Gen. Ord placed Col. McCardle under arrest, and that he decided that act to be constitutional. He also declared that the powers vested by the law itself were not transcended by the District Commander. It was therefore decided that the prisoner was subject to arrest, and to trial before a military commission, and he was remanded to the custody of the military authorities, to answer the charges which may be preferred against him. In the event of his intention to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, he was required to enter into the recognizance of one thousand dollars conditioned for his appearance before that tribunal, to which the case will be taken.

Immediately after the rendition of the decision of Judge Hill, the Hon. W. L. Sharkey, entered a notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the court of last resort in my case, and the necessary recognizance was promptly furnished.

In referring the charges and specifications which Brevet Major General Ord has thought proper to prefer against me, in order to induce a military commission, to hang, shoot or imprison me, your reporter says:

Charge 1st.—Disturbance of the public peace. Specification—Substantially is, defamation of the character of Gen Ord, and denunciation of despotism and usurpation of authority.

In reference to this paragraph, I have only to say, that your reporter is mistaken. In none of the various specifications of various charges, am I charged with "defamation of the character of Gen. Ord." For very shame Gen. Ord did not dare to enter any such specification. When the character of a gentleman is assailed, or defamed, he is presumed to know how to protect it without resorting to bayonets or a dungeon. The animus which governs Gen Ord is well understood. For a personal insult he sought to degrade me, by marching me before his bayonets, and then thrusting me into a filthy dungeon six and a half by four and a half feet.

I don't mean to assert that a gentleman would thus heal his wounded honor, but this was the process which Brevet Major General Ord adopted to soothe *his* lacerated feelings.

I shall take an early opportunity of placing the chivalrous conduct of a Brevet Major General of the United States Army before the world, and shall publish the charges and specifications against me entire. When I do so, I shall be glad if you will republish them for the benefit of the readers of the Clarion, in order that *they* may see how a wearer of two stars on each shoulder deports himself "in the presence of the enemy."

Oblige me by publishing this note, and believe me, Very truly, and respectfully,

W. H. McCARDLE,

Editor Vicksburg *Daily Times*.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26, 1867.

GENERAL GRANT SPEAKS OUT.—Speaking of the strictures of the *N. O. Tribune* on his reticence, Gen. Grant says: "As to my principles, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save my country. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. If there be those who would not save the country unless they could, at the same time, save their own theories, I do not agree with them. My wish is to save the country, and as soon as possible to restore all the States to their proper relations as such, and upon the principles of even handed justice. What I do desire, I do because I believe it helps to save the country; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do believe it helps to save the country. I shall do less whenever I believe that I am doing what hurts the cause. I shall do more whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the cause.

THE COTTON TAX.—A cotemporary suggests that the expected early repeal of this tax will probably have the effect of inducing planters to hold back their crops from market in order to save the amount of tax on the price of cotton, and says it is unwise for two reasons. First, the tendency of cotton is downwards and they may lose in the market price more than they save in the tax; and second, there is the same reason to believe that the repeal act will embrace the present crop, and take effect at least from the 1st of September, as there is to believe that the tax will be removed at all. Apart from this, the factors of the city strained every nerve to advance to planters the means to work their plantations, and justice demands that they should be reimbursed as soon as the crops are ready for market.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.*

On thirty-three plantations in Lownds and Noxubee counties, Miss., the average crop of cotton, before the war, was 7600 bales; this year these plantations will not make more than 2500 bales. And yet the crops on these thirty-three plantations are much better than the general crop of those two counties. As some planters are giving one third and others one-fourth to the freedmen, not more than 1800 bales will be realized by the planters of these thirty three plantations. These 1800 bales, at seventy dollars net per bale, will bring $126,000. The meat, corn, bagging, ties, loss, wear and tear will not amount to less than $250,000. Here, then, is a clear loss, and yet the land has been thrown in.

AN ARMED NEGRO CONSPIRACY.—The Savannah papers contain a letter addressed to the commander of the post by leading planters on the Ogechee, in which they aver, upon undoubted testimony, that "there exists on the Chatham county side of the Great Ogechee river an armed military organization among the freedmen, whose ostensible and avowed purpose is to resist such rules as have been established by the contracts made with the approval of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to protect them in their own estate of rights, without regard to those of the landed proprietors or their lessees." The document was sent to Gen. Pope.

The *Southern Cultivator* makes the suggestion that our farmers should plant a portion of their fields with early Northern corn, which ripens in from sixty to ninety days, and thus be ready for the support of stock or for the making of bread a month earlier than the common Southern corn. This will enable them to coin money out of our earlier seasons, upon which we have so often dwelt.

DETAILS OF THE GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Augusta *Republican* publishes the following details of the elections in Georgia under the military bills:

The registered list numbered 188,647; the votes cast 107,410; majority of registered voters that voted, 12,086—"for a Convention," 102,283; "against a Convention," 4127; majority for Convention, 98,156. Vote for Convention, 105,983; majority of vote for a "Convention" over half the registered vote, 11,067.

The ex-Queen of Hanover has joined the Catholic Church.

The Impeachment Question.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WORRYING GRANT.

Gen. Grant was examined before the Judiciary Committee the 18th of July last. We make room for the following interesting extracts:

Question—"Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the situation between yourself and Gen. Lee?"

Answer—"No, sir, I frequently had to intercede for Gen. Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest, and the President, at that time, occupied exactly the same grounds, viz: that they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they would be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. That was the ground I took."

Question—"Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldiers?"

Answer—"Of course it applied to every one who took the parole, but that matter was not conversed about. In the case of some of the leaders he claimed that in the surrender of their armies and arms they had done what they could not have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped, but they surrendered in consideration of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial. As long as they conformed to the obligations they had taken they were entitled to that."

Question—"You looked on that in the nature of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated that parole?"

Answer—"Yes, that was the view I took of the question."

Question—"That is your view still?"

Answer—"Yes, sir, unquestionably."

Question—"Did you understand that to apply to Gen. Lee?"

Answer—"Certainly."

Question—"That was the understanding of this arrangement which you made with Gen Lee?"

Answer—"That was my understanding of an arrangement which I gave voluntarily. Gen Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believed with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwhacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we would make very little progress, with having no organized armies to meet."

Question—"You considered that the like terms were given by Gen. Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him?"

Answer—"Yes, sir, and to all the armies that surrendered after that."

Question—"You held that so long as they kept their parole of honor and obeyed the laws they were not subject to be tried by court?"

Answer—"That was my opinion. *I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried, or who is being tried, by the questions asked?*"

Mr. Eldridge—"I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring as to the President's proclamation, and as to the views he entertained. Did you give these views to the President?"

Gen. Grant—"I have stated these views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that these persons would be tried. I told him when they violated their parole."

Question—"Did you consider that it applied to Jeff Davis?"

Answer—"No, sir. He did not take any parole."

Question—"He did not surrender?"

Answer—"No, sir. It applied to no person who was captured, only to those who were paroled."

Question—"Did the President insist that Gen. Lee should be tried for treason?"

Answer—"He contended for it."

Question—"And you claimed that the parole which Gen. Lee had given would be violated in such a trial?"

Answer—"I did. I insisted on it that Gen. Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all his arms if he supposed that after surrender he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon we had received."

Question—"Did the President argue that question with you?"

Answer—"There was not much argument about it. It was merely assertion."

Question—"After you had expressed your opinion about it, did he concede with you?"

