THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street — NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1865. — Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,621.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement adopted November 16, '65.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following tariff:

RATES OF ADVERTISING

[illegible]

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $20 per month.

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

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion (except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. F. WEISSE & CO., N. O. Bee.
A. M. HOLBROOK, N. O. Picayune.
J. O. NIXON, N. O. Crescent.
WM. H. C. KING & CO., N. O. Times.
EDWIN L. JEWELL, Southern Star.

Planters, Commission Merchants, and Citizens generally, can save 25 per cent by buying their Shoes at 56 Camp street.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ Copies of the BEE can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a valuable lot of ground situate on Annette street, Third District. See advertisement.

GROCERIES.—R. Bleakley & Co., corner Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, have for sale a splendid assortment of groceries. We think proper to call the particular attention of the trade to the large stock of mackerel, herring, lard, butter, cheese, buckwheat, sardines, olives and brandy fruits. See their advertisement.

We are under obligations to Purser C. S. Teal, of the steamer Tonawanda, for Galveston papers to the 17th inst.

The Memphis Bulletin states that a general amnesty will be proclaimed for those States which adopt, through their Legislatures, the Constitutional amendment against slavery, and repudiate their war debts.

CONVENTION CALLED IN TEXAS.—A dispatch from Austin, Texas, of the 16th November, says Governor Hamilton has issued a proclamation ordering an election for a State Convention on the 8th January; the Convention to meet on the 7th February.

NEW MUSIC.—We are favored by the Louisville publisher, D. P. Faulds, the following favorite and fashionable pieces:

M'lle Parepa's celebrated song, "Sing, birdie, sing;" music by William Ganz, words by Zella.

"Wilt thou, wilt thou tell it me;" song by Broch, adapted to English words.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Holle's news, periodical and book establishment, No. 61 Exchange Alley, "Sir Jasper's Tenant," a novel by Miss M. E. Braddon. Miss Braddon's fictitious works have an interest which those of few contemporary writers possess. She is fast winning a front rank among English novelists. We have also received from the same place "The Banker's Secret," a novel by that voluminous and entertaining novelist, J. Frederick Smith.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opening of the Mammoth Circus here last night drew perhaps the largest gathering that theatre ever held. It was a monster meeting of those who love the sports of the hippotheatric circle, showing that their name is more than legion. We have no space for detailed mention, and there is no need of it, as such gatherings as that of last night must soon leave nobody in ignorance of every particular which we could relate.

The British bark Agrippine, from Tampico, bound to Liverpool, arrived here yesterday under the command of her 1st officer Mr. Greenhalgh, who informed us that her late commander, Capt. Travers, was murdered by four of his crew on the 26th last September, whilst on her way from the beach to his vessel, then lying in the harbor of Tampico. The boat has just pushed off when one of the men struck Capt. T. over the head with an oar, and the others threw him over board. They then endeavored to make their escape but were overtaken by a guard from the garrison of Tampico, and after a fair trial, two of them were shot, and the other sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Greenhalgh took command and put into this port, for the purpose of reporting the affair to the British Consul.

The steamship Star of the Union, A. Blanchard, commander, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening, for New York, with a full cargo of cotton and a number of passengers.

Specie received per steamship Evening Star, from New York:

$5,000 in gold, to J & J. Tardos; $40,000 do C. Cavaroc & Co.; $50,000 do for Mobile; $16,178 do Meltes, Valas & Co.; $5,000 do Thos Schuss; $10,000 do W. Edwards; $[illegible] do D. A. Lemoie; $3,212 do Pike, Lapeyre & Bro.; $7,966 do Canal Bank; $48,749 do Order; $12,070 do H. J. Phelps & Co.; $17 172 do Order, Atwater & Co.; $129,922 do Sam'l Smith & Co.; $5,000 do A. Meyer; $10,000 do W. S. Mount; $9,897 do E. Frank; $15,000 do Thilo Seller. Total, $392,068.

The Labor Question
IMMIGRATION.

Among these questions which will more urgently demand the attention of the Legislature, now about to assemble, is that of labor. It is the unanimous and anxious wish of planters that measures may be adopted which, by ensuring a supply of agricultural laborers, will enable them to repair the ravages of war upon their fortunes. These measures may be separated into two categories: those which aim at utilizing each of the freedmen population as may be now available for agricultural purposes, by means of laws relative to vagrancy, to apprenticeship, and to the enforcement of contracts; and those which look to the encouragement of the immigration of foreign laborers, and to the guarantee of the faithful compliance with conditions agreed upon between employers and employees. It would seem, indeed, indispensable to resort to this last source in order to fill the void produced by abolition and its consequences in our agricultural industry.

A considerable number of black laborers have abandoned the plantations, and it is not safe to calculate on their return. Many have quit Louisiana and settled in other States. Among the remainder war and disease have made great havoc. Those acquainted with trades have found occupation in the towns of so lucrative a character that they cannot be induced to return to the country. It will be the same with those employed on steamboats and working on the levee. Whatever measures against vagrancy may be adopted, they will always be difficult of application and many of the blacks will succeed in eluding them.

Since the publication of our articles on the organization of labor in the French Antilles, we have seen new evidence going to demonstrate the necessity of resorting to immigration if it is desired to restore agricultural production, in Louisiana, to the degree of prosperity which it had attained before the war.

In spite of the severity of the laws and regulations adopted in the French colonies, the former slaves coupled them in many cases, and have shown more and more a tendency to desert plantation labor. Hence, it results that the introduction of Coolies has taken an important development. Guadeloupe, which in 1858 had received only 2,724 immigrants, counted in 1861 about 20,000, composed as follows: 20,000 Hindoos, 6,000 Africans, from Senegal, and 2,000 Chinese. In Martinique, the increase has been almost the same. The freedmen preferred occupation in the towns, or after a few years of labor, they have managed to buy a little piece of ground, where they obtain a bare subsistence by cultivating potatoes and yams. The planters, on their part, finding the Coolies more docile and more exact in fulfilling their tasks, have been gradually ceasing to employ the former slaves.

Similar results, no doubt, would follow in Louisiana when the freedmen had lost their aptitude for work and their habits of obedience,

owing to the false notions instilled into them by New England emissaries. It must be expected that they will make exorbitant pretensions, and every year demand wages out of proportion with the nature of the work which they can furnish. The only means of opposing a barrier to these pretensions is the competition of immigrant labor. Such is the opinion of the most enlightened planters with whom we have had occasion to converse on this important subject.

As to the relative merits of different races we have been furnished with some valuable facts, by Mr. de Galan, an old planter of Guadeloupe, who has had personal experience of the good qualities and faults of the Asiatic immigrants. The Africans are certainly more robust, but the mortality among them is greater, being 25 per cent, while it is but 10 per cent. among the Hindoos.

The Chinese, who are drawn from the great cities of the Celestial Empire, are in general vicious, insubordinate, and make only very mediocre laborers for plantations. Those taken from the country, and, above all, those who are Catholics, are more submissive and give satisfactory results; but the difficulty is that the good class can not be imported because they almost all have crippled feet, or because the authorities oppose their leaving the Empire. The Chinese women can only work sitting, and are altogether unfit for agricultural labor. The wages of the Chinese are from four to five dollars per month, payable at the end of the month; and the term of their contracts is eight years.

It appears that the preference has been given in the French and English colonies to the Hindoo Coolies for many reasons. The Hindoos are much more docile and respectful; their looks are pleasant; they work better; they are less subject to diseases; they more often bring their wives and children and thus give a guarantee of morality. They succeed with the cane, in which the Chinese were at a disadvantage on account of their tenderer skin which not endure the sharp edges of the cane leaves.

The wages of the Hindoos are from twelve francs to two dollars and twenty-five cents in specie for the men, and ten francs for the women, and eight francs for boys of fourteen to sixteen, a great deal less than the pay of the Chinese. The term of their contracts is five years. They are paid, one-half at the end of each month, one-half at the end of the year.

Below is appended a form of contract which indicates the usual stipulations in this sort of agreement.

We are authorized to announce that an agency will soon be opened in New Orleans to accept propositions from planters who wish to contract for a certain number of Asiatic immigrants, Hindoos or Chinese. The agency in question is clothed with full powers to from a French company which has furnished several thousand immigrants to the Antilles. Contracts can be signed, when the question of reconstruction is settled, or as soon as no obstacle may appear to their execution. A law of Congress, adopted during the war, declares invalid contracts subscribed abroad by immigrants, but it does not prevent immigrants from signing agreements for labor, upon their arrival, the execution of which would be governed by the local laws. Now, as the immigration companies guarantee the signing of such contracts, the planter incurs no risk on that score.

