The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,402

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE AND PARISH NOMINATIONS.

Our readers will find in another column an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held on Friday evening last, and a list of the nominations made by them for State, and parish and municipal officers of this city. The Committee explain in an address to the voters the motives of their action in thus assuming the responsibility of making these nominations, and we hope every voter will read carefully and ponder the recommendations of the Committee. A solemn duty is upon us that duty does not alone consist in voting for this or that man for a certain office. The first and paramount object in view is to vote down the infamous Constitution attempted to be erected over us, but in the event of being defeated in that, the Committee have decided and we are all in honor bound by their decision, that men who are not ready to surrender the supremacy of the white race, should, if possible, be placed in office who will administer these odious laws in a manner as little offensive as possible to the sentiments of the white people of the State. No doubt some of the names on this list are not such as should have offered themselves at this time, and would not have been the preference of many of the voters. It is impossible to deny that some of these local nominations have given great dissatisfaction, and we are not prepared to assert that the committee could not have manifested more wisdom in their selections. It was peculiarly an occasion for the choice of new men; men who are not confirmed office seekers. We recognize, however, the expediency of nominating such of the present incumbents of office as are on the list of the committee, because they have a decided interest in exerting themselves to defeat the Constitution. It is also to be regretted that the committee did not see fit to nominate those citizens who were appointed by Gen. Hancock as Aldermen of this city, so much to the contentment of the tax-payers and people generally. The committee have nominated Gov. Baker—an appointee of Gen. Hancock—for the Gubernatorial chair. Why could they not have followed his municipal appointments also? They were chosen for the special purpose of relieving the city from her financial difficulties, and were peculiarly suitable for nomination by the Democratic Committee because they are entirely free from any responsibility for the financial embarrassment of the city, and because their election would restore confidence in the municipal administration.

There does seem to be an inconsistency in rejecting the Constitution and in voting for officers to administer it at the same time, but it is well known that we are merely choosing the lesser of two unavoidable evils, and that under duress.

The French Opera.

We publish to-day on our French side a letter which has been addressed to the subscribers of the Theatre, by Mr. E. Calabrési, on the part of the management, in which he states that on account of the small attendance upon the performances during the present Lenten Season, and advantageous propositions having been made to them by the citizens of Galveston, they have contracted an engagement to give, in that city, during Passion Week, a series of lyric representations. The Directors propose, after the return of the troupe, to make up to the subscribers before the close of the season, the four performances which they will thus owe to them. The Company leave to-day and expect to return on Wednesday, the 9th of April. In the meantime the Theatre will be closed, except for the dramatic performances of this and next Sunday, and will be re-opened on Monday the 13th of April, when the opera of "L'Africaine" will probably be produced.

THE SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.—We have received the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Society, for the year 1867, from which we learn that it is in full operation in all its functions, having scattered during the year eleven thousand copies of the scriptures over the field covered by the labors of its agents, including gratuitous distribution to individuals and liberal donations to Sunday Schools, white and colored. The Report further states that two thousand two hundred volumes of the Scriptures have been distributed in various languages in this city during the year, among private families and in the public institutions which have been thoroughly explored and supplied. The total value in money of this distribution amounts to $1,800. Mr. Joseph A. Maybin is the President of the Society, Mr. W. M. Perkins, Treasurer, Mr. Geo. W. Kidd, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. H. V. Ogden, Recording Secretary. General Agent, Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, D. D. Bible House, 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

The attention of Merchants and Planters is directed to advertisement of that old and reliable hardware house of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co. Their stock is as large as any similar one in the South, and as they are direct importers and sell for cash only, they can sell at prices to compare with the times.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. G. W. Lyman, 100 Camp street, where those in need of paints, oils, varnish, glass, etc., etc., will find an extensive and varied assortment to select from, and which he will sell at manufacturers' prices.

The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For Havana—H Guider and lady, S H Smith and lady, Mrs H S Dyer, F San Roman, M S Bastas, C. Arceson, J Sahara, H L Settle, A Mayer. For New York—Mrs Kennedy, J W A [illegible].

The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs C Stevens and child, Mrs L Smith and child, G W Mason, wife and daughter, Mrs Lavasel and 2 children, [illegible] Kaufman, [illegible] Rankin, S B Oge, A E A [illegible], P F Cook, [illegible] E Adams and wife and [illegible].

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Holmes, sailed last evening from her wharf with a full freight and the following passengers for New York:

Mr and Mrs S Whitney, nurse and child, H H Kearney, H B Black, Mrs Martin, M Kirch, [illegible], J Foster, W Lloyd, F Biggs, J Higgins, [illegible], J M Donald, D Hurlbut, J Malone, J Hurlbut, [illegible], W F Leete and 13 steerage.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrell, sailed, last evening, for Belize, Hon. with a good freight and the following passengers:

M Allen, [illegible], H C Allen, A Otterson, R T Johnson, [illegible], M J Johnson, P Kelly, P Johnson, [illegible] and wife, W H [illegible].

Lecture on Mexico.—The lecture of Dr. C. de la Ravelle, at the Lyceum Hall last night, on the subject of "Mexico, and what he saw of the horrors of anarchy," proved to be a very interesting epitome of the history of late events in that country.

The Doctor, who was a member of the staff of Maximilian and consequently is presumed to speak by the card, gave us a very succinct and interesting account of what transpired in Mexico from the time Maximilian landed upon its shores up to the day of his death at Queretaro. Although the facts were familiar to most, yet at present, they derived force and interest from the earnest, well connected manner in which the speaker reviewed and commented upon them. He alluded in strong terms to the devotion of Maximilian and his determination to share their fate, the heroic resolve of Carlota to visit Europe and solicit assistance from Napoleon and Maximilian's brother Francis Joseph, her address to the troops before leaving the Mexican Capital, their shouts and applause at the announcement of her noble mission and their resolution to stand by the Emperor to the last extremity, the conduct of Napoleon, the effect of the intruding action of the United States Government, the treachery of Lopez, and the final disaster at Queretaro. Maximilian's last letter to Carlotta he said had never been forwarded as promised, but remained in the archives of Mexico. The Doctor's description of the horrors of the siege of Queretaro reminded us of the accounts of the siege of Vicksburg. We trust that if he lectures again, he will have a better audience, as he deserves.

The Radicals have commenced the campaign in earnest. Meetings are being held in nearly every parish and the negro laborers on the plantations are being aroused to the usual high pitch of enthusiasm. There is some split among them on their State ticket and doubtless there will be more dissension arise when their local nominations are made, but great efforts will be made to poll them *en masse* for the Constitution. In this portion of Louisiana, the whites are united in their opposition and will poll every registered vote that is opposed to the Constitution. In this parish there are over 300 unregistered whites who can register under the law and who will come up to the mark if half a chance is given them.

In East Louisiana, the white roll can be increased at least twenty per cent, if any exertion is made.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

A young man, of Troy, N. Y., was so enraged at the conduct of his affianced, who pettishly threw his engagement ring into the fire, that he dealt her a black eye, and is now mulcted in damages and costs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Voudouism vs. Philadelphia Cuteness.—Recorder Gastinel had a remarkable case before him yesterday—in fact, he often has remarkable cases—they are almost of daily occurrence. But let us proceed without further preface, introduction or *ex parte* statements of mere singularity.

Prof. P. S. Adams, Grand Master of the Order of Voudou, and Chief Child of Fetish, of this darksome quarter of the globe, a necromancer born of mystery, and warmed into life by the burning sun of Ashantee, but whom ages of existence spent in exploring the dark, and to others, fathomless depths of subterranean storehouses of illimitable knowledge and, power—a yellow Cagliastro, whose eye can pierce the innermost soul, and to whom the recesses of the bowels of the earth are an open page—this individual was actually dragged before an insignificant human tribunal, through the degrading physical agency of a mere policeman, and the moral turpitude of an ingrate and recusant Son of the Moon, styled in common parlance, "Butler," and hailing from the Quaker City.

The charge preferred by Butler was, in short, that he had been swindled out of a gold watch and $30 in miserable greenbacks by Dr. Adams, as he contemptuously styled the Grand Master.

"How did he swindle you?" asked the Recorder, with thoughts only intent upon mere human dispensation of justice.

Butler quailed; must he expose the hidden mysteries which he had sworn so terrible an oath, upon an altar composed of grinning human skulls, whereupon roasted the savory remains of his hated rival to never divulge to earth, sea or air.

The Recorder was imperative: it must be told.

"Well, you see, the Dr. he told me he would show me whar I could find gold burried in the ground, and I had to guv him the things to start with."

"And you was fool enough to do it?" asked the heretical Recorder.

"Why, the Doctor's considered mounghty smart by most folks that's been to him," answered Butler.

"The most ignorant child on the Levee wouldn't have been such a fool," said the astounded Judge. "You richly deserve to lose your money. What have you got to say about this, Adams?"

"Why, this here man, he came to me and said he had a machine for finding gold burried in the yeath, but he couldn't raise it arter he found it—he hadn't the power. You jist find out says I, and I'll raise 'em sure, and I'll charge you a hundred dollars. And he gim me $30, and the watch for to pawn for the rest. Now why don't he fotch along the machine, I'll raise 'em if he finds 'em."

"So help me God, your Honor, no sich words ever passed these here lips," averred Butler.