Answer—"No, sir, not there. He afterwards got to agree with me on that subject. *I so declared that the parole gave these officers protection ... I thought that ... Congress ... I had no control; that simply as General in Chief commanding the army I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms ... the laws.*" That was all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from punishment for all offences not in violation of the rights of civilized warfare, so long as their parole was kept."

Question—"Do you recollect P. D. Roddy, said to be a rebel Brigadier General?"

Answer—"Yes, sir. I do not recollect what my indorsement was in Roddy's case, but I know that if I had it to do over again I would recommend the pardon very quickly, and I presume I did so. If he is not pardoned yet, I would be very glad to sign a recommendation for him now."

By Mr. Marshall—Question—"I understood you to say that you were very anxious, at the close of the war, that civil governments should be established in some form, and you so advised the President?"

Answer—"I so stated frequently in his presence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding."

Question—"Were you present when the North Carolina proclamation was read in the cabinet?"

Answer—"I would not be certain, but am of the opinion that the first time I heard it read was in the presence of the President and Secretary of War."

Question—"Did you assent to the plan?"

Answer—"I did not dissent from it. It was a civil matter, and although I was anxious something should be done, I did not intend to dictate a plan. I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time. I looked upon it as simply a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government. I think I was present at the time by invitation of either the President or Secretary of War. I supposed I was free to express my views. I suppose the object was that I should express my views if I could suggest any change. I do not think I was asked my views. I know that, if I had been asked the question, I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there. In reference to the opinion I gave the President on the amnesty Proclamation, I think I testified pretty freely. I told the President I disagreed with him on the clauses excluding volunteer Generals, and as to the $20,000 clause. I did not say anything as to the rest, whether it was too lenient or too stringent. I can state what I thought about it, but not what I said. I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible; but since that there has been an evident change there. I may have expressed my views to the President, I do not recollect particularly. I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form of government. I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary. I understood this to be the view of the President, and of every body else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on the subject. He was very anxious to have Congress ratify his views. Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present twice before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President, was the one which was carried right through."

Question—"What paper was that?"

Answer—"The North Carolina proclamation."

Question—"You understood that Mr. Lincoln's plan was temporary—to be either confirmed or a new government set up by Congress?"

Answer—"Yes, and I understood Mr. Johnson's to be so, too. That was my opinion. I never heard the President say the plan was to be temporary, but I was satisfied that everybody looked upon it as temporary until Congress met."

Question—"You stated that the President's proclamation was a continuation of the project submitted by Mr. Lincoln. I wish to inquire of you whether you ever compared these to ascertain whether they are the same or not?"

Answer—"No, sir, I never compared them. I took them to be the very same papers. They were substantially the same, if not the very same."

On being asked by Mr. Eldridge what he thought of the propriety of pardoning General Pickett, General Grant bluntly told Eldridge he did not think he had any right to ask his opinion. General Grant also said that he could never have recommended universal amnesty for he was never in favor of it, unless a proper time came for it.

Commenting upon the prospect of the trial of Mr. Davis before a negro jury, the New York *Herald* pointedly says:

If he is to stand before a negro jury, what becomes of the notion that a man is to be tried by his peers? His peers—to cut the thing as closely as the greatest leveller could desire—should be citizens of the United States; and no Richmond nigger was a citizen of the United States when the events occurred on which he is to be tried.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE.—*New York*, Nov. 26.—The Judge of a United States Court in North Carolina has issued an order declaring the competency of the court to determine the qualifications of its own jurors, independent of military authority.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal* has information to the effect that Gov. Jenkins has been ordered by General Pope to hold himself in readiness to vacate the Gubernatorial chair at a moment's warning. The rumor is that James L. Seward is to be appointed as his successor.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says: We regret to learn that both the eminent jurists, Henry T. Ellet and William L. Harris, have resigned their seats on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. The Court is now practically abolished under the operation of the Military bills.

The Princess of Wales is rapidly recovering her health.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Message.

Fight with the Indians at Plumb Creek.

Decision of Revenue Authorities.

The Cunard Steamers and Their Pay.

Investigation of Senator Thomas' Loyalty.

The Alabama Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Steamer Explosion at Liverpool.

Forty Persons Killed.

Domestic Markets.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $535,000; for the week $3,113,000, for the year $65,120,000. National Bank circulation $299,441.

The reading of the President's message will occupy two hours.

The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill preventing contraction and prescribing the time and manner of selling surplus gold.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is investigating the loyalty of Senator Thomas, from Maryland.

Customs receipts from the 18th to the 23d, $2,219,000.

Mr. Davis remains several days at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Lieut. Sherley and forty soldiers were attacked at Plumb Creek by the Indians, and two killed and six wagons and twenty thousand dollars worth of property was taken from them.

Fourteen Indians ran off seventy-five head of stock from Fort Laramie.

The debt statement, which will be issued about the 15th, will show a slight increase of the public debt.

The Revenue authorities have decided that when cotton is exported it must be clearly identified as the same cotton for which the permit has been obtained. A permit does not under any circumstances authorize the export of an equal number of bales or pounds of other cotton. A permit to remove cotton, showing the payment of tax, is sufficient to authorize exportation. The tax on cotton removed from producing district will be collected from the cotton itself, no matter in whose possession found. Cotton intended for manufacture in the district where produced, cannot be taxed until manufactured. Every person, firm or corporation manufacturing cotton for any purpose in the district where the cotton is produced, must make return and pay the tax.

New York, Nov. 30.—Cotton lower—sales 2500 bales, middling uplands 15¾ to 16c. Flour—State $9 to $10. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn lower—mixed Western $1 33. Pork $20 [...]. Lard dull—12¾ to 13¾c. Naval Stores quiet. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Freights steady and quiet.

Montgomery, Nov. 30.—The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance to organize the Volunteer Militia of Alabama. It authorizes one Company to every 1000 voters. All officers to be appointed by the Governor, and to be of known loyalty. A great many offices with heavy emoluments are provided—one Major General, three Brigadiers and Adjutant, Quartermaster, Inspector, Paymaster and Surgeon Generals, &c. The whole to be under the control of the Governor.

The Conservatives declare that this measure places the State under a military dynasty similar to Brownlow's. Its expenses will necessarily greatly increase the rates of taxation.

An ordinance was passed declaring the war debt of the State and liabilities created, directly or indirectly, in aid of the war, null and void.

An ordinance reported by a select committee was discussed until the hour of adjournment providing for the extinguishing between citizens of this State of all debts existing July 20th, 1865.

The Convention will continue in session through a part of next week.

Richmond, Nov. 30.—The United States Circuit Court will adjourn Monday until the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, which meets Tuesday. Many delegates have arrived.

There was a caucus of the Republican members Monday night.

Weather very cold. Ice formed here to-day.

Charleston, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady and dull, but closed with a downward tendency; middlings 15¼c. Receipts 2040.

Savannah, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 11¾ to 14¾. Sales 1031. Receipts 2030.

Mobile, Nov. 30.—The market closed unsettled, middlings 14½c; sales 2000 bales; receipts 1[...]1.

Augusta, Nov. 30.—Cotton market steady; sales 630 bales, receipts 656; middlings 14¼c.