In a few days we can state the terms of the agency in question. We are able to say at present that if the contracts are entered into in December or January, laborers will be engaged in India by the end of April next, and they will be imported from that time, and the importation will continue at the rate of 2,000 per month.

Planters willing to take the risk of legislation will be able to contract at once.

The Hindoo Coolies being English subjects, are, on arriving in a foreign country, under the protection of a British Consul, who sees that the regulations concerning the transportation and comfort of the immigrants are strictly complied with, and it is generally before such an officer that the Coolies ratify the contracts entered into with the company. They remain English subjects, and the fears expressed as to their possible intermeddling with the political affairs of the country appear to us chimerical. In case of difficulties arising about the execution of the contracts, the intervention of the Consul would in most cases be sufficient to overcome them. This is an advantage which does not exist for the Chinese who belong to a nation having no official representatives abroad. Finally, Hindoos are always found speaking English who can be used as interpreters, which is not the case with the Chinese.

The following is the form of contract before referred to:

Contract for Indian Coolies.

I, the undersigned ——, a native of ——, aged —— years, agree with Messrs. ——, as follows:

ART. 1.—I bind myself, from this moment, to proceed to ——, on the ship selected by said ——.

ART. 2.—I also bind myself to work, for five years, in said ——, under Messrs. ——, or of any persons to whom the present contract may be transferred—a transfer for which they have my authority—binding myself to do all kind of work in said country, in the rural districts, in the cities and wherever they may wish to employ me, either in private houses, in establishments of any kind, or in Plantations, Swamp, Coffee Plantations, Sugar Plantations, Gardens or Prairies, and generally any kind of work in the country or in the city.

ART. 3.—The five years for which I bind myself in the preceding article, will begin from the eighth day after my arrival at said port, of ——, if I reach it in good health or if sick and unable to work, said period will begin eight days after my discharge from the Infirmary.

Those five consecutive years will consist in 60 months, of 26 days effective and thorough work each, and the wages will only be due after 26 days' work. The days of sickness will not be reckoned for the payment of wages nor for the reckoning of the working time hereby determined as already stated.

ART. 4.—The hours which I shall work will depend upon the kind of work to be executed by me and upon the care to be given to the same—which is to be determined at the will of the party under whose orders I will be—said party, however, granting me, daily, the hours of rest, dinner and breakfast time, according to the custom of the country relative to workmen.

ART. 5.—Besides the hours of rest, I will not be compelled to work on Sundays, except according to the established custom.

ART. 6.—I submit to the orders and discipline which are obeyed in the establishment, workshop, farm or house to which I am destined, reserving, however, the right to complain to the legal authorities in case of sickness.

ART. 7.—I bind myself to undergo, for each absence without a legitimate cause, besides the loss of my salary for that day, the loss of a second day's wages as payment for damages.

ART. 8.—On Sundays and holidays, after the performance of my religious duties, I will be at liberty to work, for my own account, a piece of ground to be allotted to me and which I will be allowed to cultivate, provided I am not required to work as a house servant, and, in that case, I will not be entitled to these advantages, but, in return for the same, I will be furnished with the necessary clothing and shoes.

ART. 9.—Should my services become useless, I will be free to return to my country, at my own expense, or go wherever I choose.

ART. 10.—Should my wife and children be employed in the same establishment for which I am intended, they will earn, exclusive of my wages, my wife, 10 francs per month, my children 8 francs per month when from 9 to 14 years old, and above that age, they will be paid the same wages as myself, in every respect.

ART. 11.—Messrs. —— will have the right to endorse the present contract in favor of whomsoever they please—confining themselves, however, to what is agreed upon in said contract.

Messrs. ——, on the other hand, bind themselves towards me, as follows:

ART. 1.—To pay me a salary of two dollars and twenty five cents per month, in specie, or the equivalent in current funds, from the day my contract for five years will require said salary to be paid, one-half at the end of each month and the other half at the end of each year.

ART. 2.—To furnish me, each day, for my food, with half a pound of fish or salt meat and one pound and a half of rice. Corn meal may be given as a substitute for rice.

ART. 3.—To see that I am properly attended to in the Infirmary in case of sickness and cared for with a view to my safety—provided the disease is unavoidable, and should the reverse be the case, the medical attendance and the medicine will be charged to me.

ART. 4.—To give me, every year, two complete suits, a woolen shirt and a blanket.

ART. 5.—To have me conveyed, free of charge, as far as —— and fed, also free of charge, on board the vessel; to guarantee my passage, on my return home, for the securing of which one twentieth of my wages will be retained as long my contract lasts. If, when my first contract expires, another is proposed and I agree to it, I will be entitled to a bounty equal to that granted by the Colony for the contract—my right to be sent back to my country being again reserved.

ART. 6.—To pay me in advance the sum of —— for my expenses during the voyage I am about to undertake.

ART. 7. To furnish me three full suits, a blanket, mattress and other necessary articles, the price of which is ——, which, added to the sum stated in the preceding article, makes the sum of ——, which I bind myself to reimburse to —— to the Company, by means of a monthly deduction of 40 cents to be made from my salary by the party to whom this contract may be transferred—but it is well understood that in no case will these reimbursements be exacted in advance.

In testimony whereof, we will mutually perform what is stated in this document, two similar copies of which are hereby signed.

Here follows signatures.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, United States Senator from Vermont, and who held the position of Postmaster General in President Taylor's Cabinet, died at Woodstock, Vt., on the 8th Nov., aged seventy-three years.

A dentist of Edinburgh has patented an ingenious modification of forceps, which admits cold air through the points to the gums, so as to deaden sensation previously to the extraction of the tooth, and thus render the operation painless.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Maximilian to Concentrate his Forces at the Capital, at Vera Cruz, and San Louis and Await Reinforcements.

THE MEXICAN PEOPLE TO RISE, &C.
THE LIBERALS COMFORTED.

Assessment of Damages on the Military in Virginia for Depredations on Farmers.

VARIOUS NEWS.

The President Informed of the Action of the Florida Convention in Accordance with his Plan.

New York and Chicago Markets.—Cotton Firmer.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The President today received a telegram from Governor Marvin of Florida, that the Convention has annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, authorized the testimony of persons to be received without regard to color, repudiated the State debt incurred by the late war, and amended the State Constitution in other respects.

Boston, Nov. 20.—The Tunisian Ambassadors were warmly received at the State House by Governor Andrews. They leave for Europe on Thursday.

New York, Nov. 20.—Cotton is firmer at 53c for Middling.
Flour unchanged.
Whisky dull and nominally lower.
Wheat is lower.
Corn active and steady at 97c.
Coffee quiet.
Sugar dull at 14c.
Molasses quiet.
Pork $32 75.
Sterling Exchange 109⅝.
Gold 146⅜.
Stocks are heavy.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Flour dull. Wheat $1 36 to $1 38. Corn firm at 2c decline. Oats quiet at 27c. Provisions dull.

New York, Nov. 20.—Maximilian has determined and ordered that all his forces be withdrawn from outposts and concentrated at Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico and San Luis de Potosi. He will make those places the headquarters of their respective districts, and await reinforcements. He had abandoned his proposed visit to Yucatan.

As soon as the French troops are withdrawn to the three points above mentioned, the Mexican people will rise en masse, and take measures to prevent a further advance.

The Liberals have been much comforted by assurances from the United States that materials of war would soon reach them.

Richmond, Nov. 20.—General Turner has detached officers to investigate the depredations committed on the farmers in the vicinity of their lines. The officers and men of regiments found guilty of such depredations will be assessed a certain pro rata which will be deducted from their pay.

New York, Nov. 20.—Charles E. Amber has been engaged by the Secretary of the Treasury to manage the cotton case brought before the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Chief Justice Chase has arrived at Washington.

Gen Grant will have a military escort down Broadway, New York, to-morrow. The affair promises to be most brilliant.

Gen. Rosecrans arrived in New York yesterday from a three months' tour through gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast.

[Telegraphed to the Associated Press.]

OUTLAWRY IN LOUISVILLE—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE CONTEMPLATED.

Louisville, Nov. 18.—Highway robberies and burglaries are so frequent that our citizens seriously contemplate the formation of a vigilance committee. About noon yesterday a collecting messenger of the United States Savings Institution was knocked down on one of our most frequented streets, and robbed of a pouch containing $35,000. The messenger fired a revolver at the robber, who dropped the money and escaped.

