THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1865.

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Office, 73 Chartres street — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1865. — Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,624.

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 rates.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	30	50	80	125
Three	30	38	70	110	175
Four	38	57	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	95	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	780	1200

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

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $30 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 net, 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 36 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 alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

The Clerkships of the House.—We understand that Mr. A. H. Isaacson is candidate for the Chief Clerkship of the House of Representatives, and Mr. E. W. Halsey for the Assistant Clerkship. Mr Isaacson has served before in the same position and possesses undoubted qualifications for its duties. Mr. Halsey's ample capacity for the office named will be conceded by all who know him. He was successively Secretary to ex-Gov. Moore and to ex-Gov. Allen, and is familiar with both Executive and Legislative proceedings. While so fully competent to the place, we are sure that, personally, no one is more worthy of its bestowal.

A Speck of Danger.—The minutest black spot on the enamel of a tooth, is an evidence that decay's effacing finger has touched it—Quickly interpose the Sozodont as a safe guard or the tooth is gone—and not only that one, but perhaps half a dozen. Be assured that nothing but Sozodont will either effectually prevent or arrest dental disease.

The Installation of State Officers—The Legislature.

The General Assembly which assembled yesterday is not, strictly speaking, a new one. The whole of the House and one half of the Senate are new, the other half of the Senate hold over for the long term of four years. The short term of Senators, as the full term of the Representatives, expired, under Articles 6, 7 and 21 of Title III of the Constitution of 1864, with the late general election on the 6th of November. Article 6 says: "The members of the House of Representatives shall continue in office for the term of two years from the day of the closing of the general elections." In Article 7 it is provided that "The term of office of the first General Assembly shall expire as though its members had been elected on the first Monday of November, 1863." Article 21 in regard to classifying Senators, directs that "The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first House of Representatives, of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second House of Representatives." The Senators now holding over will, consequently, retain their seats, unless the present Legislature shall be abolished by a new Constitution or otherwise, until the general election in November, 1867, when the term of the present, the second, House of Representatives will expire.

Ex-Lieut. Governor Gastinel, so-called by courtesy after being made its President pro tem. by the Senate on the accession of Governor Wells to the Executive chair, vacated by Ex-Governor Hahn when the latter was elected as U. S. Senator held his seat for the short Senatorial term which expired, as we have seen, with the late general election on the 6th of November. So far from being legally competent to remain President of the Senate at its present session, or to open, even provisionally, its proceedings yesterday, he was not a member of that body, any more than he is a member of the British Parliament or the College of Cardinals.

The Governor, Lieut Governor, and other State officers elected on the 6th of November, are to be installed, according to an ordinance appended to the Constitution of 1864 and in compliance with which the late election was held, on the 4th of December next, and their terms will date, not from the day of installation, but from the second Monday of January last. Under this provision, their terms will be limited to the second Monday of January, 1869. We see not how else to construe the text of the ordinance in these words:

ART 154. As soon as a general election can be held under this Constitution in every parish of the State, the Governor shall, by proclamation, or in case of his failure to act, the Legislature shall, by resolution, declare the fact, and order an election to be held on a day fixed in said proclamation or resolution, and within sixty days from the date thereof, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Education. The officers so chosen shall, on the fourth Monday after their election, be installed into office, and shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed in this Constitution, counting from the second Monday in January next preceding their entering into office in case they do not enter in office on that date.

It is true that the same ordinance makes no provision for the official ascertainment and declaration of the Governor's election, in the absence of a session of the Legislature. Article 43 of the Constitution provides that the election returns for Governor shall be delivered by the Secretary of State to "the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected," &c. The Constitution here evidently refers to a regular session of the Legislature.

Yet in the ordinance above quoted, the Constitution requires the Governor to be installed before his election has been officially ascertained according to one of its previous provisions. Whether the Legislature, as now in session, can reconcile this contradiction, or supply this lapsus, is a question that looks somewhat cloudy. Perhaps, as constitutional, legislative, and the like matters go now-a-days, it can; perhaps it may prove to be one of its special functions. But, at all events, such an act was not embraced among the objects named by Governor Wells in his proclamation, as inducing him to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session.

City and Country.

We hope we shall not see revived in the present Legislature the old feud between the city members and the country members. It would be seen, as in former periods, to embarrass legislation and to affect injuriously the interests of both the city and the country. It behooves members to take care in the outset to avoid whatever might tend to wound local sensitiveness or arouse local jealousy. At this moment our city members have an opportunity to evince a considerate and generous regard for the position of the country representation that would not fail to win the confidence and esteem of the latter.