"Where are you from Butler," demanded the Recorder.

"From Philadelphia."

The Recorder was evidently puzzled to know how it was that Philadelphia, so long and universally celebrated for the peculiar cuteness of its local offshoots, could ever have sent out into the wide world such a preternaturally fool darkey, but, thinking with justice that Butler himself had got a pretty good dose, and one that might work his cure, and that moreover the administering of a dose of other ingredients might act as a moral tonic to the doctor, and a warning to fools to come, he sent Butler to make an affidavit against the Professor, and so ends for the present the story of the encounter between the African Enchanter and the semi Quaker Magician.

Nearly a Riot.—A considerable difficulty occurred on the levee yesterday morning in consequence of the stevedores who were unloading the steamboat Mollie Able refusing to pay their hands. The names of the stevedores are John T. Chase, white, and Archie Hinton, colored. They were arrested by the police and taken to the First District station, followed by a large crowd of negroes, loudly demanding their money. Had they not been so taken care of they would probably have fared badly.

Murderous Assault.—On Friday evening a murderous attack was made upon a man named Henry Murray, by three men, on the New Star, lying in the New Basin, named Braun, Merkus and Cohend. The parties were arrested and the wounded man was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Bolting.—A number of the Democrats of the Third Ward, dissatisfied with the action of the Central Committee, in nominating candidates, have called a meeting for Monday night, in order to express their disapproval. We understand that other wards will follow.

Rather Tough.—The police force have not received any pay since January.

Bar Pilot Reinstated.—Some time since, we reported the fact that John Nichols, one of the branch pilots at the Balize, had his commission revoked by Gov. Baker, on a charge of having boarded the steamship Mariposa, while he was in a state of intoxication. Gov. Baker, upon the petition of Mr. John A. Adams, President of the Board of Underwriters, and other influential gentlemen, has reinstated Mr. Nichols, who we learn, had held his position up to the time of his discharge, for over eighteen years.

Military Matters.—Gen. Buchanan has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1868. Special Orders No. 65.

I. The following persons are hereby appointed Registrars for the State of Louisiana, in the parishes and wards respectively named:

West Baton Rouge—J. F. Taylor, vice W. B. Chamberlin, declined.

Lafayette—J. O. Broussard, vice J. J. Caffrey, declined; E. E. Paquette, vice J. Fry, declined.

Orleans, Right Bank—R. G. Curtis.

City of New Orleans—Fifth Ward, L. M. Cowan; Sixth Ward, H. L. Jones; Eleventh Ward, John H. Bowen.

St. Bernard—F. H. Knapp, vice E. Villeré, declined; Emanuel Serpas, vice J. Delery, declined.

St. James—J. B. Cotton, vice M. Oubre, declined.

St. Helena—S. H. Houston, vice D. F. Setton, declined.

Terrebonne—N. D. Fuqua, vice J. Guena, declined.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—George Barrow Smith, a young colored cotton speculator, was sent to the Workhouse for 30 days, in consequence of some questionable operation in that line on the Levee.

Mrs. Young got drunk on fighting whisky, and will be 30 days older when she emerges from the Workhouse.

Charming Florence McLaughlin, and modest Alice Duckett, disturbed the peace and violated city ordinance 558, and had the privilege of disbursing $20 each, or retiring into private life, at the same place, for the space of one month.

Joe Romero, Chas Harris, and Joe Madden, a precious trio of boys, went up for 30 days, and Martha Crosby had the privilege of doing the same, or paying $20 on account of 558, while Louisa Smith was let off with half the amount or time.

John Griffin presented such suspicious developments of character, that it was thought necessary to give him 60 days at the same institution.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La.*, March 9, 1868.

To His Excellency, E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas.

SIR—Your communication of the 17th January last was received in due course of mail, (the 27th January,) but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a letter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be part of the fifth military district, and subject to military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district, and detail a force to protect the rights of person and property, suppress insurrection and violence, and punish offenders, either by military commission, or through the action of local civil tribunals, as in his judgment might seem best, will not be disputed. One need only read the act to perceive it contains such provisions. But how all this is supposed to have made it my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government without representation in Congress, or a military force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in the full exercise of all its proper powers. You do not reflect that this government, created or permitted by Congress, has all the powers which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly. If you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try any offender by military commission, or allow the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best, and you cannot deny the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal local tribunals for any purpose in Texas, you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress, or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration, "that the country Texas is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States." "But a large majority of the white population who participated in the late rebellion are embittered against the government, and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you concede they do yield it obedience. You proceed: "None of this class have any affection for the government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interests, and consider the government now existing here under authority of the United States as an usurpation on their rights. They look on the emancipation of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas, and hence it becomes my duty—so you suppose—to set aside the local civil tribunals, and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions.

My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate—civil or military—is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man, and the happiest condition of his race.

When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our revolutionary war, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken his lordship denounced the British government—his government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But whoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom, or that government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the King's measures in any words or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson, exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, National banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact that for one party to assert that law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive or insulting to them, is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion, that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware, not long ago decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every State, without reference to the side they took during the rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is, neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again free, popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty, and must prevail; and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound, but salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause, that its advocates would silence opposition by force, and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions however unwise in your judgment; or any assertion or feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in a breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with a minority on these questions, or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives, or the Senate, at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complain that in parts of the State (Texas) it is difficult to enforce the criminal laws; that sheriffs fail to arrest; that grand juries will not always indict; that in some cases the military acting in aid of the civil authorities have not been able to execute the process of the courts; that petit jurors have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you; and that other persons charged with offenses have broke jail and fled from prosecution. I know how these things are, but admitting your representation literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil tribunals and order a military commission, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union—North or South—where the like facts are not continually happening. Perfection is not to be predicated of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transactions, and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principle for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil government, regulated by laws, could have no abiding place beneath the circuit of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter, that there is no local State government in Texas, and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress, which I ought to respect, and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in my own way and in an arbitrary manner. If such be your meaning, I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, an event which I hope no one now regrets, the laws of Louisiana and Texas existing prior to the rebellion, and not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored, in their day, for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilization of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied, from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may to be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crime, nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights either of persons or property, here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal courts. Let us for a moment suppose the whole local civil code annulled, and that I am left commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partnership, or descent or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish, by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say unhesitatingly if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a priceless treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of my general orders No. 40 there has been a perceptible increase of crime, and manifestation of hostile feeling towards the Government and its supporters," and add that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

You will permit me to say that I deem it impossible the first of these statements can be true, and that I do very greatly doubt the correctness of the second. General orders No. 40 was issued at New Orleans November 29, 1867, and your letter was dated January 17, 1868. Allowing time for order No. 40 to reach Texas, and become generally known, some additional time must have elapsed before its effect would be manifested and a yet further time must transpire before you would be able to collect the evidence of what you term "the condition of the country," and yet after all this you would have to make the necessary investigations to ascertain if order No. 40 or something else was the cause. The time, therefore, remaining to enable you, before the 17th of January, 1868, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on so delicate and nice a question have been very short. How you proceeded, whether you investigated yourself or through third persons, and if so, who they were, what their competency and fairness, on what evidence you rested your conclusion, or whether you ascertained any facts at all, are points upon which your letter so discreetly omits all mention, that I may well be excused for not relying implicitly upon it, nor is my difficulty diminished by the fact that in another part of your letter you state that ever since the close of the war a very large portion of the people have had no affection for the government, but bitterness of feeling only. Had the duty of publishing and circulating through the country long before it reached me, your statement that the action of the district commander was increasing crime and hostile feeling against the government, been less painful to your sensibilities, it might possibly have occurred to you to furnish something on the subject in addition to your bare assertion.

But what was order No. 40, and how could it have the effect you attribute to it? It sets forth that "the great principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people and ever should be." "That the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of person and property must be preserved." Will you question the truth of these declarations? Which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Whoever does so avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of despotism. Was there any intimation in general orders No. 40, that any crimes or breaches of law would be countenanced? You know that there was not. On the contrary, you know perfectly well that while "the consideration of crime and offenses committed in the Fifth Military District, was referred to the judgment of the regular civil tribunals," a pledge was given in order No. 40, which all understood, that tribunals would be supported in their lawful jurisdiction and that "forcible resistance to law would be instantly suppressed by arms." You will not affirm that this pledge has ever been forfeited. There has not been a moment since I have been in command of the Fifth District, when the whole military force in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am willing to believe they would refuse to call for aid if they needed it.

There are some considerations which, it seems to me, should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of these authorities, not elected by the people, but created by the military. Not long after you had thus come into office, all the judges of the Supreme Court of Texas—five in number—were removed from office and new appointments made; twelve of the seventeen district judges were removed and others appointed. County officers, more or less, in seventy five out of one hundred and twenty eight counties, were removed and others appointed in their places. It is fair to conclude that the executive and judicial civil functionaries in Texas, are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test oath, have been allowed to serve as jurors during your administration. Now, it is against this local government, created by military power prior to my coming here, and so composed of your personal and political friends, that you have preferred the most grievous complaints. It is of them that you have asserted they will not do their duty; they will not maintain justice; will not arrest offenders; will not punish crimes; and that out of one hundred homicides committed in the last twelve months, not over ten arrests have been made, and by means of such gross disregard of duty, you declare that neither property nor life is safe in Texas.