Augusta, Nov. 30.—There was a heavy freeze last night, and it was very cold all day.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—Sales of 42 hogsheads Tobacco, lugs $6 30; light leaf $13 75. Super fine Flour $7 75. Oats 65 to 66c. Corn—new ear 75c. Bacon firm; shoulders 12c; clear sided sides 15½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¼c; clear sides 12¼c. Lard—old, firm at 12¾c in tierces. Mess Pork—old, $20 50. Whisky in bond 35c. Sugar—choice New Orleans, new, 15c. Cotton nominal at 13¾ to 14¾c. Hogs very firm and higher at 7 to 7¼c gross. Receipts by rail 1670; total receipts for the season 53,470.

Louisville, Nov. 30.—River falling; 2 feet 10 inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 21.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Weather clear; moderated somewhat but still freezing sharply.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Flour firm—family $10 to $10 50. Wheat $2 35 to $2 40. Corn 75 to 92c. Oats firmer—65 to 66c. Cotton very dull and nominal—middlings 14. Tobacco unchanged—lugs $6 50 to $15. Whisky dull and unchanged. Pork very firm—$20 to $22 50. Bacon unchanged—shoulders 11c. Butter firm—35 to 40c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Hogs active—$6 75 to $7 25 gross; $8 50 to $9 nett.

Vicksburg, Nov. 30.—Passed up: Ezra Porter at 2 A. M.; Quitman at 11 A. M.; Leonidas at 1, Longstreet at 2, and the Champion at 5 P. M. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 30—6 P. M.—At 11 o'clock last night a heavy norther set in, which continued until 6 A. M., when the wind hauled to the north. The ship John Harvey dragged ashore on [...] this morning.

Noon.—Heavy gale. 5:30 P. M.—More moderate; Barometer 30.85.

Arrived: steamship I. C. Harris, Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co; schooner Fred South, Smith, from New York Nov. 6, general cargo.

Sailed: ship Jno. Harvey, schooner Israel Snow, brig Daphne, steamship Crescent.

Went up in tow: ships Mongola and Thos Harwood.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—The steamer Bourbonia exploded when raising steam to go to Greece. She was loaded with arms and munitions of war. There were 73 persons on board of the steamer at the time, and it is thought forty were killed. The steamer was blown in two. She was built for Frazer, Trenholm & Co. to run the blockade, and was then called the Col. Lamb.

The Cunard steamers get eighty thousand dollars weekly for mail service to New York.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Cork, Nov. 30.—The Fenians entered the armory last night and captured 125 revolvers and 10 Snyder rifles.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30.—An English thief named John Brooks, and a negro named Alexander Henry, killed and robbed a jeweler, aged eighty-one. The murderers have been arrested.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Steamship Star of the Union arrived from New Orleans.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The House met to-day; only fifty present. Adjourned till half-past 10 Monday.

London, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.—Consols 94 13-15. Bonds 71.

Liverpool, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.—Cotton declined 1-17. Sales 8000 bales.

Middling uplands 7⅛d.; middling Orleans 7⅞d; lard 49s. 6d.; bacon 41s.

New York, Nov. 30.—Stocks a shade better; money easy at 7 per cent; sterling 109⅛; gold 138⅛; 5-20's of '62, coupons 108⅛.

Flour 10c. lower; wheat, drooping; corn favors buyers; oats ½ to 1c. better. Pork $20 87½; lard dull.

Cotton dull and drooping—middling uplands 16c.; freights quiet.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Cabinet is in extra session, considering the message.

[Special Telegram to the Picayune.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—I cannot describe to you the exhilarating effect which Gen. Hancock's order, taking command of the Fifth District, the text of which was received here by telegraph last night, has had upon Conservative circles. The good, old fashioned doctrine of the supremacy of the civil power over the military, in which the army officer of the old regime was educated, thus uttered by the man of the sword, is hailed here by patriots as the revival of the "era of good feeling" which once obtained between the army and the people. The President's delight at the tone and spirit of general orders No. 40 can find no expression in words.

With a view to the correction of abuses of power in the administration of affairs in Louisiana, I have ascertained that the President has directed Gen. Grant to instruct Gen. Hancock to inquire into the causes and circumstances of all removals of civil officers which have been made, and report the facts in each case. A startling exposé of tyranny and corruption is anticipated when the facts are developed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1867.

The Money market exhibited but little change to-day. We noticed, however, further indications of relaxation. The banks are more liberal in their discounts, and the number of merchants from the interior is increasing, most of them coming prepared for cash purchases, or to make partial payments on previous obligations. On the street, good notes with satisfactory collaterals, are now quoted at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. per month, and mortgage paper at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. At one of the banks a factor requested the privilege of paying up a note for a round amount, which will not mature for some time to come. Such may be regarded as exceptional cases, hardly requiring special notice, but they, nevertheless, indicate increasing ease.

Gold opened at 138¼ to 138⅛, but gave way after the receipt of telegrams reporting a decline at New York, and closed at 137¾. The sales include $15,000 at 137¾, $5000 at 138¼ to 138⅛, and $2500 at 138⅛. Nothing was reported in Silver.

Foreign Exchange was depressed by the course of the New York Gold market, and rates declined 1 to 1½ per cent. The sales of Sterling included a round amount at 148¾, £5000 at 148⅛, £6000 at 149, £1000 at 149¼, £6000 at 149⅛, £600 at 149¾, £500 at 149⅞, £800 at 150, and £4000, in two equal sums, at 150⅛. In France we noticed sales of 160,000, (60,000 and 100,000,) good commercial at 3.82½, a moderate amount at 3.81¼, 3500 and a further amount at 3.80, and a moderate sum of five days' sight at 3.78¾. We now quote Sterling at 147⅛ for good bill of lading, 148 to 149 for A1 bill of lading and clear, 149⅛ to 150 for first class and private bankers, and 151 to 153 for bank; and Francs at 3.82½ to 3.77⅛ for good to A1 commercial, and 3.73¾ to 3.72½ for private bankers' and bank.

We have no material variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, but a round amount could have been had at ⅜. The remittance demand was fair at some counters but limited at others. The sales of commercial included $60,000 at ½, 9 16 and ⅜ per cent discount, $10,000, $20,000, $35,000 and $60,000 at ⅜, $20,000 and $60,000 at ¼; $15,000 ten days' at 1⅛, and $10,000 at 1¼; and $5000 thirty days' at 1⅛.

There were some few sales of Stocks, including 10 shares Bank of America, but none of the particulars were reported. It is understood, however, that purchases can be made at what we regarded as very low prices, considering the real value of the shares.

We hear of no further sales of City Bonds. The last reported were at 79 to 80 for the Consolidated, and 67 for the Railroad issues. They may be quoted at 79 to 81 for the former, and 66 to 68 for the latter, according to the coupons. There is very little inquiry for them even at these reduced rates.

The usual Saturday demand prevailed for the small city notes, which ruled at 2¾ to 3⅛ per cent. discount. $6000 and $5000 sold at 3, but the dealers bought at 3⅛ and sold at 2¾. Quite a lively business was done at these advanced figures. The sales of the large notes included $1000 at 17¾ discount, $1000 at 17¾, $5000, $1000, 2000 and $2000, at 18, and $40 0 at 18¾. State notes sell in small sums at from 11 down to 15 per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1867.

COTTON.—The market has exhibited some fluctuations to-day but the closing rates show no material change, and the sales sum up 1500 bales. We continue to quote Ordinary at — to —, Good Ordinary at 14 to 14½c, Low Middling at 14¾ to 15c, Middling at 15¾ to 15¾c, and Strict Middling at 16 to —.