Bencist & Co's bank was also robbed yesterday of $7000. As yet there is no clue to the robber.

THE ATLANTA ALLOWED TO LEAVE QUARANTINE—REBEL HANGING AT ST. THOMAS.

New York, Nov. 18.—The steamer Atlanta was allowed to come up to day.

The Jamaica Standard says over one hundred rebels have been hanged or shot in the port of St. Thomas.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—The weather is rainy. Trade is quiet.

Honolulu, Oct. 27.—R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on the 19th of October.

A second Coolie vessel has arrived bringing 270 Chinese coolies.

Several other vessels of the Arctic fleet have arrived for safety.

THE PRESIDENT DISSATISFIED.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Post's Washington special says the question of reconstruction was considered by the Cabinet yesterday. It is stated the President is dissatisfied with the conduct of leading Southern men, many of whom he has pardoned.

GEN. BAKER TO BE TRIED FOR ROBBERY, ETC.

General Baker, late detective of the War Department, will be tried for robbery, false imprisonment and extortion, on the second Tuesday in December.

FINANCIAL.

Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury, will soon offer to fund all compound interest legal notes at par with accrued interest into five-twenties at a fixed price.

JOHN ROSS DEPOSED BY THE INDIANS.

The Cherokees have deposed John Ross, and proclaim Downing their Chief with our Government's approbation.

RICHMOND LADIES INTERCEDING FOR DAVIS.

New York, Nov. 18.—Richmond papers say the ladies of that city are circulating petitions for the release of Mr. Davis, asking that he be paroled until his trial.

NAVAL.

The Herald's Havana correspondent, writing on the 12th, says the Government has dispatched three war steamers to look after the wrecks between Cuba and the Florida coast.

The United States gunboats Hornet and Rhode Island were to leave Key West with the Stonewall for Washington. They put into Key West for coal.

HOW THE HAYTIEN TROUBLES WERE SETTLED.

The Haytien troubles heretofore announced were settled by the United States and British officials.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 18.—Cotton scarce and firm at 52 to 53c for middling.
Flour declined 10c; Whisky dull and nominal; Corn dull; Pork $32 62½.
Sterling Exchange 109⅛.
Gold 147.
Government stocks firm, and advanced ⅛ to ¼. Certificates active, and advanced ⅛.

The American squadron, under Admiral Gordon, at Rio, bound for the East Indies, attracts much attention.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER COLFAX.

Washington, Nov. 19.—In response to a serenade from his friends, Speaker Colfax last evening made a long congratulatory address upon the past and present condition of the country.

COTTON AT SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport, Nov. 17.—Cotton sells at 26c in specie. It is raining steady and the river is rising.

MARINE NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 18.—The steamers Maria Denning, Dee Arc and Victory passed up today.

The river is rising.

MARINE NEWS FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 19.—The ship Sterling and bark Starlight are inside.

The British ship Margaret Evans is outside awaiting orders.

The Switzerland went up with the ship Antoinette and two schooners.

The French bark Happy, from Bordeaux, the British schooner Teresa, from Tampico, with fruit, the schooner Mary Jane, from Matamoros, with passengers, and the schooner I. Hazard, from Brazos, arrived this morning.

Wind, west—light.

The towboats Hercules, Leviathan and Equator are here.

DENIAL OF MR. MC'BARNEY.

McBarney publishes a lengthy card, asserting that the charge against him of fraud, in withdrawing alcohol from a bonded warehouse, is false in every particular.

FROM MEXICO—MORE BAD NEWS FOR THE LIBERALS.

San Francisco, November 15.—Acapulco letters of the 31st state that the French garrison has been strengthened by the arrival of 500 men from Mazatlan.

Late news from Michoacan says the French have collected considerable force, and scattered Juarez's force, capturing the Liberal Generals Orange, Pasqueras Diaz, Salazed and Tenderle, who were subsequently shot, whereupon General Alvarez proclaimed the life of every captured French or Imperial General forfeited.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA—THE BRAZILIAN WAR—THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION SCHEME, ETC.

New York, Nov. 19.—A Rio Janeiro correspondent says the Emperor of Brazil is urging a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Allies are very sanguine that Lopez, the President of Paraguay, must succumb. In that event, it is the intention to compel arrangements for a liberal navigation of the interior waters, which will create a heavy demand for American steamers.

Many Southerners in Rio Janeiro are agents for Southern families wishing to emigrate to Brazil. It is thought the project will be unsuccessful, as slavery is rapidly growing into disfavor in Brazil.

A Terrible Explosive Material—Nitro-Glycerine, or the New Blasting Oil.

[From the New York Herald, 7th.]

The accident at the Wyoming Hotel on Sunday will probably prove to be the startling announcement of the advent of a new explosive material. We have heard so much during the war of torpedoes and other infernal machines that the community came naturally to the conclusion, in the first moment, that the mysterious box so long neglected in the hotel contained some new device of the destructive kind [illegible] of "blasting oil," brought here with a view to mining, quarrying, [illegible] will be used for the [illegible] of the hotel [illegible].

About a year ago Mr. Alfred Nobel, an engineer in one of the copper mines in Sweden, made the discovery that a peculiar composition of glycerine oil and nitric acid possessed an immense power of explosion and commenced experiments with this "blasting oil" in the Swedish mines, under the direction of government engineers. These experiments having proved highly satisfactory, Mr. Nobel took out the patents for his invention in Sweden, Prussia, England, France, and also in the United States. In May, 1865, Mr. Nobel's agent came to Hamburg, Germany, and a very interesting series of experiments were made in the neighborhood of that city in the presence of some of the first merchants, chemists and other competent judges. Among the gentlemen present on this occasion was also Wilhelm Ree, Esq., member of the then firm of W. Ree & Co., well known in Hamburg and New York.

The Hamburger Borsenhalle of the 12th of May contains a special report of these experiments. The report gives a detailed description of the blasting of a wrought iron anvil of four hundred weight, which was blown to pieces before the eyes of the amazed spectators. Besides this, other experiments were made, proving the very extraordinary quality of the oil of not exploding by simple ignition. The oil, seemingly, proved not more dangerous to fire than common oil. Experiments of the same kind were repeated in England, in the mines of Wales, under the superintendence of the mining officers and the Polytechnic Academy of Wales, under Mr. Noble's personal direction; in Prussia, in the copper mines of the Hartz, and in Saxony, under the eyes of the Director-in-Chief of the Mining Department, General von Dechen, and the renowned Professor Meggerath, of Bonn. All these experiments, reported in the Bulletin de l'Academie des Sciences, of Paris, in the General Mining Gazette of Freiberg, in the Polytechnic Journal, of Dingler, and in the Journal des Debats, tend to prove the following precious qualities of Mr. Noble's patent blasting oil:

First—It cannot be ignited by simple contact with fire, thus removing all risk of accidental explosion in store.

Second—Sulphuric acid, phosphorus and even metal potassium will not decompose it at the ordinary temperature.

Third—It can bear two hundred and twelve degrees of heat, but explodes at about three hundred and sixty degrees.

Fourth—It possesses an exploding power thirteen to fifteen times greater than gunpowder.

Fifth—Having a specific weight of one hundred and fifty, it can be used under water.

For scientific readers I will add that Mr. Nobel's blasting oil is composed of six equivalents carbon, five equivalents hydrogen, three equivalents oxygen, three equivalents nitrogen, as proved scientifically by the formula C. 6, H 3, O. 3, (N. O. 5); Practically it is a compound of seventy-five per cent nitric acid and twenty-five per cent glycerine.

HOW IT CAME TO THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. H. Leers, or Lehrs, from the city of Hanover, in Germany, was, at the time of the Hamburg experiments (May, 1865), in that city. He was a personal friend of Wilh. Ree, an extensive commission merchant, who was one of the committee invited to and present at the experiments made at Hamburg. Mr. Ree, hearing that his friend was leaving for America, gave to Mr. Lehrs a sample box of the oil, expressing his hope that he could make "his fortune" by this new invention in America. It is, therefore, more than probable that Mr. Lehrs was well instructed in regard to the contents of the box; but he was certainly not aware of the dangerous qualities of his "chemical oil."

He took it with him on board of the emigrant ship Donau, which left Hamburg in July last, hid it under his bunk, arrived in this city on the 28th of August, passed his box—I do not know how—through the Custom House and brought it to his hotel, the Wyoming House, in Greenwich street. It seems that Mr. Lehrs did not fully believe in the words of Mr. Ree, and that he forgot to "make his fortune by oil," preferring to make it by shirts of Mr. Wormser. He certainly would not have left the precious box unopened in the hotel if he had possessed confidence in the new invention.