Certainly you could have said nothing more to the discredit of the officials who are now in office. If the facts be as you allege, a mystery is presented for which I can imagine no explanation. Why is it that your political friends, backed up and sustained by the whole military power of the United States, in this district, should be unwilling to enforce the laws against that part of the population lately in rebellion, and whom you represent as the offenders? In all the history of these troubles I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so, it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension. I am constrained to declare that I believe you are in very great error as to facts. On careful examination at the proper source, I find that at the date of your letter, four cases only, of homicide, had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since November 29, 1867, the date of order 40, and these cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received. However, the fact of one hundred homicides may still be correct, as stated by you. The Freedmen's bureau in Texas reported one hundred and sixty, how many of these were by Indians and Mexicans, and how the remainder were classified, is not known; nor is it known whether these data are accurate.

The report of the commanding officer of the district of Texas shows that since I assumed command, no applications have been made to him, by you, for the arrest of criminals in the State of Texas.

To this date, eighteen cases of homicide have been reported to me, as having occurred since November 29, 1867, although special instructions had been given to report such cases as they occur. Of these, five were committed by Indians, one by a Mexican; one by an insane man; three colored men, two women by their husbands, and of the remainder, some by parties unknown—all of which could be scarcely attributable to order No. 40. If the reports received since the issuing of order No. 40 are correct, they exhibit no increase of homicide in my time, if you are correct that one hundred had occurred in the past twelve months.

That there has not been a perfect administration of justice in Texas, I am not prepared to deny.

That there has been no such wanton disregard of duty on the part of officials, as you allege, I am well satisfied. A very little while ago you regarded the present officials in Texas the only ones that could be safely trusted with power. Now you pronounce them worthless and would cast them aside.

I have found little else in your letter but indications of temper, lashed into excitement by causes which I deem mostly imaginary, a great confidence in the accuracy of your own opinions, and an intolerance of the opinions of others, a desire to punish the thoughts and feelings of those who differ with you, and an impatience which magnifies the short comings of officials who are perhaps as earnest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties as yourself, and a most unsound conclusion that while any persons are to be found wanting in affection or respect for government, or yielding it obedience from motives which you do not approve, war and not peace is the status, and all such persons are the proper subjects for military penal jurisdiction.

If I have written anything to disabuse your mind of so grave an error I shall be gratified.

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

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General, Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, March 28.—Later advices received from Sonora. Guaymas was excited over the probable termination of the Southern Pacific Railroad there. Governor Pesqueria is corresponding with General McDowell, it is believed with a view of annexing Sonora to the United States.

Sonora cotton crop successful.

Richmond, March 28—Five prisoners escaped from the county jail this morning.

The U. S. Grand Jury has found a new indictment against Jefferson Davis. It covers fifty pages and details all his offenses since the opening of the rebellion.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Madrid, March 28.—American newspapers have been suppressed, even those addressed to Minister Hale, who protests against such action.

London, March 28.—Train was recently arrested on old street railroad debts. The Bankruptcy Court to which he applied rejected his schedule, denouncing it as a farce.

The coal miners' riots at Charleroi are assuming alarming proportions.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Havana, March 28.—Hayti advices received. The city of St. Domingo was ruined by seige. Cabral's financial obligations repudiated. Refugees who sheltered with the Consulates are prohibited from remaining in the Republic.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 28.—Money easier at 6 to 7. Governments and stocks firmer. The Bank statement shows a decline in loans of $1,038,000; in specie, of $620,000, in circulation of $21,000, in deposit, of $1,66,000; and an increase in legal tenders of $138,000. Gold firm, 138¾. Government sold half a million.

Augusta, March 28.—Cotton firmer; sales 480 bales; middlings held 25c. Receipts 140 bales.

Charleston, March 28.—Cotton active at an advance of 1c. Sales 1800 bales middlings at 26 to 26¼c; receipts 560 bales, exports 186.

Savannah, March 28.—Cotton opened firm and closed irregular. Sales 1800 bales. Middlings 25½ to 26c. Receipts 113, exports 5126 uplands and 292 Sea Islands.

Louisville, March 28.—Tobacco active. Sales 196 hhds, lugs to fair leaf $5 25 to $15. Flour—superfine $8 25 to $8 75. Wheat $2 40 to $2 45. Corn in bulk 78 to 80c. Oats in bulk 73 to 75. Cotton advancing—2Ic. Lard 16 to 16¼c. Mess Pork $24 75. Bacon—shoulders 11¾, clear sides 15. Bulk shoulders 10½c, clear sides 14c.

Louisville, March 28.—River rising fast—18 feet in the canal. Weather cloudy and wet.

Cincinnati, March 28.—Flour and Wheat steady. Corn advancing—85 to 89c. Oats firm at 70c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Tobacco steady. Mess Pork quiet at $24 to $24 75. Bulk shoulders 10¾c; clear sides 12¾ to 12¾. Bacon quiet—shoulders 11¾c, sides 13¾; clear sides 15c. Lard dull—15¾ to 16c. Butter 48 to 50c. Eggs dull at 18c.

St. Louis, March 28.—Tobacco less active. Flour dull: superfine $7 50 to $8 25. Wheat extremely dull, 5c lower—$2 50 to $2 68. Corn lower—84 to 86c. Oats 68 to 71c. Pork $25. Bacon easier—shoulders 11¾ to 12c; clear sides 14½ to 15c. Sugar-cured Hams 17¾ to 17¾c. Bulk Meats quiet—shoulders 10¾c; ribbed sides 12¾c, hams 13¾c. Lard 16 to 16¾c. Weather cloudy and a little warmer.

Mobile, March 28.—Cotton opened at 25c for middlings and closed at 25¾c; sales 3300 bales, receipts 418 bales.

New York, March 28.—Cotton active and excited; sales 12,000 bales, middling uplands 26¾ to 27c, closed quiet, with no buyers over 26¾c. Flour dull for all grades. Wheat closed drooping. Corn dull. Western mixed $1 26 to $1 28. Mess Pork $25. Lard 15¾ to 16¾c. Groceries quiet. Freights more active and a shade better.

Baltimore, March 28.—Cotton active and firm; middlings 26c. Flour active, with better feeling, but not quotably higher. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, white $1 15, yellow $1 18 to $1 20. Oats 8 c. Mess Pork quiet. Lard 17c.

RIVER NEWS.

Southwest Pass, March 28—6 P. M.—Wind north, light. Arrived ship Marcia Greenleaf, Bates, master, 50 days from London, in ballast, to master; ship Elmore, Clark, master, 48 days from Liverpool, general cargo, to Ashbridge & Decan. Sailed steamship Crescent, tug Crescent, schooner Independence and brig J. F. Larabee.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, March 28—11 A. M.—Wind north, fresh. No arrivals. Sailed ship Perseverance.

London, March 28.—Noon.—American securities firmer, and a fraction higher.

Liverpool, March 28.—Noon.—Cotton buoyant and excited, with a sharp upward turn in prices.

Bread—speculative demand. Sales 20,000 bales. Middling uplands on the spot 10¾, afloat 10¾ to 10¾, middling Orleans 10¾.

London, March 28.—Evening.—Bonds quiet, 72 to 72¾.

Liverpool, March 28.—Evening.—Cotton closed active and excited at a further advance. Sales 30,000 bales. Uplands 10¾, Orleans 11.

Washington, March 28.—Gen. Hancock commands the Department of the Atlantic.

London, March 28.—The Abyssinian army has commenced its ascent to the highlands. It is regarded as a difficult undertaking.

Sanitary report favorable. Some of the mountain passes are said to be formidable.

New York, March 28.—Gold 138¾. Sterling, 101¾ to 109¾; 5-20s of '62, coupons, 109¾.

Flour a to 10c better. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork very firm, $24 81. Lard dull, 16 to 16¾c.

Cotton active and decidedly firmer. Sales 3000 bales. Middlings 26½ to 27c. Freights dull.

Speaking of Mr. Seward's letter about the Johnson and Grant collision, the London *Spectator* asks: "Did forty-five words ever succeed in conveying a subject with a more successfully averted glance?"

The great prevalence of incendiarism in Buffalo was a few days ago announced in the *Ledger*, but the Buffalo newspapers state that owing to the labors of a largely increased police force the number of incendiary fires has diminished, and order is once more being restored.

By the will of two elderly sisters, named Segers, who died some twenty years ago in Brussels, the late Cardinal Archbishop of Malines inherited two houses in Brussels and a splendid property at Lacken. On his death bed, Cardinal Sterck restored to the natural heirs this property, with the interest which accrued upon it during the time it was in his possession.

The London *Times*, discussing the modes of construction of armor plated vessels, cordially approves of the American turret system for iron clads, and calls upon the English Admiralty to build such vessels for England in future.

A man, about fifty years of age, while playing cards with three other persons at a tavern in Bethany, Conn., recently night, was noticed suddenly to straighten out his body and gradually slip out of his chair on the floor. The next moment he was taken up a corpse, having expired without speaking a word or receiving a moment's warning.