At the opening of business the enquiry appeared to be only moderate, but towards noon the demand was stimulated by reports that telegrams had been received noting an advance of ¼d to ⅜d at Liverpool, and on the strength of these rumors factors advanced their pretensions, and, in some cases, realized an advance of ⅛ to ¼c on previous rates; but at a later hour it appeared that the reports referred to were without foundation, and the Liverpool dispatches noted a decline of 1 16d, instead of an advance. The transient improvement was consequently lost, and, as we have stated above, the market closed without any quotable variation from yesterday's rates, although, upon the whole, prices may be quoted as manifestly firmer. It has suspected that the unfounded rumors of an advance at Liverpool were put in circulation for sinister purposes, but we have no doubt that this is a mistake. We cannot believe that any one interested in our cotton market would resort to such a very questionable expedient to effect his object. The report, no doubt, originated from some misapprehension of correct information given to the party who circulated it.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,25[...]
Arrived to-day	1 [...]
Arrived previously	132,12[...]
	147 [...]
Cleared to-day	11 [...]
Cleared previously	60,[...] 73 [...]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	73,7[...]

The clearances embrace 1112 bales for New York; 3038 for Liverpool, 1244 for London and 692 for Vera Cruz.

TOBACCO.—The stock on sale is well assorted but is too light for extended operations. There is a good export demand for the lower grades and other descriptions are in request by the city trade for cutting and manufacturing purposes. We have heard of no sales to-day worthy of special notice, but quote the market firm at the following figures:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	5 @ 6½	5½@ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	11 @ 14	12 @ 15
Fine	12 @ 15	15 @ 17
Choice selections	17 @ 22	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3 191
Arrived to-day	—
Arrived previously	1258—1258
	4449
Exported to-day	—
Exported previously	3281—3281
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	1168

The exports were 6 hhds for New York and 31 for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.—Are quiet and unchanged. The rates by steam are ⅜c per lb for cotton to New York, $7 per hhd for tobacco; $5 for sugar; $2 per bbl for molasses; 65c per bbl for flour. To Boston and Philadelphia 1c per lb for cotton; 65 to 70c per bbl for flour to Boston; 1⅛d per lb for cotton to Liverpool. By sail, ⅝c per lb for cotton to Boston 55c per bbl for flour, 9-16d per lb for cotton to Liverpool; 1 3-16 to 1⅜c to Havre.

SUGAR.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday embrace 229 hhds, but owing to their not having been landed, the sales were confined to a few small lots. We quote 11¾c for good fair, 12⅛ to 12⅜c for fully fair, 12¾c for seconds, and 13c for prime.

MOLASSES.—About 1000 bbls. have been received since yesterday. There is a moderate demand for prime and choice, but the market for the lower grades is dull. 120 bbls prime sold at 62½c per gallon. We quote 40c for inferior, 45 to 55c for common, 62½ to 65c for prime, and 75c for choice. We notice the sale of a cargo of 262 hhds and 60 tcs. Cuba Molasses sold at 52c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamboat Messenger, from Cincinnati, is the only arrival since yesterday.

FLOUR.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for choice, but otherwise the movement in this market has exhibited no change since our report of yesterday. The sales to-day were confined to 300, 100, 133 and 117 bbls choice extra on private terms, and 100 at $13 25 per bbl. We quote superfine nominally at $8 75, double extra $9 75, $10 50 to $11 50, and choice $12 to 14 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is quiet but firm. There have been sales to day of 3193 sacks, of which 1000 new white, in one lot, at $1 09 per bushel, 500 do. in several lots, at $1 09 to $1 10; 600 at $1 10, and 193 in burlaps at $1 07½c.

OATS.—Are in fair demand, and holders are obtaining better rates. The sales to-day embraced 1520 sacks, in lots, at 80c per bushel.

BRAN.—Only small sales are making to the trade at $1 90 per 100 lbs. 150 bags sold today at that figure.

HAY.—The sales are mainly confined to small lots for the supply of the local trade. To day the transactions embraced 50 bales prime at $27 75, 50 and 59 do. at $28, 316 bales choice Western at $28 50 per ton; 100 do., at $29 and 251 bales clover at $25 per ton.

PORK.—The market is quiet, but holders are firmer in their rates. Yesterday, 90 bbls sold in several lots at $23. To-day, 250 bbls were sold, of which 150 in lots and 100 in one lot at $23 per bbl. It is retailing at $23 25 to $33 50 per bbl.

BACON.—The market is very dull, and only a retail business is doing at 11 to 11⅛c per lb for shoulders, 13 to 14⅛c for ribbed sides, 14 to 14⅛c for clear ribbed sides, and 15⅛ to 15¾c for ribbed.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling in lots from the landing at $1 50 to $4 75 per bbl; Western Onions at $4 50 to $5 75; New York Onions $6 50; Cabbages $18 to $23 per crate; Sour Krout $18 to $19 per bbl.

BUTTER.—Choice Gothen is in light supply and fair jobbing demand. It is quoted at 46 to 48c. The market is well supplied with Western and the lower grades of Northern, but they are in limited request. We quote Western at 16 to 18c for inferior, 20 to 24c for good, and 28 to 30c per lb for choice.

CHEESE.—There is some demand for Western Reserve, the stock of which is not large. The supply of other grades, however, is considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are drooping. We quote Northern at 7 to 11c for skim; 17c for cream, and 16 to 18c for English dairy; Western Reserve 16 to 18c; factory 17 to 20c; Western English dairy 15 to 16c, and pineapple 18 to 19c per lb. A small lot of 10 boxes pineapple sold at 20c.

EGGS.—Are selling in lots on the landing at 40 to 43c per dozen in boxes, and in barrels $38 to $38 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Chickens are quoted in lots on the landing at $6 per dozen; Geese $9 to $10; Turkeys $18.

DRIED FRUIT.—Dried Apples are quoted at 9 to 9c per pound. Peaches 10 to 11c per lb.

SARDINES.—Are quoted at 17 to 21c for quarter boxes and 29 to 30c for half boxes.

MALT.—We quote $1 65 to $1 75 per bushel for Western, and $1 75 to $1 90 for Canadai

BEEF TONGUES.—Are in good supply but dull at $8 to $10 per dozen.

HAM SAUSAGES.—Are dull at 15 to 16c per lb.

DRIED BEEF.—Is dull at 18c per lb.

PIGS FEET.—Are quoted at $2 75 to $3 per keg.

RICE.—Louisiana is in good supply, but dull 4 to 7c for inferior; 7½ to 8c for ordinary, and 8½ to 9c for prime. There is no choice in market. It may be quoted nominally at 10 to 10½c per lb.

FISH.—The market is well supplied, and it is selling in a small way at $20 to $21 per bbl for No. 1 Mackerel; $16 for No. 2, and $13 for No. 3; $1 60 per box for Codfish, and 65 to 75c for Herrings.

LINSEED OIL.—The stock is light but there is only a moderate retail demand at $1 35 per gallon. Round lots could be had at a much lower figure.

TANNERS' OIL.—Is in good supply and limited demand at 90c to $1 per gallon.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in moderate supply and fair demand, at $19 to 19 for 12 oz; 20¼c for 13 oz.; 21½ to 22c for 14 oz, and 24 to 24½c for full weight.

HIDES.—The market is dull and prices are unsettled. We quote 8c per lb for wet city slaughter; 13½ to 14c for country dry salted; 15c for flint; and 15 to 16c for Texas stretched. There are few or no Mexican dry hides in market. They may be quoted nominally at 19 to 20c.