HOW AND WHY THE BOX EXPLODED.

Nitro-glycerine oil is by no means a new chemical compound. Prof. Pelouze, of Paris, composed it some fifteen years ago, and describes the extraordinary exploding powers of this oil, but deemed it very dangerous for practical use. Mr. Nobel probably made some improvements in regard to its composition, and rendered it, without doubt, less dangerous. But it happened, notwithstanding, that one day in last January Mr. Nobel's brother and his whole establishment in Sweden were blown to pieces in such a terrible way that even the ruins of the building and no relics of the body of young Nobel were found. How this explosion happened nobody knows, as nobody knows exactly how Mr. Lehrs' box exploded in Greenwich street. It is altogether a mysterious thing. We can, therefore, only make suppositions, and the following supposition seems to the writer of these lines the most probable:—The oil was in glass bottles; one of these bottles broke by accident; by another accident "sulphuric acid," extensively used in every house, came in contact with the blasting oil; a self-ignition was the natural consequence of it; the oil began to burn, was discovered to be on fire, was thrown on the street; the shock broke all the glass bottles, and the terrific explosion took place by bringing all the oil at once in contact with the fire.

MILITARY POSSIBILITIES—EXPLOSION FORCES OF NATURE.

Nobel's compound, though without the immense force of chloride of nitrogen, has been found to possess great power in mining operations. Had General Grant at the time the mine was run under the rebel works at Petersburg placed in it a weight of this material equal to the weight of gunpowder placed there the explosion would have simulated an earthquake. He would have shaken down every fort that stood between the two armies and every house in Petersburg, and would have made himself felt throughout the territory then held by the enemy. It is difficult to say what might have become of the two armies. This chemical discovery is one more of the secrets of nature as revealed by science; and it is still safe to say that we are only on the threshold of discovery in this direction. Gunpowder, nitro-glycerine and chloride of nitrogen stand perhaps as only A B C in the ascending series of explosive forces with which the great operations of nature have been wrought. By their aid we may dimly guess at the powers whose explosion piled up such ranges of granite as the Rocky Mountains, the Andes and the Alps; at the lesser powers that have torn open the mountains through which great rivers, as the Hudson, flow to the sea; that have "dashed down the domes" of cities like Lisbon, and that require such vast vent holes and safety valves as Vesuvius and Etna. By considering the earth as one grand chemical laboratory, with forces of unknown and untamed power operating with it according to fixed laws, we can gain a better conception than in any other way of the operations of nature that have been most regarded as impenetrable mysteries, and that have been most used by superstition to darken the human mind.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Poisoning of Fanny Crouch.—The examination of Mrs. Pelagie Brown, charged with the murder of Fanny Crouch, who died at her residence, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, on the 21th of September last, from the effects of arsenic poison, was commenced at 5 o'clock last evening, before Recorder Campbell, and, being unfinished when the Court adjourned, was continued to 5 o'clock this evening.

The State was represented by District Attorney Fuller and Mr. T. B. McKay, formerly U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the prisoner.

The witnesses examined were Sergeant Petrie, of the police, Mr. Candmuck, paying teller of the Citizens' Bank, and Mr. Jamonville, cashier of the Canal Bank, as experts in relation to hand writing, Dr. Barnes, City Physician, Dr. Beard, the Coroner and Dr. Drew.

The motive, it may be remembered by those who read the evidence taken upon the Coroners' inquest, assigned for the poisoning, was to get possession of the furniture of deceased by fraudulent means. The prisoner held a receipt for $1500 paid on account of the furniture, acknowledging $1000 non-due. This receipt was signed with the cross of the deceased, and was attested as witnesses by Mrs. A. Theard, and her daughter Miss P. Marchand, both of whom are held to answer the charges of forgery and perjury in this connection.

The testimony taken last night showed that the prisoner had stated to Sergeant Petrie that the receipt was written by Miss P. Marchand; that the name of the deceased identifying the cross, was also written by Miss Marchand.

Messrs. Cammack and Jamonville having examined the document, were of opinion that the signature of Crouch and the body of the receipt were not written by the same person.

The testimony of the physicians related to the symptoms of poisoning exhibited in the sickness of the deceased, and showed that the quantity of arsenic taken from the stomach and liver was a grain and the thirty thousand and six hundred and thirteenth parts of one hundred thousandths of a grain of arsenic, more Dr. Barnes declared than any sensible physician would administer, and in his opinion the cause of death. This ought not, he said, to be assumed as all she took. He believed that if the larger intestines had been examined another grain might have been found.

Mrs. Theard and Miss Marchand were brought into court and surrendered by their security, Dr. Marchand, who refused to bail them longer. The bail being fixed at $2000 for each, they were again released from custody upon Mr. J. E. Fromanx becoming security for Mrs. Theard and Mr. Albert for her daughter.

The Recorder's Courts.—The cases brought before the Recorder's yesterday were of a trifling nature, and not worth reporting.

Organization of the Militia—Orders Similar to the following will, it is understood, soon be issued for all the Parishes of the State:

Headquarters, Militia of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 20th November, 1865.

Special Orders No. 1.

The Officer commanding the militia of the Parish of Lafourche is hereby authorized:

1. To call out the militia of the Parish, monthly, if necessary, for parade, review or inspection.

2. To order out the militia in their respective beats as frequently as he may deem necessary for organization, drill, discipline and any other purpose.

3. To order out patrols in said Parish to maintain order, quiet and good police, observing at all times to avoid infringing upon the rights of any person, whether white or freedmen.

4. To authorize the formation of volunteer companies of infantry and cavalry, to organize the same and to accept their services, if necessary for the purposes of patrol and police, either in conjunction or by themselves as he may select.

5. In case of any sudden and urgent danger he is empowered to call out any portion of his command for immediate service and to detain it until the necessity ceases, or orders are received from these Headquarters.

6. A court of command is hereby appointed to consist of Lt. Col. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], and Capt. H. H. Mistrot, members, B. W. Blake, Judge Advocate and [illegible], Provost Marshal.

By command of J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana, and Commander-in-Chief.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Adjutant General of Louisiana.

Custom-house Abuses.

Under this caption the New York Commercial Advertiser introduces a communication of a citizen, in which he details with great particularity and evident truthfulness the practices which prevail at the New York Custom House. The Commercial editorially makes the remarks appended below. Since these remarks were published, Collector King, to whom the Commercial looked for honest and efficient efforts to correct the practices complained of, has committed suicide by drowning himself. It is quite probable that official and political perplexities and vexations connected with the Herculean task of purging from the Custom House its multiplied corruptions, were the immediate cause of the nervous paroxysm which led to his suicide:

The subjoined communication from an importer is a fair expression of complaints which are universal among those who have business with the Custom House. This branch of the public service, indeed, has become a by-word for indirect extortion. Most of the officers are placed there as a reward for political services; and they go into the service less for the sake of their salary than for what they can squeeze out of the parties whose business may pass through their hands. Every department of the Custom House is rank with corruption; it being the universal policy to compel the payment of fees in order to have business expedited with due despatch. The importer who will not stoop to compensate the clerks for "passing" his goods has to wait for them for days longer than is necessary, frequently to his great inconvenience and loss; while those who are liberal with their fees can have any sort of invoices passed, and at any time when they please.

The clerks, by the practice of laying aside the invoices of the non-feeing firms until others have been passed, have compelled the importers very generally to submit to these exactions; and the merchants, having thus far been drawn into the evil, their own mouths are closed against the wrongs to which they have to submit. Some importers pay to clerks as much as one thousand dollars per annum for clerical favors; others less, in proportion to the amount of their business. The Customhouse brokers have established rates of allowance to the clerks which are paid as an ordinary matter of business, the advantage being that all invoices presented by them shall be first disposed of. To protect at the desks of the Customhouse against these preferences is to insure resentful reply and vengeance in the way of an unnecessary delay of the importer's papers. In this way the clerks exercise an absolute tyranny over the business men of the city, and exact from them just what they please. Any protest to the superior officers receives a quasi respectful attention, of course; but it is so much gratuitous indignation; for there is a community of extortion, extending through every department, and no officer dare to interfere with the misdeeds of another, lest his own should be exposed.