The past winter has been one of the severest ever known, both in this and other countries. In Algiers the suffering has been very great. In Russia, as we learn from a letter in a Paris paper, the cold has been intense. Terrific storms have added to the severities of the season in Great Britain. In this country, the continued severity of the weather, and the great amount of snow that has fallen, have been almost with a parallel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

Text of the Alabama Bill.

Whisky Tax Bill Defeated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 28.—SENATE.—Resolution adopted inquiring of the President whether he had established a new Military District since August, and if so, under what name.

The report of the Conference Committee on the tax bill was rejected. Nye said it would fill the penitentiaries with government officials. Howe said that would be a good thing. Morrill, of Maine, said he didn't believe there was an honest distiller in the Union.

Senate adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.—After unimportant proceedings, the Alabama bill was resumed and discussed at great length. A motion to table was rejected by 30 to 103. A resolution to strike out the second section was carried—71 to 31. Stevens' amendment granting universal suffrage, was defeated without a division. Spaulding's substitute was adopted—77 to 51. It declares the Montgomery Constitution the fundamental law of the Provisional Government. The officers recently elected shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st of May. The Governor may convene the Legislature elected under said Constitution. The Legislature shall possess all powers conferred by the Montgomery Constitution. The Legislature may submit the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments. When the majority of the electors qualified under the act of Congress of March 23d, 1867, have adopted a Constitution, and the Legislature has ratified the fourteenth article, the said Constitution may be presented to Congress for approval. The law to provide a more efficient government in the rebel States shall remain in force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama is admitted to representation.

House adjourned.

Washington, March 28.—Butler is busy with the opening speech on the impeachment trial. Its delivery is expected to occupy five hours.

The vote in the Senate against the whisky fraud penalties in the tax bill was 21 to 9.

Washington, March 28.—The following is the text of the Alabama bill:

Be it enacted, That the Constitution framed by the Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people, at an election commencing on the 4th day of February, 1868, is hereby declared to be the fundamental and organic law for a Provisional Government for the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the officers elected at said election shall on the 1st day of May, 1868, qualify as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, at any time after he shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature chosen at said election. The Legislature when so convened shall possess all the powers conferred by said Constitution which may not be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. And the Legislature is hereby further empowered to submit said Constitution to the qualified electors of Alabama, at such time or times as it may designate; and said Legislature is also empowered, by a majority vote of each House, to submit the said Constitution as framed by the Convention, with or without amendments proposed by the Legislature, and if amendments be proposed by the Legislature they shall be voted upon separately, and not in connection with the Constitution as it came from the Convention.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the electors of Alabama, qualified under the act of Congress of March 23d, 1867, to vote for delegates to frame a Constitution, and actually voting on said ratification, shall have ratified a Constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed by the 39th Congress, and known as article 14, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That the District Commander shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act and the act of March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof shall remain in full force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama shall be restored to representation in Congress.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Jackson, March 28.—In Convention, the Judiciary report still under consideration and making slow progress. A prospect of adjournment. The Mississippi Central Railroad proposes to pass, free of charge, delegates residing on the line of that road, when the Convention adjourns.

Richmond, March 28.—Convention engaged on report on Education. An amendment for separate schools for whites and blacks was laid on the table.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1868.

The movement in financial circles has disclosed no marked improvement of any kind to-day. Money was freely offered at previous figures, but the number of borrowers was very small, and the receipts of currency have further added to the accumulation of dormant capital.

GOLD.—The New York market opened to day at 138¾, the closing rate last evening. At 12 M. it was quoted at 138¾, and at 3 P. M. it still ruled at the latter figure. Offerings were rather light in this market to day, and with but a barely moderate demand ruling throughout, operations have been restricted to the appended amounts, viz: $1000, $5000 and $10,000 at 110, $10,000 at 137¾, $75,000 at 139¾ to 140, $28,000 at 137¾, and $7000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 139¾. Sales of Silver have been confined to driblets, and we now quote 133¾ to 140 for Gold, 134 to 136 for American Silver coin, and 142 to 143 for Mexican dollars.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been a let up in the demand for Sterling and Francs to day, as most buyers fully supplied themselves from the heavy offerings yesterday. Holders and drawers continued firm, however, and the movement which was of a restricted character throughout, uniformly ruled at previous figures. We annex particulars of the actual sales as follows, viz: £35,000 Bank Sterling at 153, £1000 do. at 152¾ to 152¾, £2000 do. at 109, for gold, £1500 and £6000 A1 Commercial do. at 151¾, £2200 do. at 151¾, $25,000 and $5000 Commercial Francs at 3.73¾, and 26,000 and 60,000 Bankers' do. at 3.72¾. We continue to quote 152¾ to 153 for Bank Sterling, 151¾ to 152 for clean bills, 150¾ to 151¾ for bill of lading bills, 3.72¾ to 3.70 for Bank France, and 3.76¾ to 3.73¾ for Commercial France.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration whatever to refer to under the above heading. Offerings of commercial continue very light, as purchases of cotton for the North and East are almost wholly suspended, while the remittance demand is fair, and the banks are still compelled to transmit greenbacks to the North to cover their checks. The total purchases by banks and bankers since our last, have been as follows, viz: $45,000 New York sight, at 7-10 per cent premium; $10,000, 17,000, $38,000 and $50,000, do., at ¾ to 7-16 per cent. premium; $16,000 and $56,000, do., at 5-16 to 7-16 per cent. premium; $30,000, do., at ¾ per cent. premium; $25,000, do., at ¾ to ¾ per cent. premium, and $25,000, 60 days do., at 1¾ per cent. discount. Rates still rule at ¾ per cent. premium at banks, and ¾ to ¾ per cent premium out of doors for sight checks on Northern cities.

UNCURRENT NOTES AND SECURITIES.—For the closing day of the week operations in city notes have been unusually light, and the tendency of rates has been steadily in favor of holders. The aggregate sales as reported do not exceed $15,000, and the ruling quotations have been 28¾ to 29¾ per cent. discount. No sales of Louisiana State notes or of notes of the Bank of Louisiana have transpired to-day, and operations in Stocks and Bonds have been wholly suspended.

BOARD OF BROKERS.—The only transactions at the Board of Brokers last evening were $3000, Gold, at 139¾, $1000, city notes, at 28¾, $1000 at 29¾ and $5000 at 29¾ per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1868.

COTTON—The movement has been more excited to-day than at any previous time from the opening of the present commercial year. At an early hour advices were received from Liverpool and New York, indicating an unusually active and heavy movement in both, while the later advices not only confirmed the former but materially strengthened it. The actual sales here to day footed up 6000 bales, and the average advance in rates have been ¾c per lb. The improvement in New York and Liverpool to day have been almost unprecedented, and at the close of business it was almost impossible to obtain reliable quotations. As an evidence of the prices uniformly paid, we would subjoin the ruling quotations as follows, viz: Ordinary 23 to 23½c. Good Ordinary 24¾ to 24¾c, Low Middling 25¾ to 25¾c and Middling 26 to —c. The sales yesterday reached 11,700 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	16,236
Arrived to-day	1241
Arrived previously	592,815—459,056
	609,312
Cleared to-day	228
Cleared previously	527,859—528,087
Stock on hand and on shipboard	81,225

The clearances to-day were for New York exclusively.

TOBACCO.—The stock on sale is too light to admit of extended operations, and buyers for foreign account are consequently unable to enter the market except in a limited way. There are orders here, however, and were the supplies sufficient it is thought that quite an active business would be transacted. The greater portion of the sales at present are to city manufacturers, with, now and then, some small lots taken for export. We quote the market very firm at the annexed figures, say:

	Light.	Heavy
Refused	5 @ 6¾	5¾ @ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 11
Good	12 @ 14	14 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 17	18 @ 20
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Arrived to-day	none
Arrived previously	3850—3850
	7041
Exported to-day	none
Exported previously	4162
Re-hd up for baling, city cons' mpt'n, &c.	621—4785
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	2256

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts from the coast this morning. Prime Sugar is jobbing at 15¾ to 15¾c per pound, and plantation reboiled Molasses is quoted at 60 to 85c per gallon for common to choice. The market is well supplied with imported Sugar and Molasses, but it is extremely dull and there are no settled prices. A lot of 50 hhds Cuba Sugar sold on private terms, and 30 hhds Cuba Molasses, also on private terms, under 50c per gallon; 40 barrels Northern reboiled Molasses sold at 48c per gallon. City refinery cut loaf, crushed and powdered Sugar in a small way at 18c per pound.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Alaska, from Cincinnati, is the only arrival from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—We have to note a dull market to-day, as usual toward the close of the week and month. There were sales of 2100 bbls, but they were generally at lower rates. They comprise 100 bbls fine at $8 75, 85 and 800 superfine and 350 extra on private terms; 100 superfine at $9 75, 120 on its merits at $10 75, 150 double extra at $10 50; 100 choice extra at $13 50; 200 do at $11, 100 do. on change at $14 25, 50 at $14 50 per bbl.

HAY.—Prime Western is selling to the trade at $30 to $31 per ton.

CORN.—The total stock on hand is very light, there is little or none on the landing, and the sales to day are consequently confined to 3050 sacks, of which 2200 white, in store, at $1 ; 500 white, on the landing, at $1 02¾; 200 do at $1 04, and 150 choice white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—Are in good demand, and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. Sales to day 1298 sacks, of which 550 at 77¾, 50, 118, 300 and 300 at 78c per bushel.