TALLOW.—Is quoted at 9 to 10c for country and 11 to 11¼c per lb for city rendered.

GUNNY BAGS.—Are retailing at 23c a piece for new, and 18c for second hand. We quote 22c for round lots.

SALT.—Is in good demand. The supply offering is light and, with a prospect of comparatively small receipts, holders are firm in their pretensions towards advanced prices. We quote $2 40 for coarse and $2 65 for fine, in large lots from warehouse; $2 50 to $2 55 for coarse and $2 75 to $2 80 per sack for fine, in lots, delivered in the city. The market is bare of Turks Island or packing Salt, for which there is a very good inquiry.

MALAGA FRUIT.—There is a good stock of Raisins on hand, but the supply of Lemons and Grapes is light. The demand, however, is only in a small way. We quote Raisins at $4 20 to $1 25 for whole boxes, $2 25 for half boxes, and $1 25 for quarter boxes; Lemons $7 to $7 50 per box, and Grapes $5 to $6 per keg.

COFFEE.—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote (gold, duty paid) 17½ to 18c for prime to choice, 15½ to 17c for fair to good fair, and 15c per lb for common Rio.

VINEGAR.—Cider is in light supply and fair demand at 20 to 27¾c per gallon, according to quality.

STARCH.—Western is quoted at 8¼c per lb.

WHISKY.—Western is dull at 30 to 37½c per gallon in bond, according to proof. The supply of Louisiana is light, and the inquiry is moderate. It may be quoted, in bond, at 25 to 30c, according to proof.

COTTON SEED.—Is in fair request at $15 per ton for the seed of 1867.

BAGGING.—India is in fair supply, with only a retail demand. We quote round lots at 22c cash. It is retailing at 23c in rolls, and 24c in bales. Kentucky Bagging is quoted at 22c. There are a few lots of New York Bagging in rolls now offering. It is jobbing at 27c per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Is in light supply and good jobbing demand at 55c per gallon. Round lots may be quoted at 50c.

ROSIN.—Is in moderate supply with a good inquiry at $1 50 per bbl for No. 1, $3 25 to $3 50 for No. 2, and $3 to $3 25 for common.

TAR.—Is in good supply and limited demand at — to $3 25 for half barrels.

PITCH.—The market is bare. There is considerable inquiry, and supplies would readily bring $5 per bbl.

BALE ROPE.—Is in good supply with only a retail demand at — to 10¼c per lb. Round lots may be quoted at 9 to 9¼c.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Are in good supply with a moderate demand, for shipment at 8c per lb for round lots. They are retailing at 8¼ to 9c.

HOPS.—Are in large supply with little or no sale. We quote 65 to 70c per lb.

LIME.—There is no Rockland in first hands. Dealers are obtaining $2 75 to $3 for small lots. The last round sale was at $2 50 per bbl.

HOOP POLES.—The market is very dull. In fact, there is no demand, and prices indicate a heavy falling off. We quote at wholesale $15 to $20 per thousand for bbl, and $60 for hhd.

DEER SKINS.—Are in light supply, with only a moderate demand at 25 to 30c per lb for country.

LEATHER.—Is in moderate demand for the local trade. There are a few small lots of Tennessee oak now offering at 35c per lb. Hemlock sole Leather is in good supply. It may be quoted at 33 to 35c.

BEANS.—Are in fair supply and light jobbing demand. We quote $15 to $15 50 for Western, and $16 to $17 per bbl for Northern.

WOOL.—The stock on hand is light but the demand is of a limited character. We quote 27 to 30c per lb for washed; 6 to 9c for burry, 11 to 16c for Louisiana native, 18 to 25 for Texas ⅛ to ¾ merino, and 22 to 25c for ⅛ to ⅞ merino.

NAILS.—Are in good jobbing demand. The supply on hand is ample. We quote $6 10 to $6 25 per keg for American. Round lots might be had at figures a shade lower.

BRICK.—American are in moderate request. We quote $15 per 1000 for round lots of paving and $16 to $17 for building. Fire Brick $50 wholesale, and $60 retail. English Fire Brick are dull at $40 to $45 for round lots on the landing. They are retailing at $50 to $60.

Stock Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1st, 1867.

KENTUCKY BAGGING—Rolls	—
Do Do—Bales	—
INDIA BAGGING—Bales	—
GUNNY BAGS—Bales	—
ROPE (Machine Hemp)	3 437
(Hand made do)	781
(India do)	2 100 6,317 coils
IRON TIES (Bundles of 35 each)	125,0[...]

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 1, 1867.

Arrived yesterday.—None.

Sold.—294 Texas Beeves, 31 Calves and Yearlings 168 Hogs and 17 Milch Cows.

Remaining on Sale.—659 Texas Beeves, 34 Calves and Yearlings 502 Hogs, 1778 Sheep and 47 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₩ lb net	9	@10
Western Beeves, 1st quality ₩ lb net	—	@ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	—	@ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ₩ head	40 00	@ 50
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	25 00	@ 35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	12 00	@ 20
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	7	@ 8
Hogs,	—	@ —
Sheep, 1st quality ₩ head	3 00	@ 5
Sheep, 2d ₩ head	2 00	@ —
Sheep, 3d ₩ head	1 50	@ 2
Milch Cows, first quality ₩ head	75 00	@ 100
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head	40 00	@ 60
Yearlings ₩ head	7 00	@ 10
Calves, ₩ head	5 00	@ 12
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	@ —
Goats ₩ head	3 00	@ 4

DIED.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, MARY ALICE ARANTES, daughter of J. T. Arantes and Philly Louisa de Freitas, aged 11 years and 9 months.

The friends of J. T. Arantes and Antonio Pereira are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 50 Ursulines street, between Chartres and Royal streets, TO-DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

RECEPTION

OF THE

MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP ODIN

By the Catholics of New Orleans

ON HIS RETURN FROM ROME.

The Reverend Clergy of the Cathedral will proceed from the Metropolitan Church of St. Louis at 2½ o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, the 1st of December, to the Archiepiscopal residence, whence they will return to the Cathedral to escort of His Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop, accompanied by the Catholic societies and by Laity in general.

C. E. Girardey, Esq., has been appointed Grand Marshal on the occasion, and with his aids will arrange and direct the order of the procession.

—COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—

Thomas Layton,	A. J. Seaman,
R. A. Bourke,	John Devereux,
N. Augustin,	Joaquim Viana,
O. W. Byrne,	J. Lesly,
William P. Ellison,	A. Fitch,
Dr. Donmaing,	A. G. Tremoulet,
D. P. Scanlan,	M. Musson,
A. M. Schwartz,	Charles Ladite,
O. De Armas,	Eug. Waggaman,
B. F. Simms,	J. J. Tarleton,
A. J. Deage,	G. Colligeon,
C. E. Dubroil,	H. D. Ogden,
F. Poursine,	P. O. Means,
J. H. Kirkwood,	Chas. Livandais,
Thomas F. Bragg,	Patrick Irwin,
T. S. Elder,	William Hart,
T. J. Semmes,	E. A. Deslonde,
E. Bermudez,	John Connolly,
A. Robert,	Dr. L. Labatut,
Joseph Keynes,	O. A. Bruaux,
Felix Labatut,	J. A. Haggerty,
Victor Bo[...],	M. B. Bracy,
J T Moore,	J. C. Dinnies,

E. J. McCall.

In view of the above arrangements, the various Catholic Religious and Benevolent Societies are requested to occupy the following order in the procession and ceremonies:

The line will be formed with the right resting in front of the Cathedral, on Chartres street, commencing with all the Societies of the First and Second Districts forming the First and Second Divisions; the Societies of the Third and Fourth Districts, comprising the Third and Fourth Divisions, will form on Royal street, their right resting on St. Peter street.