If the case be referred to Washington, of course Washington knows nothing of the affair, and has to refer to New York for information, which is believed in preference to the statement of the memorialist, who at last gives up the pursuit of justice as a thing, not to be found in administrative portions, and probably at last makes up his mind that if he intends to compete with his fellow-merchants he must soil his hands with Custom House "grease" as they do. Nor are these wrongs peculiar to the invoice department, they equally exist in the appraisement of goods, and especially among the officers controlling the seizures, of which we may have to say hereafter.

It is an infamous disgrace to any Administration that its officers should be permitted thus to harass and extort money from the mercantile community. Mr. King has come to the Collectorship with a reputation for untarnished probity. If the Custom House is not thoroughly cleansed of these abuses during his administration, it cannot be because his acts of official honor has not been every day offended by the corruption that surrounds him. The public hope that last they have a Collector who cares more for the honor of the Government than for the interests of a nest of political peculators, and to him they look for a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable.

Late from the Rio Grande.

[From the Galveston Bulletin, Nov. 17.]

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Irwin, from Matamoros and Brownsville, which places he left on Monday last. He informs me that the Liberal forces under Escobedo, Cortina & Co. had been withdrawn from around the city. A reinforcement of about 3,000 French and Austrians had arrived at Bagdad, and there can now be no doubt that General Mejia will hold Matamoros and keep open communication with Bagdad. The Imperialists have two gunboats on the river besides the steamer Antonia, which mounts one gun. It is the impression of Mr. Irwin that the Liberals have withdrawn to recruit their force, though we believe that they had a fear of Mejia's reinforcement, which was, no doubt, their principal reason for retiring.

(From the Matamoros Ranchero of the 8th.)

The gunboat Antonia, Anderson commanding, arrived up from Bagdad last evening, at five o'clock. She had on board a detachment of French marines and a battery of artillery.

When at Ranchita, about sixteen miles below here, the Antonia was attacked by the enemy in force, but by a well directed fire she dismounted one of the enemy's guns and came by uninjured. At different times afterwards she sustained a harmless fire.

Seven miles below this city the Antonia got aground, when a severe fire was opened upon her from the Texas side, wounding two men, one of them seriously.

Orders were given not to return the fire, which was implicitly obeyed.

During the whole time the Antonia was aground, the fire from the Texas side was kept up.

Colonel Rabio, commanding the gunboat Eugenia, hearing the firing below, steamed down the river to rescue the Antonia, if occasion should require it, but met the latter a short distance below here and escorted her up.

The Antonia sustained no fire after the attack from the Texas side.

The attack on the Antonia was distinctly heard in this city, and drew to the levee thousands of our people. When the two boats came up the river, we could not but notice that there were in the assemblage at least two thousand men, now defenders of the Heroic City.

The Antonia came up first, with the detachment of Marines, closely followed by the Eugenia, they were received with applause by the multitude.

As the boats landed a gathering of disorderly persons on the Texas side opposite the landing hooted and howled at the people on this bank, and gave us some of the most obscene and infamous language known to the pelado dialect of this border.

They were evidently the pelados belonging to some of the bands who make that side of the river a nuisance and convenience, and received neither provocation for the filthy assault of words nor response from the people on this bank.

The commander of the Marines reports that two transports with Imperial troops left Vera Cruz for this port before the departure of the man-of-war on which he came.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, November 20, 1865.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a very fair enquiry, but mostly from parties whose principal object appeared to be to post themselves up with a view to ulterior operations, in the event of the receipt of satisfactory intelligence from New York. At a later hour telegrams came "thereby reporting the market firm on Saturday at 52@53c for Middling," but at the same time it was currently rumored that a dispatch had been received reporting a serious decline at Liverpool. Under these circumstances the demand subsided, buyers preferring to wait further accounts, and the sales were confined to 1050 bales taken by six brokers, at about Saturday's currency, when Ordinary was quoted 45@45c, Good Ordinary 47@48, Low Middling 50@51, and Middling 52@54, but with little to be had at the inside figures for Good Ordinary and Low Middling. The rumor in relation to a decline at Liverpool was not generally credited, but nevertheless made buyers more cautious from a steamship being due at New York yesterday or this morning, which may have brought the reported news.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday comprise 31 hhds Sugar, and 10 bbls Molasses of the old crop, and 10 hhds Sugar, 63 barrels and 42 half barrels Molasses of the new crop. We have to note a very dull market. There is very little enquiry and the only sale to-day is a lot of 30 bbls prime new Molasses at $1 10 ℔ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet but steady with good supplies of Flour Grain and Feed, and a fair demand at previous prices for Flour, Corn, Bran and Hay and a reduction of about 3c ℔ bushel for Oats. Pork and Lard are easier, and in request. Bacon Shoulders and Sides are plenty and dull. There are very few Hams in the market.

FLOUR.—There is a fair demand for shipment, for the trade and on speculation and the sales embrace about 2500 bbls, of which 400 on terms at $9 50; 100 and 300 Low Extra at $11; 300 Fair Extra in three equal lots at $11 50; 200 do at $11 62 1/2; 300 and 300 Good Extra on private terms.

CORN.—There was a very good demand today and 5150 sacks were sold, including 100 400 Mixed at $1 10; 1500 and 1600 Yellow at $1 12 1/2; 300 Yellow at $1 15; 400 White at $1 20; and 600 do in lots at $1 26 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—Holders made some concessions and buyers came forward and took about 3000 sacks, of which 100 at 53c, 2000 at 56c, and 900 in lots at 55c per bushel.

BRAN.—The supplies are small. There is a fair demand and the market is firm and steady. Some 500 sacks have sold in lots at $1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The stock is small. There were sales of 250 bales prime Western in two lots at $30 per ton.

WHISKY.—There was a better demand to-day and about 190 bbls Rectified have sold in small lots at $2 25 @ $2 40 per gallon, according to proof and brand.

LARD.—200 kegs have been sold on the landing, in lots, to dealers, at 31@33c ℔ lb for prime. The receipts are very light and barely sufficient for the demand.

PORK.—Full weight Mess Pork is selling in small lots to dealers at $37 ℔ bbl. A small lot of Prime Mess sold at $32 ℔ bbl. Dealers are supplying the retail demand for Mess at $37 50 ℔ bbl.

BACON.—There is only a retail demand for Shoulders and Sides which is met at 18c for the former and 21@23c ℔ lb for the latter. Hams are scarce and command 24@27c for plain and 35@40c for sugar Cured.

BALING STUFFS.—The stocks are small and dealers are supplying the demand at 18c ℔ lb for Bale Rope, 30c per bolt in rolls for India Bagging, 27 1/2c in bales, 28c in rolls for Kentucky Bagging and 30c in bales.

EXCHANGE.—Francs are selling on the landing at $3 53 for Eggs per dozen and Onions at $2 50 ℔ [illegible].

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady and rates are firmer. The rates are 1⅛c ℔ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, 1c ℔ by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, and 75c ℔ bbl for Flour, 2@2 1/2d for Cotton for Liverpool, and 1⅜c for Havre. Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 21, 1865.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1865.

The markets for Western Produce, Sugar and Molasses were very quiet to-day, and the movement in our leading staple was interrupted by rumors of a heavy decline at Liverpool supposed to have been brought out by the steamer due at New York yesterday or to-day. The evening papers contained New York telegrams reporting that market firm on Saturday at 52 to 53 for Middling showing no decline, and also dates of yesterday with no intelligence of the expected steamer. Hence the rumors referred to were not credited, but still they led buyers to exercise more caution, and materially restrict the demand. With such a limited movement in Cotton, but little increase could be expected in the supply of Exchange, but while Foreign was firm, Domestic ruled more in favor of buyers, as will be seen from the details below.

The Gold market opened dull and drooping, with an accession to the stock of nearly $400,000 by the steamship Evening Star, from New York, the particulars of which will be found in another column. Later in the day prices ruled still more in favor of buyers, and at the close the market was quoted at 148¼ to 148½, against 149½ on Saturday evening. The sales included $10,000 small coin at —; $5,000 large at 148; $5,000 at 148⅛; $10,000 (small) and $5,000 at 148¼; two lots of $10,000 and $20,000 at 148⅛; $6,000, $10,000 and $40,000, at 149; $15,000 at 148⅞ to 149⅛; $1600 and $3600 at 149 1/2; and $1500 at 149⅛. In Silver we notice sales of $1600, Mexicans, at 148¾ and a smaller amount at 148 1/2.