BRAN.—100 and 150 sacks sold at $1 60 per 100 lbs, and 100 at $1 55, the latter price showing a reduction of 5c per 100 lbs.

RYE.—A few days since 100 bags sold at $2 per bushel, and more could now be purchased at the same figure.

PORK.—The market is dull and unchanged. Mess is quoted nominally at $26 to $26 25 per bbl. A lot of 200 bbls sold at $26 25 per bbl. It is jobbing at $26 50 to $26 75 per bbl.

BACON.—Only a retail business is doing at 12c per lb for shoulders, 16c for clear sides, and 16¾c for clear ribbed sides.

LARD.—We note a light stock and firm market. Prime in tierces is held at 17¾c; kegs 18c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are jobbing at 11¾c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 28, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—Texas Beeves and 36 Calves and Yearlings; [illegible] Texas Beeves, 105 Hogs and 15 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, choice, ₩ head	12 @ 15 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ₩ head	45 @ 55 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	30 @ 45 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	20 @ 30 —
Hogs ₩ lb	10 @ 12 —
Sheep, 1st quality ₩ head	6 @ 8 —
Sheep, 2d quality ₩ head	4 @ 5 —
Sheep, 3d ₩ head	— @ —
Milch Cows, first quality ₩ head	— @ 125 —
Milch Cows, 2d	50 @ 70 —
Yearlings ₩ head	8 @ 12 —
Calves ₩ head	10 @ 12 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 29, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Trade Wind, Morrell, for Belize, (Hon) Bradas Macdonald & co.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, for New York, Wood, Low & Ludwigsen.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Pendleton, for Aransas, Master.

Steamship St Mary, Brown, for Galveston, C A Whitney & co.

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

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, for New York, A Moulton.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, for New York via Havana, Jas Connely & co.

Steamer Lucretta, David, for Mobile, Master.

Steamer Mollie Able, Orrick, for St. Louis, Master.

Schr Pauline, Hansen, for Pensacola, Master.

Schr John Lanbertson, Orcutt, for New York, G A Fosdick & co.

Sloop Amelia, Hart, for Pensacola, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Beckett, from Rogers Santiago, via Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.

Steamship Clinton, Talbot, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.

Steamer Lucretta, Davis, from Mobile, N. Basin.

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.

Ship Expounder, Irvin, from Havre Jan 29th, in ballast to W R Baldendorf—1st district.

Ship Lancashire, (British) Swire, 46 days from Barbadoes, in ballast to Wheeler & Shepherd—1st district.

Ship Protector, (N. Am) Marcy, from London Dec 25th to master—Point.

Brig Lizabel, (Spanish) Parmo, from Cienfuegos, to J Avet—2d district.

Schr Leonard, Lacaze, from St John the Baptist, to master—2d district.

Schr Dexter Washburn, Harkness fm Sagua La Grande to Chaffraix & Agar, Algiers.

Sloop St. John, [illegible] from Lafourche, to master—2d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Dexter, Montgomery, from Louisville.

Magnolia, Mitchell, from New Madrid.

Alaska, Oakes, from Cincinnati.

Emma No 2, McLaughlin, from Camden.

Wild Wagoner, Gobdin, from Natchez.

Hetty Gilmore, King, from Lockport.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wabash Melville from the Passes—Towed down and [illegible] to the 11th inst, ships Kenilworth and Baden—brought up ship N Boynton and Expounder.

The towboat Heroine, Browe, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea ship Stadia, brigs May E Hinds and Hepsibah—brought up ship Ella S Thayer, brig Wenona and schr Ida S Price.

The towboat Calhoun, Jackson, from the Passes. Went down light—brought up ships Protector and Lancashire.

The towboat Wasaco, Lombard, from the Passes—Towed down, on the 24th inst, ship Asiatic—brought up brig Lizabel and D Washburn.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Unice, Austin, 46 days from Liverpool, to Loveill & Batley.

Ship Arcadian, Mason, 44 days from Liverpool, to Crevy, Nickerson & co.

Brig R B Dove, ——, from Boston, to Crescent City Line.

Schr Jas. Kelly, (British) Bryan, 4 days from Cienfuegos, to G Idrelin & Keny—Cargo, Molasses J Avet.

EXPORTS.

BELIZE HONDURAS—Per steamship Trade Wind—195 bbls flour, 61 bbls pork and sundries.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Crescent City—70 bales cotton 23 bbls whisky, 10 rolls leather, 10 bbls ale, 1252 hides, 2 bbls skins, 21,000 bushels corn, 10 bags wool, 67 empty bbls and 24 pkgs mdse.

ARANSAS—Per steamship Dudley Buck—25 bbls flour, 100 sks corn, 6 pkgs tobacco.

GALVESTON—Per steamship St Mary—100 bbls flour, 10 sks soap, 100 sks corn, 20 bales hay.

ARANSAS—Per steamship Austin—118 bbls flour, 15 bbls meal, 300 sks salt, 15 sks corn, 50 sks coffee and sundries.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—158 bales cotton, 93 bales moss, 3 bales wool, 185 tcs and 65 bbls beef, 1121 hides, 1000 sks corn, 1225 pigs lead, $45,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Bienville—For New York, 8 bales wool, 3845 hides, 177 bbls beef, 75 bales tobacco and sundries. For Havana—50 bbls beef, 120 sks corn, 126 sks oats, 200 sks bran, 360 bbls potatoes.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretta—Sundry mdse.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—2100 bxs sugar.

NEW YORK—Per schr John Lymburner—1500 sks corn, 606 sks cotton seed, 132 bbls beef, 87 bbls oil, 509 cases wine, 62 do furniture, 140 oaks, boxes, 60 pkgs mdse.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Pauline—41 bbls whisky, 35 bales hay, 400 bbls lime, 4 bbls pork, 291 sks corn.

PENSACOLA—Per sloop Amelia—10 bbls flour, 19 pkgs tobacco and sundries.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—41 bales cotton to Jurey & Harris—24 do G W Sancker & co—20 do Francke & Daneel—5 do I W Arthur & co—5 do Post & Hobby—8 do Perkins, Swenson & co—5 do T H & J M Allen & co—40 do J I Adams & co—6 bbls hides, 42 do skins, 293 dry hides C A Whitney & co—10 do B L Mann & co—111 do 3 sks wool Witherill & co—127 head cattle to McQuoid & Mehle—sundries to order—Total, 142 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—Sundries to order.

CIENFUEGOS—Per brig Lizabel—59 tcs 371 bhds sugar J Avet.

SAGUA LA GRAND—Per schr Dexter Washburn—491 hhds 29 tcs 44 bbls molasses Chaffraix & Agar.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Alaska—lot furniture to Allen, Wayne & co—do G Bischoff—do J Chaffe & Bro—do H Duke—do Mitchell, Craig & co—do H Ufhoff—do C C Sampson—24 firkins butter 10 bbls apples, 500 bxs starch J J Adams & co—190 bxs candles F Avet & Cambon—7 pkgs mdse J S Atkins & Son—100 sks malt J A Blaffer—85 tcs hams D Borcier & co—283 bars 84 bdls and 15 sheets iron Bostick & Seymour—157 boxes bottles Ball, Lyons & co—3 do books Blelock & co—24 tcs hams 15 hhds bacon Jas Connoly & co—10 bbls oil Chenoweth, Casey & co—3 bxs hardware to Crane, Breed & co—7 tcs hams Cobb, Dolhonde & co—1 coffin T N Bothick—8 do F Causman & Bro—1 box mdse J H Carter—5 do bacon Clarke & Meader—57 bbls potatoes to Cobb & Foulk—770 do do—42 bxs apples 4 bbls lard 50 dozen brooms 18 bbls beef 28 bxs cheese 10 tcs hams 27 do bacon 15 firkins butter F DelBondio—10 tcs hams to E P DelBondio—60 bbls apples Davidson & Weaver—3 bbls 15 kegs lard E F Ducongé—20 cases [illegible] 100 kegs lard Faly, Marks & co—7 bxs mdse J Fleming—12 do glassware Frank, Stratton & Hirsch—10 bbls bacon J B Finley—45 bbls oil to Folsom & Pierson—50 do vinegar Forchelmer Bros—243 empty bbls Frey & Friedlander—50 bbls apples O Graud—[illegible] bxs starch A D Grieff & co—77 tcs hams 45 tcs lard 50 bxs candles Grieff & Byrnes—24 bxs glassware John Gauche—22 do Gaines & Kell—16 do X Gauche—5 bbls paper O Hays—1 pow C A Whitney & co—76 bars and bdls iron J C Howe—4 bxs mdse J J Hummeld—5 bxs glassware 50 cases 67 tcs lard 11 bxs S H Kennedy & co—24 bbls 100 bars iron to Jas Brown [illegible] Keep & Hogan—50 bxs cheese 47 tcs lard 120 bbls pork Keep & Caulfield—50 do oil Kearny, Blois & co—50 bars 1 bbls beef Keifer & Hol[illegible]—7 do empty bbls P O Kelly—50 pkgs glassware L Hunt & co—3 do S E Moore & co—2 pkgs mdse to W McGraw—350 bxs bitters J T Moore & co—25 bbls flour—500 bxs starch McFarlan Straight & co—600 bbls potatoes Miller & Meyer—100 do 75 bbls apples 5 bbls flour order—151 do 34 tcs hams, 19 bhds bacon J H Oglesby & co—10 pkgs machinery Perkins, Swenson & co—20 do mdse F Rickerts—55 do glassware Folsom & Pierson—lot furniture C Raymond—5 cases tobacco 200 bxs candles J B Vanhorn & co—150 bxs cheese 24 firkins butter Emley & co—5 bbds 10 tcs hams 27 do bacon Vose Bros—200 bbls pork Steamer Alaska—5 bxs bolts to J B Schwartz—106 bbls flour to order—290 bbls potatoes to S S Sifers—1 lot machinery G W Sizer—20 bxs glassware Sheppard, Abbott & co—2 bbls flour 6 plows Slocomb, Baldwin & co—11 bbls eggs 40 pkgs butter 100 bxs starch 60 bxs cheese Schneider & Zuberbier—50 do glass Wolf & co—43 bbls ale A Waltz—50 do oil to H A Wheelock & co—20 boxes crackers J Well—4 pkgs machinery C E Wynne & co—5 cases 25 bbls lard 58 bxs glass C A Whitney & co 153 do mdse J Fitz 107 sks malt 85 do rye 130 do middlings J Morris & co—100 do 100 sks malt Sutherlin, Calloway & co—sundries to order.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Dexter—1 cask bacon 3 kegs lard 26 bbls eggs F DelBondio—4 do W M Aikman—8 do J Bents—7 do 4 boxes do 4 bbls onions 35 coops poultry Miller & Meyer—1744 sks corn J T Moore & co—1811 do Howard, Preston & Barrett—100 do P S Dusauchet & co—615 do West & Nettleton—263 do 25 bbls meal Fairchild & co—11 bbl whisky Owen Bros—100 do hominy McFarlan, Straight & co—74 bbls meal P S Dusauchet & co—4 kegs butter 228 bbls potatoes Greve & Wilderman—159 do 100 bbls flour T King—81 do 100 bbls pork 100 tcs lard J E Villavaso—817 bales hay Hunt & Macaulay—200 do Thos Keeffe—100 pkgs furniture to C A Whitney & co—29 rolls leather Thos Scherr—6 do M W Smith—47 empty bbls M J Ryan—250 bags J Franklin—53 mules 26 horses Mitchel—sundries to order.