The Societies of Algiers, Bouligny, Jefferson City and Carrollton, forming the Fifth Division, will form on Chartres street, their right resting on St. Louis street.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, with its various Conferences, will assemble at the Archiepiscopal residence, where it will be formed by its Chief as a special escort to His Grace, the Archbishop.

The Committee of Arrangements will form in front of the Cathedral Presbytery, on St. Anthony Alley.

The Societies and Committees must occupy their respective positions by 2 o'clock, as the cortege will move at 2½ o'clock, P. M. precisely.

The Laity and strangers disposed to take part in the procession will follow the Fifth Division.

The order of march will be down St. Ann to Royal street, down Royal to Esplanade, Esplanade to Chartres, up Chartres to the Archiepiscopal residence, where his Grace will be received and the clergy accompany him. The line of march will then be taken up to the Cathedral, and after the termination of the ceremonies, the procession will return by Chartres street to the Archiepiscopal residence. To prevent confusion and facilitate the accommodation of as many as possible, who desire to assist at these ceremonies, it is deemed proper to announce that the Pews of the Centre Aisles, excepting the six first in front, will be especially reserved for the reception of the ladies. The right and left side aisles will be occupied by the public, the right gallery will be occupied exclusively by the orphan children of the city and the religious in charge of them.

The front of the sanctuary and centre aisle will be kept free, and no intrusion permitted.

A Special Committee of Arrangements will be charged with the maintenance of order and observance of the prescribed regulations in the interior of the Church.

The front of the Sanctuary and Centre Aisles of the Cathedral will be kept free, and no intrusion therein permitted.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as Aids and Assistant Marshals to the Chief Marshal:

JOHN O. DEVEREUX, Marshal 1st Division.

P. A. DELERY, " 2d "

JOSEPH D. GREEVE, " 3d "

GEORGE BURKHART, " 4th "

CLEMENT HENSLER, " 5th "

Col. EUG. WAGGAMAN and W. P. ELLISON, Aids to the Chief.

The Marshals and Aids are requested to meet the Chief Marshal on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., for definite arrangements, at his office, No. 17 Exchange Place.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

nov30 1d C. E. GIRARDEY, Marshal.

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his WAGON REPOSITORY from the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets to Nos. 18 and 20 Union, and 15 to 17 Perdido streets, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

dec1 7t C. M. SORIA.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION of Louisiana will, on MONDAY, December 2d, open their Books for the entry of all articles for exhibition at the Fair which will take place TUESDAY, January 7, 1868. Their office is No. 58 Camp street, up stairs.

THOS. G. RHETT, Secretary and Superintendent.

dec1 10t

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK to assist in house work. Good wages and permanent situation to one that is willing to work. Apply 146 Gasquet street, between Roman and Derbigny streets. dec1 1t

Merchants' Exchange Rooms.

BY resolution of the Board of Directors, the Rooms will be opened for High Change on MONDAY, the 2d of December, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ARTHUR C. WAUGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

nov29 3t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, December 1, 1867

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Grant, Holmes, for New York. A Morton

Steamship Sonora, (French) Bouvet, for Vera Cruz. V Ferrilliat

Steamship Austin, Farwell, for Galveston. C A Whitney & co

Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West. Witherspoon & Halsey

Steamship City of Limerick, (British) Lochead, for Liverpool. Elliott & McKeever

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, for Mobile. Master

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile. Master

Steamer Mississippi, Thompson, for St Louis. Master

Steamer M E Forsyth, Leonard, for St Louis. Master

Ship Zouave, Whitmore, for Liverpool. Lovell & Bailey

Ship Arcturus Nason, for Liverpool. Zerega & Jenkins

Bark Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, for Pensacola, in ballast. Thorndike & Norton

Brig Lizzie M Merrill, Ulmer, for Havre. W R Buddendorff

Schr Dolphin, (British) Coe, for Grand Cayman. E Pilsbury

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.

Steamer Lucretia, Davis from Mobile—N Basin.

Steamer C Castro, Money, from Mobile

Schr A F Ames, Ames, 25 days from New York, to G A Foedick—1st district 25.

—STEAMBOATS—

Messenger, Dean, from Cincinnati

New Era, Dugas, from Donaldsonville.

Lafourche, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tillie C Jewitt, Follett, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, ships Pocahontas and Georgina, brig Daphne and schr A F Devereux—brought up schr A F Ames.

The towboat Spy, Morris, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea ship Sandusky and schrs Helena and Angelina—brought up schr Isabel.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Thos Harward, Strickland, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Grant—1112 bales cotton 6 hhds tobacco 782 bbls molasses 266 bxs wine 386 pkgs pecans 30 bbls oranges and sundries.

VERA CRUZ—Per steamship Sonora—[...] bales cotton, [...] bbls flour 15 tcs lard 24 bbls apples 12 bbls potatoes and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin—32 bbls flour 40 bbls potatoes [...] bbls apples 750 bbls lime 243 kegs nails 30 bbl feed lumber and sundries.

BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST AND HAVANA—Per steamship Cuba—For Baltimore—1.9 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses and sundries. For Key West—[...] bbls [...] bbls flour 4 bbls potatoes [...] Havana—2450 bbls flour 42 tcs hams 10 sks oats [...] bbls lard.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship City of Limerick—2509 bales cotton 10 hhds tobacco.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—2 hhds sugar 100 bbls flour [...] bagging 10 tcs hams 500 sks oats and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—900 boxes sugar and sundry sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mary E Forsyth—914 boxes sugar and sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Arcturus—3067 bales cotton 587 bbls rosin 415 staves.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Zouave—3412 bales cotton 24 hhds tobacco.

HAVRE—Per brig Lizzie M Merrill—1244 bales cotton 3000 staves

GRAND CAYMAN—Per schr Dolphin—13 bbls flour 7 bbls pork and sundries.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—151 bales cotton to [...] Flash & Lyons—9 Hamilton Banks & co—59 order [...] H [...] & co—7 W B Toutt & co—42 H W Farley & co—17 J B Scadmore—10 Gates Gillespie & co—3 do Campbell Ealford & co—2 A E Rigoon & co—1 B Cran[...]—sundries to order—Total 251 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer C Castro—30 bales cotton [...] [...] & Dussel—[...] bales [...] Withers & co [...] M Musson & co—1 do Semie Colomb & co [...] M Glynn—5721 shingles H Clerling—20,000 do Bissell [...] order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—183 bales cotton, to Huntington & Bro—[...] Ware & Bro—32 T & S Henderson—21 H McC[...]—30 Stewart, Hyde & co—[...] do B [...] Flash & Lyons—5 [...] & Duset—7 Pace, Lavender & Harper—6 Lehman, Newgass & co—4 Violett Black & co [...] bbls [...] Huntington & Bro—15 [...] T Vac[...]—sundries to order—Total 264 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Messenger—[...]

[...]

BAYOU SARA—[...]

[...]

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

[...]