Foreign Exchange continued firm, the sales of Sterling including a private bill for £1000 at 156 1/2; £1500 at 157 1/2; £11,000 A 1 at 158, 158 1/8 and 158 1/4, and State bills for about £4000 at 156 3/4. Also, £3000 at 157 for gold. In Francs we notice sales of commercial bills for f. 90,000, (40,000 and 50,000) at 3 58 3/4, and f. 20,000 at 3 60. Sterling may be quoted at 154 @ 155 for bills of lading bills, and 156 @ 158 1/4 for clean; and commercial Francs at 3 57 1/2 @ 3 62 1/2. The Banks ask the usual advance over private bills—say 160 for Sterling and 3 55 for Francs.

Domestic Exchange continued dull and drooping, and notwithstanding the mails made up for New York, the counter demand was limited, and supply by the Banks and dealers, mostly at 1/2 per cent premium, but in exceptional cases at 1/4, a limited amount at the same time being passed at 1/8. Outdoors, the sales included $20,000 New York sight at par; $10,000 Boston sight at 1/8 premium; $10,000 five days' sight on New York at par; $10,000 ten day's at 1/4 discount and $20,000 ten days' on Boston at the same.

The Bank market continued moderately active, and still higher rates were realized. The sales included 25 shares Crescent City Bank at $31 00 and 100 at $32 00; 30 Union Bank at $40 00; 60 Louisiana State Bank, (30 and 40,) at $[illegible]; [illegible] Bank of America at $102 00 and [illegible]; and 749 Canal Bank as follows: [illegible], 25 at $57 00, 25 at [illegible], 60 at $56 50, 40 at $56 50; [illegible] at a rate not reported. We also heard of some additional transactions which were not consummated. Gas Light is quoted at $140 00. The sales of Insurance Script include 300 Crescent for 1859 at 40c per dollar. Some City Bonds, Railroad issues, with the January coupons sold at 73.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank notes included $3300 and $2300 Louisiana State Bank at 70c per dollar, and several small sums at 68¼ and 69. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 30 to 40 per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65; Louisiana State Bank at 65 to 70c; Bank of New Orleans at 75 to 72c; Crescent City Bank at 68 to 70, and Union Bank at 60 to 63 1/2. The [illegible] are the rates paid by dealers for the [illegible] of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

Cargo of Brig F. C. Arbos, Direct from Malaga.

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer,
No. 57 Old Levee street.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at auction, on samples, at store No. 57 Old Levee street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, the following:

[illegible]

Terms at sale. nov19

Portwardens' Sale.
100 Boxes Soap.

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.
Office: No. 57 Old Levee street.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, at store No. 57 Old Levee street, by order and under the inspect on of the Wardens of the Port:

100 boxes Soap, damaged on board the steamship Marmion, from New York.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. nov21

Sale Positive of a Property on Dumaine street.

By E. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 25th of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND designated by the Nos. 2 and 3, measuring together 57 feet 4 inches 6 lines front on Dumaine street, by an irregular depth of from 120 to 121 feet, between Marigny and Rampart streets; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a large building on the street, divided into several rooms, and another building in the rear of the yard, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before G. Brunet, notary public.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

Fourteen Eligible Lots of Ground in the Third District of this city, well adapted for building lots, situated on Crape, Clouet and Love streets, in close proximity and fronting to the City Railroad, together with the house and dependencies built on the lot situated at the corner of Clouet and Love streets; also a square of ground in the Town of Milneburg.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office: No. 43 Royal street.

SATURDAY, November 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold:

1. FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Clouet, Love, Louisa and Crape streets, numbered from 1 to 14. Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 measure each 31 feet front on Clouet street, by 125 feet 9 inches and 3 lines in depth. Lot No. 7 forms the corner of Clouet and Love streets, and measures 28 feet front on Clouet street, by 151 feet 9 inches and 3 lines front on Love street, together with the house and outbuildings thereon, also the kitchen, &c.

Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 measure each 31 feet front on Love (now Rampart) street, by 125 feet in depth.

Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 measure each 31 feet front on Crape (now Burgundy) street, by 104 feet 8 inches in depth.

2. ONE SQUARE OF GROUND in Milneburg, containing 16 lots, numbered from 1 to 16, in the square bounded by Marigny, New York, Mandeville and Moreau streets.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at six and twelve months' credit, payable in notes of the purchaser, bearing 8 per cent interest from the day of the sale until final payment, and secured by special mortgage on the property sold. nov21td

Unreserved and Positive Sale.

Ninety-nine Desirable Lots of Ground situated in the Third District, fronting to France street, and extending from Josephine and Celestine streets, and well adapted for gardens, dairy men, &c., &c.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 43 Royal street.

SATURDAY, November 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold:

NINETY-NINE LOTS OF GROUND fronting to France street, between Josephine, Celestine, Pauger, St. Avid or Claiborne, St. John the Baptist, Good Children, Victory, Force, Liberal, Goodess and Conception streets, measuring, as a general rule, 31 feet French measure by 96 feet in depth, more or less.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance at twelve months' credit, in notes to the satisfaction of the vendor, with interest from date to maturity, and 8 per cent interest after maturity, until final payment, secured by mortgage and privilege on the property sold.

The whole according to a plan to be exhibited on day of sale. Lithographic plans can be obtained by applying at the auctioneer.

Acts of sale before E. Guttschalk, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

One Vacant Lot of Ground on Orange street, between Rousseau Passage and Bergamot street, Third District.

For account of the Succession of Mrs. E. Maxwell, deceased.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,
Office, 47 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, November 25th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

ONE VACANT LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Orange, Ambrose and Orange streets, and Rousseau Passage, measuring 32 feet front on Orange street, by a depth of 129 feet 11 inches and 4 lines, between parallel lines.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes. nov21

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Tuesday Evening, November 21, 1865.

Positively Last Week of

E. EDDY

Who will appear This Evening ST OLAIRE in his favorite character of

BRUTUS.

Received last season with marked favor and pronounced Mr. EDDY'S masterpiece.

Miss Sallie [illegible], A. H. Davenport, E. B. Williams, J. E. Whiting, in the cast of the new play of the HANDSOME HUSBAND, with Miss Henrietta Irving and A. H. Davenport.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.

THIS EVENING,

And Every Night until further notice, will be presented the new and original Great Sensational Irish Drama, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault, and first time in New Orleans, entitled

ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
Or, the Wicklow Wedding.

[illegible]

Opening Ball—Odd Fellows' Hall.

THE Board of Directors of Odd Fellows' Hall Association will give a

Grand Dress, Fancy Dress

AND MASQUERADE BALL,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, December 5, 1865.

MANAGERS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

TICKETS $5—for sale by all the Managers; at the Secretary's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, and at No. [illegible] Camp street. Application for Ladies' Invitations [illegible].

Invitation Committee will meet Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until Ball, and on Monday previous to Ball, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Sealed proposals for the Supper, Bar, Hat and Costume Rooms will be received by H. G. Stetson, 24 Camp street, until Monday, Nov. 27. nov14

Grand Fancy Dress, Masquerade and Firemen's Ball,

To be given by

AMERICAN HOOK AND LADDER FIRE CO. No. 2,

At Odd Fellows' Hall,

Camp Street,

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 19, 1865.

MANAGERS:
Hon. J. Madison Wells.

[illegible]

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible]

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

FLOOR MANAGERS.

[illegible]

Applications for Ladies' Invitations must be left at the following places:

[illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received for Restaurant, Bar and Hat Room at the Hall of American Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, Girod street, near St. Charles, until December 6, 1865.

GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS, $3 00.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

CORNER CAMP AND LAFAYETTE STREETS.

Is now undergoing repairs and improvements which will be completed on the FIFTH OF DECEMBER NEXT. After that date the

Hall Room, Lecture Room, Supper Room,

and other rooms attached, will be to rent by the Night, Week or Month, for BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, etc., etc. For terms or engagements apply to

nov16 1m H. G. STETSON, No. 24 Camp street.

Mackerel! Mackerel!

FIFTY BARRELS, No. 1; [illegible]

ROE HERRING. [illegible]

LARD. LARD. [illegible]

GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE. [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT. BUCKWHEAT. [illegible]

SARDINES, OLIVES, and BRANDY FRUITS. [illegible]

For sale by R. BLEAKLEY & Co., Corner Tchoupitoulas and Poydras.

NOTICE.

[illegible] SUNDAY, [illegible] are requested to call and claim the same and pay costs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of William H. Pote.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Whereas, George O. Callaghan has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Wm. H. Pote, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

Landing ex ship Persistant, from Bordeaux.

50 CASES SARDINES in OIL, Vve Rozier, No. 1; 20 Casks Good Ordinary Bordeaux CLARET; [illegible] WHITE WINE; [illegible] WHITE WINE VINEGAR; [illegible]

For sale by HENRY VAUXTON & CO., No. 2 and 3 Bienville street.