CAMDEN—Per steamer Emma No 2—74 bales cotton to M Oglesby—70 W J Frierson—52 H M Coll—41 Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—36 Waddy Thompson & co—42 Brooks, Macdonald & co—31 J Nixon & co—14 Kern & Shearer—28 Campbell & Strong—10 J Chaffe & Bro—9 Perkins, Swenson & co—3 J T Hardie & co—1 Richardson & May—1 Lehman, Newgass & co—2 Scott & Bro—5 G D Fisher & co—6 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—2 Jonas & Eggleston—5 M Greenwood & Son—2 W R Green & Bro—7 H K Carter & co—3 Woods, Mathews & co—1 J Pinckney Smith—3 Phelps Bro—2 T H & J M Allen & co—2 bales hides Kern & Shearer—31 rolls leather W J Frierson—sundries to order—Total, 482 bales cotton.

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—57 bales cotton S B Newman & co—9 do R Flower—6 do A Levi—3 do J Nixon & co—2 do Adams, Cockburn & Howe—2 do J A Montgomery—320 sks cotton seed J Aldige—48 bbls potatoes Cobb & Foulk—5000 feet lumber Queyrouze & Bois—1 bale moss Phillips—1 do D Morgan—10 bbls peas Shropshire & Hatborn—sundries to order—Total 81 bales cotton.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—1 bale cotton P J Pavey & co—9 sks seed cotton J M Walsh—9 bbls rice J I Adams & co—sundries to order.

NEW MADRID—Per steamer Magnolia—260 sks corn 3 barges ear corn Cobb & Foulk.

ST JOHN BAPTIST—Per schr Leonard—52 hides and sundries to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per sloop St John—60 bbls potatoes order.

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

March 28—52 bales cotton Payne Huntington & co—16 R L Adams—14 J T Hardie & co—9 Von Phul Bros—3 W J Robeson—5 Dickman Hull & co—3 Hogan & Patton—3 Britton & Moore—2 S Friedlander—2 Penn & Dennis—1 J & G Cromwell—22,305 feet lumber E J Hart & co—27 sks peas Hull & Brigg—sundries to order—Total, 109 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

March 28th—16 bales cotton Beraud & Gibert—6 do L Lavassagne—8 bags do Price, Hine & Tupper—12 bbls sugar Dupre & Greveemberg—sundries to order—Total, 16 bales cotton, 12 hhds sugar.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Sunday Evening, March 29th, 1868.

The New Burlesque of **SKY HIGH!**

And the Comedietta of the IRISH SOLDIER.

All the Company will appear.

Monday, March 30th, 1868.

Grand complimentary testimonial to W. R. FLOYD, tendered by citizens of New Orleans and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

The Performance will commence with the Comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

Gerald Fitzmaurice..........Mr. W. R. Floyd

Followed by the INVISIBLE PRINCE.

Don Leander..........Mrs. Gomersal

Concluding with the IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Brien..........Mr. W. R. FLOYD

mh29

St. Charles Theatre—St. Charles St.

BEN DeBAR..........Proprietor.

Sunday Evening, March 29th, 1868.

Immense success of the Queen Star of the South, Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD WATKINS and the eminent Comedian, Mr. H. WATKINS in the great sensational drama, TRODDEN DOWN, or the LOST CAUSE, and THE ADVENTURES OF A LOVE LETTER.

Monday—Evening DIAVOLA.

Notice—Doors open at a quarter to 7. Overture will commence at half past 7 precisely.

Seats can be secured one day in advance.

mh29 P. GLEASON Treasurer.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, BENOIT OSCAR VIGNAUD, aged 5 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Vignaud, Gernard, Menard, Gemichen and Gabarouche families are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 191 Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each, [illegible] and dated 10th March, 1862 and numbered as follows:

2775	8080	14,903	23,721	38,439
3019	8981	14,235	25,060	38,742
3895	8803	15,211	28,323	39,407
3907	10,05	16,543	28,415	39,445
4047	10,263	16,741	28,487	40,659
4567	10,259	16,847	30,223	40,619
5127	11,463	18,043	30,463	45,51
5461	12,0,8	19,501	31,079	45,811
6227	12,147	19,195	34,511	45,929
7248	13,619	23,138	37,189	45,951

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

New Orleans, March 26th, 1868.

mh29 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

DR. V. FORTINEAU

HAS returned to Louisiana and resumed the practice of his Profession.

OFFICE, at the Drug store, corner Bourbon and Customhouse streets.

Consultation hours 11 A. M. to 12 M. mh29 1m

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, Etc., AT greatly reduced prices wholesale and retail. I am also agent for Philadelphia Concentrated Lye and Potash, Rodwell's Axle Grease and Oil for Paint, which I sell at manufacturers' prices.

G. W. LYMAN, 100 Camp street, first door from Poydras street.

mh29 St

For Sale at a Great Sacrifice.

A KILN of well burned BRICKS say [illegible] in the kiln close to the river and easy of shipment to any point. Apply to R. C. BARROW, Real Estate and General Agent, 15 Carondelet street.

mh28 6t

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

J. C. KATHMAN hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, being satisfied that he can perform the duties thereof not only to the satisfaction, but to the financial advantage of the tax payers of this community. mh27 tf

Reward.

A LIBERAL Reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of a SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, marked R. C. Barrow, La., which was left at the gate of the residence of Mr. Ducongé, about three or four miles below Algiers, right bank Mississippi river, at the time of the arrival of the Federal fleet before the city, April 25, 1862, and of the evacuation of Fort Magee.

R. C. BARROW, Real Estate Agent, 15 Carondelet st.

mh27 St

Office Superintendent Public Schools,

39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, March 26, 1868.

SEVERAL vacancies exist in the complement of beneficiary cadets, which the Board of School Directors are empowered to send to the State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. Applications for appointment to these vacancies, stating age, name, residence and which school attending, must be sent to the Superintendent's office before MONDAY, 30th inst., on which day all the candidates will present themselves for examination. Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

mh26 6t WM. O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

Dr. C. Blancke,

116 & 118....St. Charles St....116 & 118

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminum Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being impaired by acids. mh29—1y

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 19th day of March, 1868.

R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Resolved, That a vote of the Stockholders of this Company be taken on the 13th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for the acceptance or rejection of the following act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 10th, 1868, entitled

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, on the 20th of December, 1861, passed an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company," which is in the following words:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That hereafter, at all elections for Directors in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, neither the Governor of the State of Mississippi nor the Governor of the State of Louisiana, nor the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, shall be empowered or authorized to vote on the shares of stock owned by either of said States or said city in said Company.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Governor of the State of Mississippi, shall have the power, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three citizens of the State of Mississippi, stockholders in said company, to represent the stock owned by the State in said corporation, *Provided*, the Governor of the State of Mississippi shall select said directors from the various sections of the State through which the road passes, so as to represent as fairly as may be the stockholders in the various parts of the State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall not go into effect until passed by the State of Louisiana, and accepted by the stockholders in said company as required by their charter.