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

Nov 30—29 bales cotton J P Higgins & co—24 J & G Cromwell—39 J Williams & Son—17 R Pritchard—47 J [...] Hoy—16 B Gerson—6 T & S Henderson—38 R L Adams—62 Alexis, Scherck & Autey—16 Barrett & Le Sassier—67 T H & J M Allen—47 Warren, Crawford & co—1 W Sykes—9 W R Green & Bro | 33 W B Thompson—19 Conner & Seixas—17 Richardson & May—2 do B M Turnbull—67 Payne, Huntington & co—48 J R Powell—15 Summers & Brannins—7 Rucks & Hall—15 F D Darling—3 Burkett & Whittaker—5 M J Smith & co—4 do Walker & Vaught—4 Winston, Morrison & co—8 S H Aby & co—5 C H Worthington—6 Lehman, Newgass & co—46 Hamilton Banks & co—29 M Hiller & co—8 Friedlander—5 Cuss[...] & Ogden—1 Aiken & Rainey—4 Clapp Bro & co—5 Lacey, Terry & co—4 Cobb & Fl[...]—17 Kahn, Adler & co—7 A E Rigoon—4 J L Lee & co—2 J B Oribble—2 H Allison & co—6 Penn & Denegre—2050 feet lumber H Henebert—7320 do John Code—17—11 do J R Kent—sundries to order—Total, 805 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Nov 30—17 hhds sugar 112 bbls molasses R Hare—8 do C Roman & Son—27 do P J Pavey & co—8 do Plauche & Wiltz—2 do S Hess—17 do Given, Brown & co—15 do O Sabatier—13 8 hhds sugar T H & J M Allen & co—6 do 18 bbls molasses 8 bales cotton J I Adams & co—7 do J Williams & Son—1 do M Walsh—1 L Grande—27 bales moss Bolger & co—5 do H Tete—3 do F Cheret—2 do R Smith—4 do R Randolph—38 sks cotton seed do J Shelter—2880 pickets Bro & co—sundries to order—Total 17 bales cotton 51 hhds sugar 155 bbls molasses.

An Excellent Toilet Powder.

CAMELIA WHITE.

"I have seen the above article thoroughly tested for two years, and am well acquainted with its properties. It contains no White Lead, Chalk, Bismuth, Arsenic, Mercury, Magnesia, Lime, or any poisonous substance whatever. It produces a beautiful effect upon the complexion, and is beneficial, instead of injurious, to the skin." C. W. WRIGHT, Professor Chemistry University Louisville.

"I am acquainted with the above article, and do not hesitate to say that it is much better than the cosmetics commonly used, as it is entirely harmless. To my knowledge, it has never been applied as a powder for the face before, and I deem it, therefore, entirely original." W. C. COLEMAN, Prof. Nat. Sciences, Louisville Female High School.

L. D. DORSIN, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky. Wholesale Agent for New Orleans JAS SYME, Druggist, 139 Canal street.

dec1 &29

Hall Benevolent Association Sons of Louisiana, NEW ORLEANS, November 29, 1867.

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are requested to assemble at their Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, on SUNDAY, December 1st, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of celebrating their ELEVENTH Anniversary. All members are requested to be strictly punctual, as the fine for non-attendance will be strictly enforced.

N. A. LLAMBIAS, President.

L. J. COURTIN, Secretary. nov30 2t

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG, ENGLISH, CANNEL and ANTHRACITE COAL, all of the very best quality, delivered to all parts of the city, at the lowest market rates, by W. G. COYLE & CO., Office, 142 Gravier street. Yard, corner Magazine and Girod.

nov30 3t

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, November 26, 1867.

NOTICE to Red River and Ouachita Travelers.—Passengers for Delhi, Munroe, Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas, are informed that by leaving New Orleans Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the 7 P. M. train, can make close connection at Vicksburg with Chaffer's mail stages to Delhi, thence by rail to Monroe, and stage to Shreveport. Time from New Orleans to Shreveport, about 72 hours. For parties and information, apply at the Company's offices, corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, and Rotunda of St. Charles Hotel.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

nov26 6t

EUGÈNE TOURNÉ,

Auctioneer,

SUCCESSOR OF

BERNARD TURPIN,

95 ...... OLD LEVEE ...... 95.

DAYS OF SALE:

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

nov20 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Sunday and Monday Evenings, December 1st and 2d, 1867.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

J. W. Robertson's charming comedy of

CASTE,

With its splendid distribution of characters Messrs Floyd, MacDonough, Fiske, Ormeral, and Mrs dames Placide, Gomersa and Carr

Due notice will be given of the first production of the GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

dec1 2t

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DeBAR .... Proprietor.

BEN DeBAR and LEWIS BAKER .... Managers.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MISS LOTTA.

Sunday Evening, December 1, 1867.

Will be performed the beautiful Comedietta entitled CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE—Captain Charlotte Miss LOTTA. After which the beautiful Fairy Extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—Beauty, Miss LOTTA; John [...], Ben DeBar. To conclude with the laughable Farce of FAMILY JARS—Liddy Larrigan Miss LOTTA.

Box office, for the securing of seats, open daily from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

dec 1 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

Succession of Mary L. Keene.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 29 9[..]—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Robert Allen, curator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

RICHARD L. SHELLEY, Clerk.

dec1

FIFTH YEAR.

Louisiana Almanac, FOR 1868,

(ENGLISH EDITION)

Published by FRANCIS BOUVAIN & CO.

Stationers and Printers,

62 Bourbon St.—"Sign of the Bronze Pen."

No pains or expense will be spared to make the above work worthy of the kind patronage extended in Louisiana to the preceding editions. The illustrations will be executed by one of our best Artists. The articles are from talented writers in our midst and the typographical execution of the work will be as handsome as generally satisfaction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are now received, either for copies of the Almanac, or the insertion of Advertisements the exceptionally moderate prices of which are as follows

A whole page .... $[...]

A half page .... [...]

A quarter page .... [...]

Any subscriber to a whole page will be entitled to a copy of the Almanac free.

New Orleans, Nov 15 1867 nov22 1m

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 3 Carondelet street, Near Canal.

ELKIN & CO.,

Invite attention to their NEW STYLES of Goods direct from Europe and the North, via

WILTON,

VELVET,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS

FLOOR OILCLOTHS, all widths,

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,

CURTAIN GOODS, &c.

For sale at the LOWEST PRICES.

We have secured the services of Mr. H. R. BONNEVAL, formerly of the house of J. D. Dawes & Co., who would be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Notice.

THE HOUSE OF F. BOUVAIN, 62 Bourbon Street,

HAS just received, from Paris, a splendid assortment of

OPERA GLASSES,

SPY GLASSES, ETC.,

Which are offered at the most reasonable terms.

Do not forget to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. nov22 tf

Removal.

G. R. GENIN has removed his clothing and gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Store from No. [...] Magazine to No. [...] Camp street, under the City Hotel, where he is now opening a new assortment. [...] Clothing and other articles in his line, to which he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Teacher.

A LADY, highly recommended and of great experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a respectable family in New Orleans or environs. She can teach French, English, Piano, Drawing and [...]. Apply at the Office of the Bee.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, NEW ORLEANS, November [...], 1867.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election to fill the [...] of the Charter of this Company and the members entitled to vote [...] their nomination [...] day of [...] President and in conformity with the Charter, to be [...] a new election [...] Directors [...] The said election will take place on MONDAY, December [...] between the hours of [...]

O. GAILLARD, President.

Bank of America. NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1867.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the 2d December 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Banking House, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

J. L. MORTIMER, Cashier.

nov16 td

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Co., NEW ORLEANS, November [...].