Sundries! Sundries!!

100 BARRELS Mess PORK; [illegible] SHOULDERS; [illegible] CLEAR SIDES; [illegible] WHISKY; [illegible] FLOUR; [illegible] CANDLES; [illegible] TOBACCO; [illegible] CIDER VINEGAR; COAL OIL; COFFEE, SUGAR, RICE, SOAP, SALT &c.

For sale by J. R. VANMEAN.

DOCTORS BEARD & CHOPPIN have associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Doctor BEARD, as heretofore, will devote his attention exclusively to the diseases of the EYE and EAR. Doctor CHOPPIN will attend to the practice of Medicine and give special attention to all cases of Surgery. Office—No. 1 Carondelet, corner Canal. Hours of consultation from 11 o'clock, until 2 o'clock.

Notice.

A FINE assortment of imported GERMAN TOYS, for sale at Crescent Auction Mart, 105 Gravier street, and 17 Union street.

Just arrived per steamer Star of the Union, 40 cases of the above TOYS of every description, to be sold at Auction on MONDAY, 27th instant.

Samples to be now ready. nov19

Removal.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 89 Old Levee street to No. 25 Bienville street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fouchaux will please call at his office, 25 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

A. CARRIERE,
26 Bienville street.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late C. C. Collins will please call at Carriere's office, No. 26 Bienville street.

NOTICE.

THE gentleman who was kind enough to let Mrs. Widow Abat store some boxes of Goods and Clothing in some Warehouse, will please call and let himself be known at this Office. The Lady being a stranger does not know where the warehouse is situated. She was a passenger on steamer Orleans, No. 2 from Texas.

Succession of J. Olmstead.

THE Creditors of this succession are called upon to present their claims at the office of C. DUFOUR, Attorney-at-Law, 34 Bienville street.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY desirous of perfecting herself in the knowledge of the French Language, is desirous of obtaining board in a respectable French family, would prefer two rooms. Address W., Box No. 418, N. O. Post Office.

New Orleans and Texas Steam Navigation Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Stock in the above Company will be received at our office, on and after MONDAY November 6th.

PIKE LAPEYRE & BROTHER.

WANTED.

A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, in the Second or Third District; one near Canal street preferred. Apply at the office of Judge Vaurigaud, No. 5 Commercial Place.

Wanted,

BY a gentleman of twenty years' experience, who understands thoroughly the management of labor, and who is a Sugar Maker, a situation as Manager of a Sugar Plantation. Address P. O. Box 994, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

THE French ship PERSISTANT, Guillevin, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo in the Second District.

Consignees are notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee.

All goods not completed before the taking of the general order, will be stored at the risk and expense of Consignees.

C. CAVAROC & CO.
New Orleans, November 17th, 1865.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor Consignees of the French ship PERSISTANT will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

C. CAVAROC & CO.

Claret and White Wine.

LANDING ex ship Persistant, from Bordeaux— [illegible] Casks Cotes de Castres CLARET; 50 baskets WHITE WINE.

For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.
New Orleans, Nov. 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the owners of the French bark SAINTE GENEVIEVE will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

PIAGGIO BROS.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 85 MAGAZINE STREET, near the corner of Lafayette.

E. S. FALLS.

The City Bank of New Orleans

HAS removed its Banking office to No. 15 Commercial Place.

W. S. MOUNT, Manager.
New Orleans, October [illegible], 1865.

Pleyel Pianos.

THE undersigned has just received from Paris, a dozen splendid OBLIQUE PIANOS, from Pleyel's Factory, which have been selected expressly for him and the same will be disposed of as low as possible.

ALSO—An extensive selection of NEW MUSIC, which is offered at a great reduction.

A. ELIE, 83 Royal street.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road.

New Orleans Nov. 10th 1865.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 1st prox, for the delivery, along the Rail Road, of (40,000) fifty thousand Cypress cross ties, nine (9) feet long, hewn smooth on two parallel sides to eight (8) inches face, and not less than seven (7) inches, not more than nine (9) inches thick, to be delivered [illegible] Rail Road convenient or landing on the Cane.

"10,000 to be delivered per month."

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Superintendent and Chief Engineer.

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of December next the regular business hours of this Bank will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and [illegible].

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Bank of America,
New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that in accordance with article Eighth, section 1st, of the charter of this institution, an election of Thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1865, at the Banking House, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1865.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Company be held at the office of the Company, No. 18 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the 18th of December next, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board. LOUIS GALLIER, Secretary.

THE Firm of J. M. ASHBRIDGE & NEPHEW having been dissolved by limitation, on the 31st of December, 1861, I have resumed business at my former office,

No. 130 Common street,

in connection with the house of J. M. ASHBRIDGE & CO., London and Liverpool, who will continue to devote their attention to the

SALE OF AMERICAN SECURITIES,

and the purchase of every description of

MERCHANDISE suitable for this market.

Mr. GEORGE C. LAWRASON holds my full power of attorney. J. M. ASHBRIDGE.

New Orleans, November 16, 1865.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed in this City, a copartnership under the style and firm of POWELL & FORSTALL, for the purpose of transacting a Real Estate Exchange and Land Agency business.

Office, No. 5 Carondelet street.

A. J. POWELL,
VICTOR J. FORSTALL.
New Orleans, Nov. 15th, 1865.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors of the Water Works Department of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans for the re-issuing of certificate No. 1881, dated 30th November, 1852 signed by William Aitken, President, for ten shares of said stock, in favor of Adam G. Bee, the same having been lost, mislaid or stolen.

ADAM GIFFEN.
New Orleans, November 12, 1865.

FOR SALE.

TWO SQUARES OF GROUND, above Algiers, on the division line of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, right bank of the river. There is a house on one of the squares. Both portions of ground are well fenced in, and the fences are in good order. Apply on the premises, to HENRY MICKLAUSE.

NOTICE.

THE French bark SAINTE GENEVIEVE, Picard, master, from Marseille, now discharging opposite the Hospital street. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, and all goods not completed will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

PIAGGIO BROS.

WANTED.

SEAMSTRESSES, to do sewing by the hand and by the machine. Those used to sewing by the machine will be paid as high as one dollar and fifty cents a day. Apply from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., at No. [illegible] Dryades street, between Canal and Common streets.

AGENCY OF THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY.

96........Camp Street........96

Winter Bleached SPERM OIL, [illegible] WHALE OIL.

We invite the attention of consumers and dealers to the above list of Lubricating and Burning Oils.

A FULL SUPPLY ON HAND.

POTTHOFF & KNIGHT,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, &c.

Away with Spectacles.

OLD Eyes Made New, without SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, OR MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130, Broadway, New York.

Sure Cure for Hernia, &c.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND FEMALE SUPPORTER.

For sale by THE SOCIETY, No. 88 Camp street, upstairs.

Cloth, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.
LATEST STYLE.

RECEIVED per steamship Alabama, direct from Liverpool, and to arrive per Steamship Cambria and others of the same line, an assortment of French DRY GOODS, selected with care and made to order specially for the New Orleans market.

CLOTH, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., of the latest Fashion style.

An extensive selection of AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the City and Country trade. At the corner of Chartres and Dumaine streets.

F. JACOB.

To Book, Job and Newspaper Printers.
BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY.
October 30, 1865.

SUCH great changes have lately taken place in the Printing Offices of the United States, that I am at a loss to ascertain the names of the Printers, especially in the smaller towns, and therefore request all those who would like to receive by mail my Abridged Specimen of

Fonts of Type, &c.

to forward me their address in full, and twenty cents to pre-pay the postage.

This pamphlet of 72 quarto pages will be ready for distribution on the 15th of November, 1865, and contains several complete series of new Roman and Italic fonts, comprising the finest collection in the country, a large collection of Script and Fancy letter, the Scotch metals made at this Foundry, and also the prices and cuts of the excellent [illegible]. Address,

GEORGE BRUCE,
Type-founder, No. 13 Chambers st., N. Y.

Mica Roofing Company.
Established 1854.

THE PREPARED MICA CANVAS ROOFING is celebrated for its cheapness, lightness and durability, and undoubtedly the best roofing offered to the public. The foundation is heavy cotton canvas, or burlaps, saturated and covered on both sides with elastic water composition. It accommodates neither tar nor odor to rain water.

As a non conductor, the contractors[illegible].

It can be easily laid by any good workman.

Samples and testimonials and all information at the Company's or its agent.