SECTION 1. *And, therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened*, That the above and foregoing act be and the same is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed in all its respects, subject to the conditions therein contained.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage. mh27 td

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Comp'y,

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the charter.

mh27 tap13 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Comp'y,

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

IN conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 20th, 1868, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for eighteen Directors—twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented the election will be held on MONDAY, April 27th, 1868, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

mh27 tap20 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

House and Lot in the Town of Mandeville, Parish of St. Tammany.

SUCCESSION OF GUSTAVE DUREL.—No. 26,318.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 86 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, April 18th, 1868, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 14th, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the town of Mandeville, Parish of St. Tammany, in the State of Louisiana; making part of Lot No. One, in square No. 26, which lot forms the corner of Lake and Coffee streets, and measures 44 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on Lake street, by one hundred and eighty-six feet in depth and front on Coffee street; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which consist of a one-story house containing 2 rooms and a closet, a kitchen and servant's room, fruit trees; the property being under fence.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale, with U. S. Internal Revenue stamps attached, before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, at purchaser's expense. mh17 28 ap4 11 18

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Residence, in the Second District.

SUCCESSION OF EMANUEL VOLAIRE.

BY CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer. Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 4th 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 29th, 1868, the following property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Faubourg Tréme, in the Second District of this city, designated by the No. 7 of square No. 13, bounded by St. Philip, Prieur, Ursulines and Roman streets, measuring 31 feet 6 inches and 4 lines front on Prieur street, 33 feet 7 inches and 4 lines on the rear lines, 151 feet 5 inches and 1 line in depth on the side nearest Ursulines street, and 142 feet 5 inches deep on the side of lot No. 8. American measure, according to a plan of D'Hemecourt, Surveyor, dated 2d December, 1856.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Alex. J. Kar, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including the U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. mh14 21 28 ap4

Valuable Lots in the Third District.

SUCCESSION OF RAYMOND BRUSLÉ.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer. Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April the 25th 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 19th, 1868, will be sold the following described property, viz:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the faubourg Franklin, in the Third District of this city, in the square comprised within Gentilly, Mandeville, Marigny and Celestine streets designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 20 of square No. 56, on a plan drawn by the City Surveyor on the 17th May, 1831, and deposited for reference in the office of Carlile Pollock, one of the notaries of this city, said lots measuring, in American measure, as follows, to wit: Lots Nos. 9 and 10 each, 31 feet 6 inches front on Gentilly street, by a depth of 158 feet 8 inches. Lots Nos. 19 and 20 measure each 34 feet 6 inches front on Celestine street, by a depth of 180 feet, between equal and parallel lines.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before P. E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. mh14 ap4 11 18 25

Valuable Property on Tréme street, between Bienville and Conti Streets.

SUCCESSION OF SYLPHIDE PERDREAUX.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer. Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY 7th of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 5th, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the Second District in the square bounded by Treme, Bienville, Conti and Marais streets, measuring, French measure, 36 feet 4 inches front on Treme street, by a depth of 120 feet, the rear line being 37 feet 7½ inches in width, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame building, two back buildings, and slate-roofed, containing four rooms and two rooms in the attic, and a good gallery; also, a two-story frame kitchen, slate-roofed, containing four rooms, two cisterns, water works, brick paved yard, etc.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, with 8 per cent interest per annum from date to maturity and 8 per cent interest per annum from maturity until paid, and secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold. The purchaser to keep the buildings insured for the amount of the note, and transfer the policy to the executor, and to pay five per cent for attorney's fees, secured by like privilege and mortgage, on amount of said note, in case of suit, the purchaser to pay the portion of the taxes for the year 1867.

Act of sale before Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh7 14 21 31 ap7

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$516,525 42
Viz: Fire Premiums	$256,272 57	
Marine Premiums	153,153 70	
River Premiums	103,097 15	
		$548,523 42
Less Return Premiums	$5,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	
		$46,004 75
Net Earned Premiums		$502,518 67
Losses Paid		
Fire Losses	$62,587 26	
Marine Losses	194,372 79	
River Losses	85,902 09	
		$342,862 14
Discount and Interest of Scrip	34,348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	54,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	52,110 83	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	37,777 80	
		$491,210 76
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$11,277 89

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $425,000, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$40,500 00
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	74,079 30
Invested in City and other Bonds	82,220 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	125,585 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,992 00
Loaned on Pledges	12,300 00
Bills Receivable	97,896 85
Premiums in the course of Collection	97,262 71
Cash on hand	111,815 49
	$737,589 44

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
R. Brown,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Vieett,
P. Andrews,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Pretrche,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
F. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. B. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss,	R. Piaggio,
E. Marquez,	James Gailler,
Chas. Weisbaar,	Rudolph Sieg.
H. F. Given	

mh25 td

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company,

No. 104 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, March 18th, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Election for eleven Directors shall be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

mh18 td PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, March 16th, 1868.

FOR the purpose of ascertaining whether the creditors of the Bank of Louisiana will accept the proposition made by the stockholders to the creditors by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank, holden on the 14th of March, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that subscription books will be open during thirty days at the Banking-house of the Bank of Louisiana for receiving subscriptions for capital stock in a new corporation to be formed under the laws of the State, to carry on the business of banking and to be organized on the terms and conditions set forth in the printed report made to the stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at the said meeting.

Copies of the Report can be had at the Banking-house.

Messrs A. LANFEAR, L. F. GENÉRÈS, J. B. LEFEBVRE, J. P. LAVILLEBEUVRE, JOHN PEMBERTON.

were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.

mh18 tf J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

Notice.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right to sell ANCHOR OIL for the State of Louisiana, from the inventor J. W. Hallister, I warn dealers not to sell any of the above oil or make any contract without my consent as I shall hold them responsible for so doing.

New Orleans, March 17th, 1868.

E. A. WENTZEL, 289 Royal street, Sole Agent for Louisiana.

mh18 15d

Dr. E. De Blanc,

Office No. 15 Dauphine Street, between Canal and Customhouse Streets.

Consultations from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Residence 334 Gravier street, between Hospital and Barracks streets. mh17 1m

Murphy's Post Office,

(VIS-A-VIS,)

JUST OPENED.

Old Levee street, opposite Custom-House and Post Office.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS, POPULAR MIXTURES, and a SUMPTUOUS LUNCH EVERY DAY.

mh18 1m W. E. MURPHY, Proprietor.

Merchants' Exchange,

166..........COMMON STREET..........166

NEAR CARONDELET STREET.

THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, etc.

A warm Lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK HERBER, jan30 3m Manager.

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. KATHMAN,

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

224..........Bienville street..........224

CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 53 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. mr24 3m

Democratic Nominations.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, March 27, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Committee, charged with the general interests of the party, have been compelled to consider the question of the impending election on the proposed New Constitution, and of State, Congressional, Parochial and Municipal elections thereunder.

The Committee, in submitting to the people their action on these great and grave questions—to the people of Louisiana the most momentous of any they have ever been called to act upon—would not feel that they had fully discharged their whole duty if they did not at the very threshold of this matter invoke your most solemn feelings and serious reflections. The occasion is not one in which true Democrats will be found engaged in a scramble for office; on the contrary, it is one in which the unselfish patriot will feel that the altar of sacrifice is his. Let it constantly be borne in mind that the struggle is not for office, but for the protection of our personal liberties, the restoration of our ancient and honorable franchises, and the maintenance and perpetuation of such a government as will secure to all our natural and chartered rights and liberties; in a word, every interest, social, political and pecuniary, demand the defeat of the proposed New Constitution. In that thought and to that end have all our consultations tended; in that thought and to that end alone, we trust will be the action of the Central Committee, and of every Conservative throughout the State; in that thought and to that end do we recommend the adoption of the following:

1. That all citizens of the State who sympathize with the Democratic party in its efforts to defeat the proposed Constitution, and who are entitled to register under the Reconstruction Acts be urged to do so, and to cast their votes with us against the adoption of the Constitution.

2. To more effectually stimulate our friends and to further induce the people to go to the polls, and to effect that unity of purpose and action so essential to success, we recommend that the present incumbent of all State, Congressional, Judicial, parochial and municipal offices, so far as they are known to act in harmony with our special purpose of defeating the Constitution, be placed in nomination and voted for as candidates for their respective offices; thus uniting every consideration of patriotism and personal advancement in the candidate to defeat the Constitution, and also greatly diminishing the number of those who, as candidates, might have a personal interest in having the Constitution adopted "The Constitution of North Carolina," said Gov. Graham to the people of that State, "is a candidate for your suffrage." In like manner we present as candidates to the people of Louisiana the officers chosen by themselves, whose terms of office have not expired, and who will be divested of what we believe to be their legal and constitutional rights, if the proposed new Constitution is adopted.

3. That as we deem it of the highest importance, in the case of the adoption of the Constitution, for the Conservative element in the State, to control one, if not both branches of the Legislature; and as there are no actual incumbents we recommend that the several constituencies in the various senatorial and representative districts, in the country parishes, take immediate steps to nominate their best men for these positions, and use all honorable means to secure their election. A legislative ticket for the city and parish of Orleans will be announced in a few days.