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with article [...] of the charter of the Company, an election for Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year from the first Monday in February next, will be held at the Office of the Company, [...] Camp street, on MONDAY, the 2d day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

nov15 td

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, No. 78 Camp street. NEW ORLEANS, November 4, 1867.

IN conformity with the requirement of Art. IV. of the Charter of this Company, public notice is hereby given that an election for TWELVE TRUSTEES of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, to serve for twelve months from the first Monday in February, 1868, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Camp street, on MONDAY, December 2, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

nov14 td

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, NEW ORLEANS, November [...], 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with article fifth of the charter of this Company, the Annual Election of Twelve Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 111 Canal street, on MONDAY, December 2d, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

nov14 td

S. E. KRULL. E. S. DICKEY.

KRULL & DICKEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers,

106 Canal Street.

Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School & Juvenile Books.

nov14 1m

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. nov1 tf

J. L. COURET,

COMMISSION MERCHNT,

No. 21 .... Conti Street .... No. 21.

NEW ORLEANS.

WILL sell on commission all marketable Louisiana Produce forwarded to him. sep7 3m

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 28 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Office Board of Underwriters, NEW ORLEANS, November [...], 1867.

IN conformity with a resolution and the conditions of open river cotton policies with Companies composing this Board, the valuation of Cotton, on and after the 1st of December next, until further notice, will not exceed One Hundred Dollars per bale.

By order of the Board.

H. P. JANVIER, Secretary pro tem.

nov28 30 dec1 3

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

50 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay.

Hugh Macdonald. nov [...] 3m

Notice.

OUR New Orleans firm of A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., ceases to exist from this date.

The liquidation of their affairs will be attended to by our friends, Messrs. O. B. GRAHAM & CO. of that city, who will in future act as our agents.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

GLASGOW, 1st October, 1867.

NEW ORLEANS, 7th November, 1867. nov7 tim

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., NEW ORLEANS, November 21st, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seven Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the second MONDAY of December next, (the 9th) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

nov22 td

For Sale.

A HOUSE and STABLES, together with the fixtures, on St. Louis street, No. 81, corner Bourbon. For terms, apply on the premises, to Mr. CHARLES LABORDE. nov4 tf

Removal.

J. J. FOUCHER, agent, has removed from No. 4 Royal street to No. 69 same street, between Bienville and Conti streets, opposite the Bank of Louisiana.

J. J. FOUCHER, Agent.

nov2 1m

Dr. ALFRED MERCIER,

OF THE PARIS FACULTY,

HAS REMOVED to No. 293 Baronne street, between Triton Walk and Calliope.

Consultations from 12 to 2 P. M.

Office—229 Girod street, near the corner of Baronne street. Consultation hours, from 10½ to 11½ A. M. nov13 1m

De Haven & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 30 Carondelet Street.

Office of Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.

NEW ORLEANS. n 10 3m

For Sale,

On Account of Sickness and Departure.

A COFFEE HOUSE doing good business, well situated. For particulars apply to J. A. BONNAFON, No. 20 Conti street, between Old Levee and Chartres street.

nov26 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular line of fine new Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons .... —, Commander

GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons .... —, Commander

MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons .... —, Commander

MERRIMAC, 2200 tons .... —, Commander

MONTEREY, 1400 tons .... Edwards, Commander

MORIPOSA, 1400 tons .... Quick, Commander

Passengers are notified to be on board promptly.

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

For freight or passage, apply to CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 38 Carondelet street, N. O.

Or GEO. B. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

dec6 ly

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

ST. LAURENT ...... Bocande ...... Saturday, [...] Nov.

PEREIRE ...... Duchesne ...... Saturday, [...] Dec.

VILLE DE PARIS ...... Surmont ...... Saturday, 21st Dec.

EUROPE ...... Lemarie ...... Saturday, 11th Jan.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First cabin $145

Second cabin $88

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to VICTOR FERRILLIAT, 147 Common street.

dec23

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON,	CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL,	GEN MEADE,
GEN GRANT,	SHERMAN

Freight for Bremen and Havre taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

myd ly

For New York.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The steamship

CORTES,

S. WOTTMAN, Commander

will sail on WEDNESDAY, [...] December, [...] o'clock, from her wharf, head of [...] street, Second District.

Freight for Bremen and Havre taken, and through Bills of lading given for same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

n 27 td

Independent New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.

THE steamer HETTY GILMORE W. H. K[...], master, [...] New Orleans every MONDAY at [...] o'clock [...]

For Sale.

THE steamboat WILLIAM TELL [...] tons is offered for sale [...] Carondelet Canal [...]

DR. F. H. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon,

HAS removed [...] to [...] street [...] Teeth extracted by the latest improved method, WITHOUT PAIN, and with no DANGER OR INJURY to the patient.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [...] the influence of NITROUS OXYDE GAS.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 190 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HAS [...] in Dental Surgery in the most [...] and the [...] Engines

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS.

For the cure of GONORRHEA [...] chronic, to both sexes [...] guaranteed. For sale by E. GALDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy streets. aug1 tf

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

78 .... Camp Street, ... 78.

1866.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year ending [...] $[...]

Losses, etc., paid during the year 1866 [...]

Assets December 31, 1866 [...]

This Company continues to Insure Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of premium.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Moulton,	E. K. Converse
H. H. May,	B. F. Eshel,
John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
John C. Rogers,	Jos. E. Isenbour,
Wm. M. Perkins,	Jos. H. [...],
J. M. Allen,	J. H. Ludwigsen.

sep22 tyanl

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

LATE HYDE & GOODRICH.

Established in New Orleans [...] years. Manufacturers of Jewelry, Silverware, Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

The largest assortment in the South always on hand.

oct4 3m Corner Canal and Royal streets

S. PABLO,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Domestic and Foreign Liquors,

No. 191-2 CONTI STREET.

Between Chartres and Old Levee.

nov15 1m NEW ORLEANS

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

United States Restaurant.

THE undersigned informs the public [...] that he has recently [...] charges in the [...] department of his establishment, and [...] engaged out [...] who were employed [...] Exposition of Paris. At no place in [...] America can be found better food [...] markets afford. DENIS BECHAU.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN [...])

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

sept14 6m LEEDS & CO.

Factors' and Traders'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

39 .... Carondelet Street 39

NEW ORLEANS

ALL DIVIDENDS IN THIS COMPANY ARE PAYABLE IN CASH.

Amount of Premiums received in the first year of eight months of its business, ending 30th April, 1867, $413,026 42.

ASSETS

30th April, 1867 .... $546,813 91

The Company continues to issue Policies against Loss and Damage by fire and the perils of rivers and seas at the current rates of premium.

MICHEL MUSSON, President.

HARMON DOANE, Vice President.

ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

James Rewitt,	J. J. Warren,
W. A. Johnson,	Wm. Bell,
J. W. Burbridge,	Robert Pitkin,
Jno. L. Noble,	Abr. H. Isaacson,
Moses Greenwood,	Bernh'd Milliken,
Alfred B. Huntington,	Sam'l E. Moore,
Hugh [redacted]	Wm. H. Handing,
Marshall [redacted]	[redacted]
I. C[redacted]	[redacted]
John C[redacted]	[redacted]
L. H. Terry,	H. [redacted]
Jas. D. Blair,	H. H. Ware,
	Sam'l Friedlander.

aug11 6m

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.

B. DE HAVEN. W. E. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

86 Common Street,

nov12 tf