F. HUMPHREYS.
43 Royal street, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.,
No. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.
New Orleans, November 16th, 1865.

IN conformity with the Charter of this Company, an election for seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will take place at the above office on Monday, November 20th, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. V. GERARD, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, Corner Carondelet AND GRAVIER STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

HAVING resumed business in this city, are prepared to receive and forward Freight, Coin, Bullion, Treasury, and Bank Notes, and Valuables, to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, and Europe, in charge of reliable messengers. Also, collect Bills, with or without Goods, Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.

Letters forwarded, if enclosed in Government stamped envelope.

Orders for Goods to be returned by Express carefully [illegible], if enclosed in Government envelopes.

For further particulars enquire at the office.

A. B. SMALL, Superintendent. G. A. RYDER, Agent.

Notice.

THE Public is hereby informed that on Saturday night last, the following PROMISSORY NOTES were stolen at Mr. Bouchet's residence, Jefferson City, viz:

1. A Note for the sum of Five Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty Dollars and thirty-three cents, subscribed by Mr. John Buckley, to his order and by him endorsed, dated April 27th, 1864, and payable one year after date, with eight per cent. interest from the date thereof, secured by mortgage and granted by Joseph Cardinier, notary, on the 10th of May, 1864.

2. A Note for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, subscribed by Mr. Moreatte Tixnier Morel to his order and by him endorsed, dated January 7th, 1865, and payable one year after date, secured by mortgage and passed by Joseph Cardinier, notary, on the 7th of January, 1865.

3. A Note subscribed by Mr. Tisdale, for the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-seven Dollars, dated September 29th, 1856.

4. A Note subscribed by Jean Marie Barthet, for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, dated April 28th, 1856.

5. A Note subscribed by Mr. Theophile Foumbis, for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, dated August 18th, 1864.

The above Notes are the property of the undersigned. The public is hereby cautioned against trading for the same, payment thereof having been stopped.

FRANCOIS VARLEZ.
NEW ORLEANS, November 20th, 1865.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Oct. 16th, 1865, I will offer for sale at Retail the balance of Stock of Dry Goods in store 100 Canal street and respectfully invite the attention of buyers, the goods must be sold at extra prices, and all old customers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All goods remaining unsold after that date will then be sold out at public auction.

H. O. HAMMOND.

New York Mail Steamship Co's STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible]

MORNING STAR, 2400 tons,

WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S wharf, foot of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, November 18th, at 8 [illegible]

This Line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any trade. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the rooms and accommodations for passengers are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $80; 2d do., $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $60.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse, and Shipped at the Company's rates for freight, will always be made as low as by any other line. For freight or passage, apply to

R. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
38 Carondelet street.

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

[illegible]

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80; [illegible].

Passengers landing at BREST will be forwarded [illegible] to Paris, at an additional charge of [illegible].

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

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

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

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 100 Gravier street.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 5 P.M.

FOR CINCINNATI—LOUISVILLE, and all intermediate way landings—The new and elegant passenger steamer ARGYLE, Wm. Coult, master, Bruce Hunter, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

H. F. REQUIER, Advertising Agent.

For Bayou Lafourche and the Coast, Regular Semi-Weekly Packet, for Donaldsonville and all Intermediate Landings.

STEAMER RUBY, A. Dunn, master, Wm. Craig, clerk, will leave New Orleans regularly on Mondays and Fridays at 5 P. M., returning will leave Donaldsonville on Wednesdays and Sundays at 8 A. M., taking freight for Bayou Lafourche and all intermediate landings.

[illegible]

ROMAN J. OLIVIER, No. 27 [illegible] street.
H. F. REQUIER, Advertising Agent.

New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.

THE fine and fast steamer NEW [illegible] leaves every SATURDAY at 5 o'clock, and every TUESDAY [illegible] THURSDAY at 5 A. M. [illegible]

[illegible] COMAUX & RUELS.
VIRGINIUS C. DENTZEL, Advertising Agt.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
Lake—Low Pressure Steamers.

To leave WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22d, on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

THE new and elegant low pressure steamer FRANCES (W. Forbes, master) will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, Corner Camp and Common sts.

Freight will not be received after 2½ P. M. on sailing days.

REGULAR MAIL PACKET—TWICE A WEEK.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR GRAND PRAIRIE POINTS.—[illegible] will leave as above every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, returning THURSDAY and MONDAY. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES H. URQUHART, 33 Front Levee, corner [illegible] and Bienville sts.

GALVESTON and INDIANOLA.
NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS
Low Pressure Line—(Sidewheel Steamers.)
For Galveston and Indianola.

TO LEAVE THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 8 A. M.

The steamship MAGNOLIA, W. H. Hutchings, Commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply to I. C. HARRIS, Corner of Camp and Common streets.

N.B.—Bills of Lading will be signed on board. [illegible]

For Havre.

THE A 1 French Ship PERSISTANT, Guillevin, master, [illegible] for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to C. CAVAROC & CO., 118 Royal street.

For Havana.

THE English clipper schooner MORRIS, P. A. Fowey, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or at No. 2 Old Levee street between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

Cuba Produce.

HAVANA CIGARS, choice brands.
HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO for Wrappers and Fillers.
CIGARETTES of La HONRADEZ.
HABANERA.

A large stock constantly on hand and for sale by MORENO & BROTHERS, 77 Gravier street.

HAVANA SUGAR!

783 BOXES White, Yellow and Brown, landing and in store. For sale by M. TROISGROS, Nos. 75 and 77 Carondelet street, between Carondelet and New Levee streets.

COAL! COAL!!

1200 BARRELS GOOD SCREENED COAL for family use, delivered free of cartage at $1 50 PER BBL. Families had better supply themselves before it is cold. Orders received at the coal landing foot of St. Joseph street, or at the Office No. 11 Commercial Place, and Custom house street. MORTIMER TURNER.

For Sale.

AN ESTABLISHMENT having a good custom as a first class COFFEE HOUSE, RESTAURANT and OYSTER SALOON, in one of the best parts of the city. Apply at the grocery store corner Burgundy and Custom house streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Just received per steamer Gladiator and Commodore, from Boston:

400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, which with our previous stock makes a complete assortment, to which the attention of wholesale buyers is respectfully solicited.

JOHN M. GOULD, Agent, No. 5 Magazine street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, Displacement of the Toes or Ankle, Club-foot Deformities and all Diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. S. M. BARRETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 13 Baronne street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. All communications must contain a stamp for return postage. He speaks French, Spanish, German and Portuguese languages.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of O. E. HALL & CO. (St. Louis Hotel) and D. H. HILDRETH & CO. (St. Charles Hotel) has this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. E. HALL will hereafter carry on the business of his own account, and will settle the business of said firm.

O. E. HALL,
D. H. HILDRETH.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, I WILL TAKE this opportunity of tendering my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the St. Charles Hotel since its erection, and to the patrons of the St. Louis Hotel during my occupation of it, and will here inform them that the former has, within the past few months, been thoroughly renovated, painted and papered, and the furniture thoroughly cleansed, varnished and reflowered, (and I would here remark to those best cognizant, that there were much, very much, needed improvements), and with the addition of such new furniture as was requisite, the entire establishment is in good order, and I can say that as many conveniences as ever are to be found there. The St. Louis Hotel is passing through the same renovation, and will be open to the public about the first of December next.

Both houses will be kept in the old manner, with table d'hote.

O. E. HALL.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1865.

POWDER, SHOT AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

JUST received and for sale at the store No. 135 Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, a large quantity of AMMUNITION, in lots to suit.

QUISH & SARSA.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.—FROM D. LANDRETH & Son, Philadelphia. Growth of 1865.

H. HAFNER has now in store a large and well selected assortment of the above. Orders received at the above establishment, and also in quantities to suit purchasers.

Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the dozen boxes, or [illegible] at lowest prices. Garden Seeds, Red and White Clover, Onion Sets, etc.

H. HAFNER, 108 St. Charles street, [illegible] St. Charles Theatre.

GARDEN SEED—GARDEN SEED.—The subscriber has just received a large lot of every crop, Garden Seed, Also, Red and White Clover, Seed, Onion Sets, Potatoes, &c. [illegible] Planters supplied with [illegible]. Country Merchants supplied by the hundred or thousand papers.

D. MAUFAY, Between Camp and Magazine.

Messenger Franco-Americain.

AGENT in New Orleans, Mr. M. F. Pettibon, No. 25 St. Peter street. Subscriptions taken for the daily and weekly edition of the above paper, published in New York.