Your committee think that such a course of action, to be adopted and executed by the Central Committee and by our Democratic friends throughout the State in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, is best calculated to secure the end for which we chiefly labor—the defeat of the proposed Constitution. In all our suggestions, your committee have not forgotten the action of the late State Convention, and have endeavored to conform to its rulings as far as practicable.

In accordance with the views and principles hereinbefore set forth, we recommend our Conservative friends throughout the State to support the following ticket for State offices, embracing all present incumbents who are known to be favorable to the defeat of the proposed Constitution.

THOS. L. MACON, President Democratic State Central Committee.

T. L. MAXWELL, W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretaries.

New Orleans, March 28, 1868.

Governor	JOSHUA BAKER
Lieutenant Governor	ALBERT VOORHIES
Secretary of State	J. H. HARDY
Auditor	H. PERALTA
Treasurer	ADAM GIFFEN
Attorney General	A. S. HERRON
Sup't Public Education	R. M. LUSHER
State Assessor	M. M. FEENY
Do.	E. A. BOZONIER
Do.	J. FULDA
Do.	J. C. GOLDING
Tax Collector, First Dist.	THOS. ASKEW
Do. Second	L. E. LEMARIE
Do. Third	MARC DODART
Do. Fourth	HENRY BENSEL

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

For District Attorney, CHAS. H. LUZENBERG.

Judge First District Court, EDMOND ABELL. Clerk, NORBERT TREPAGNIER.

Judge Second District Court, JOHN CULBERTSON. Clerk, P. R. O'RORKE.

Judge Third District Court, C. M. EMERSON. Clerk, D. C. BYERLY.

Judge Fourth District Court, PAUL E. THEARD. Clerk, B. C. BOND.

Judge Fifth District Court, H. D. OGDEN. Clerk, LOUIS POWERS.

Judge Sixth District Court, GUY DUPLANTIER. Clerk, WM. WOELPER.

Judge Seventh District Court, T. W. COLLENS. Clerk, PASCALIS LABARRE.

Justice of the Peace, First District—G. W. SADLER. Constable, W. CARR.

Justice of the Peace, Second District—PARIS CHILDRESS. Constable, JNO. C. KUSAC.

Justice of the Peace, Third District—PAUL W. COLLENS. Constable, A. J. WAGNER.

Justice of the Peace, Fourth District—AUG. VIAVANT. Constable, P. AD. FORTIER.

ALGIERS.

Justice of the Peace, Fifth District—JNO. BROWNLEE. Constable, JOHN M. MEADE.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Justice of the Peace, Sixth District—THOS. S. COLLENS. Constable, A. AYRES.

Sheriff, Criminal Court—J. O. NIXON.

Sheriff, Civil Court—JOHN L. LEWIS.

Coroner, below Canal street—C. DELERY.

Coroner, above Canal street and Algiers—P. B. McKELVEY.

Municipal Officers:

Mayor	THOMAS MURRAY
Comptroller	C. W. CULBERTSON
Street Commissioner	J. C. KATHMAN
Recorder First District	JULIAN NEVILLE
Recorder Second District	A. GASTINEL
Recorder Third District	J. A. LETTEN
Recorder Fourth District	HENRY JACKSON

ALDERMEN.

First District—JAS. McCLOSKY, WILLIAMSON SMITH, GERARD STITH.

Second District—GEORGE CLARK, NORMAN WHITNEY.

Third District—J. MAGIONI, EDGAR MONTEGUT.

Fourth District—A. N. BOSWORTH, THOMAS McKNIGHT.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First Ward—T. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, P. CUMMINGS.

Second Ward—J. B. PRAGUE, F. LURGES.

Third Ward—WM. McCULLOCH, C. H. SLOCOMB.

Fourth Ward—H. F. STURCKEN, CHAS. H. STRINGER.

Fifth Ward—JOHN YOUENES.

Sixth Ward—V. PRADOS.

Seventh Ward—JOHN PASLEY.

Eighth Ward—J. GRANGER.

Ninth Ward—ROBT. WINN.

Tenth Ward—GEO. W. WEST.

Eleventh Ward—P. KAISER.

Congress.

First Congressional District—A. W. WALKER.

Second Congressional District—Col. JAS. MANN.

Third Congressional District—

Fourth Congressional District—

Fifth Congressional District—

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Mrs. Levy Jonas Rosenthal.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 3,213.—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 Levy Jonas Rosenthal, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

mh29 ap3 7 P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk.

Water Works Department,

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1868.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per share was declared THIS DAY by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of April next.

mh24 1m S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

W. I. HODGSON,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

OFFICE NO. 21 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

Having taken a Commission, is prepared to make sales at PUBLIC AUCTION of REAL ESTATE, City, Suburban or Country, also, OUT DOOR sales of every description, and would respectfully solicit of MEMBERS of the BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SYNDICS, ASSIGNEES and others, SUCCESSION and SYNDIC sales, sales of BANKRUPT ESTATES, sales of MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE, in STORE, WAREHOUSE, PRESS, on SHIP BOARD or IN BOND, sales of DAMAGED COTTON and CARGO sales, sales for ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS or WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, PORT WARDEN SALES, sales of STOCKS and SCRIP, HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc.

In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with COL. J. B. WALTON in the same business, he possesses the advantage of having the assistance and experience of Messrs. GREEN & ELDER (in the same office) so long and favorably known as REAL ESTATE AGENTS, thus enabling him to guarantee entire satisfaction to those who may employ his services as appraiser or in making sales, and trusts he may be favored with a share of public patronage.

mar3 1m

THE U. S. THROUGH MAIL

—BETWEEN—

NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,

Has been ordered by the

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE Via HUMBOLDT and LOUISVILLE.

On account of Quick Time and the Superior facilities afforded by this line.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY have control of the entire line between Memphis and Louisville, and is the only one that is running TWO DAILY TRAINS THROUGH FROM MEMPHIS TO THE EAST.

At Louisville there are four daily trains to all points East.

Tickets via Humboldt are good via Nashville, at option of passengers.

For information and tickets inquire of at Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, and at the Depot of the Jackson Railroad.

A. W. ROUNTREE, General Southern Agent.

mh1 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

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:

EUROPE..........Lemarie.....Saturday, 4th April

ST. LAURENT.....Bocandé.....Saturday, 18th April

VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....Saturday, 2d May

PEREIRE.........Duchesne.....Saturday, 16th May

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
Third Cabin	$55
Do. Including railway tickets	$57

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers on 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, 127 Common street.

nov8 6md

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES.

GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, 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.

my4 1y

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH

CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES

SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON

GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMSON

UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans every SATURDAY.

The steamship

GEN. MEADE,

A. W. Sampson, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite St. Louis street, on

Saturday, April 4th, at 5 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$60 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 19 Common street.

The Steamship GEN'L GRANT will follow—leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, April 11th. feb28 tf

Independent Towboat Line.

THE Towboat ROCHESTER having undergone thorough repairs is now ready to tow vessels from and to sea at the lowest rates. The Rochester has more power and is faster than any towboat now running to this port.

For towage apply at the office of the line, No. 154 Gravier street. JAS. M. PETERSON, Agent.

mh22 1m

DR. F. H. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon,

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

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

Teeth extracted by the latest improved method, POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN and not the LEAST DANGER OR INJURY to the patient. nov 17 6m

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec29 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish, and English. sep1 tf

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: 35 Bd. de Strasbourg

New York: J. L. Spravie & Co.

San Francisco: B. Lefevre & Co.

New Orleans: Maunsell & Bocet, 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 78 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$621,390 78
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	217,740 00
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	$78,724 62

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

I. M. Allen,	I. H. Lutterson,	F. K. Converse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers,	A. H. May,
R. P. Ethel,	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Jacobs,	John C. Rogers.
Isbell Hunsted		

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after September 17th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[illegible timetable]

Fare to and from the Lake same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 10 cents each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

nov7 tf

D. DE HAVEN, W. S. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

88 Common Street, New Orleans.

mh12 tf

R. C. BARROW,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Office: No. 15 Carondelet Street.

ATTENDS to the purchase and sale of real estate in City and Country property, and to the collection of rents, etc. sep3 3m

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

sep14 6m LEEDS & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED, GROWTH OF 1867.—H. HAFNER has now on hand a well selected assortment of Warranted Seed from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

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

Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS.

Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.

H. HAFNER, 93 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Theatre.

dec24 3m

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

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

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

LEEDS & CO.

dec14 6m Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

Notice.

Succession of Mr. Bernard de Marigny.

PERSONS who have claims against or who are indebted to this estate, are requested to make themselves known to the undersigned without delay.

W. T. HEPP, Testamentary Executor, 18 & 16 St. Louis street.

mh22 St in 1ud

BUSH & GOODE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—LOUIS BUSH, resident partner, office, 84 Camp street, over J. A. Gresham's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included within the circuit of our practice, will be enabled to have them promptly attended to by addressing us, or leaving them at our office, 84 Camp street.

St. Louis Church of the City of New Orleans.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

THE Pewholders [illegible] are hereby notified that an election for Wardens will be held at the Sacristy of the [illegible] on MONDAY the 6th of April next, between the hours of [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] New Orleans [illegible].

mh25 td ap6 ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.