We refer to the absence of a large number of members from the country, thirty-eight in the House alone, who will be unable to participate in the election of the officers of the House if that be had without delay, and who will be kept from the committees, the formation of which is one of the most important incidents of legislation, unless a reasonable time be allowed for them to arrive from their distant homes, by difficult routes, to take their seats.

There is already complaint from the country on account of the great reduction of the country, and increase of the city representation. Our members could do nothing more calculated to counteract the feeling which inspires this complaint than to abstain from taking advantage of the temporary and unavoidable absence of country members.

The Hour and its Duty.

There are moments when policy becomes a solemn duty. If asked to say what is the paramount duty of the Legislature now in session, we should answer, to consult policy. Viewed in this light, two considerations should shape the action of that body. The first is, to do nothing that may retard and endanger the restoration of the State to its old Union footing; the next is, to do everything, which by legislation can be done, for the local welfare and material prosperity of the State. To agitate questions involved in the repudiation of the present and the adoption of a new Constitution cannot, by intelligent and well informed members, be regarded otherwise than as injurious to the cause of restoration. Why this is so has frequently been indicated, and there can hardly be occasion to repeat the reasons to a body containing, as it is conceded on all hands, an aggregate of intelligence and character rarely equalled, and never surpassed, by any previous General Assembly in the history of Louisiana. It will be time enough when the Legislature is met in regular session next January to act in regard to a new Constitution.

Before that date the question of the readmission of the State to Congress would be determined. It would then be known whether the State was inside or outside of the Union, whether she had emerged from martial law into true civil existence, or was still dependent upon the tutelar guidance of the President and liable to be kept in abject prostration before Federal dictation by the unfriendly action of Congress. If not restored, the situation would then be so clearly defined that our people would be able at least to avoid a repetition of vain effort and bitter disappointment. If restored, they would have it in their power, at their leisure, and according to mature and dispassionate judgment, to frame a Constitution limited from without only by the obligation, common to all the States, of conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

As regards local and material questions, it is peculiarly and instantly needed to take measures for re-establishing the credit of the State; for providing adequate means to perfect the work of reconstructing the levees, for the enforcement of labor contracts, the only condition upon which our especial agriculture can be sustained; and for extending sufficient guarantees, through just and considerate laws, of the acknowledged rights and obvious wants of the freed blacks, the only condition upon which we can hope to be relieved of the unwholesome presence of the Freedmen's Bureau. There is nothing to prevent the Legislature from addressing itself at once to these subjects. For other matters can afford to wait, and the State may profit by their postponement, and might suffer greatly by their present agitation. But these cannot be deferred without accumulating mischief and inviting disaster.

Academy of Music.—It is a pleasant thing to go into the Academy at night—to catch the smell of the sawdust that, in itself, is full of so many reminiscences—and, sitting in an easy chair, with a most enviable consciousness of comfort, to look upon the splendid circus which Manager Bidwell has introduced to our public. Everything in Thayer and Noyes' United States Circus is in keeping with the high reputation which some of the principal members have acquired in past years. We would advise all those who wish to go, to be early at the Academy, as it is crowded long before 7 1/2 o'clock.

St Charles Theatre.—To-night Mr. Eddy takes a benefit. He will appear as Richard III., and will be supported by the principal members of the Company.

It is hard, at the best, to be equally good in the rendition of all of those great characters which Mr. Eddy has personated within the past three weeks. But Mr. Eddy has succeeded admirably in bringing their beauties home to the minds of his audiences. No one can sit out a play with Mr. Eddy in the principal character, without receiving some new impression of its true strength and meaning. If "Old Drury" should be crowded to-night from the Pit to the Olympians, it would only be a deserved tribute to an actor who has, with so much modesty, given a faithful and vigorous expression to some of the noblest thoughts which our language holds.

Varieties Theatre.—To speak of the Varieties, now-a-days, is to be excessively monotonous. Arrah-na-Pogue is still on the bills. Arrah-na-Pogue is to be repeated to-night—that is the cry. The truth is, it has proved a capital card for the Management, and a rare dramatic treat for our people. We have no means of knowing when it will be withdrawn, for its power of attracting delighted audiences seems to increase with each representation.

Arrival of the Matanzas.

Steamship Matanzas, Captain Leisegang, from New York the morning of the 12th inst., with merchandise and passengers to Avendano Bros., arrived at her wharf early yesterday morning. Capt. Leisegang makes the following report from his logbook during his passage down:

Left New York on Sunday morning, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. On the 15th inst. in latitude 31 deg 12 min, longitude 76 deg. 45 min. encountered a heavy gale from southeast; on the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., off Sombrero, passed a vessel bottom up of apparently about 200 tons burthen, showed no metal on her bottom and had every appearance of being a new craft; she had several holes cut through her bottom, and some cotton sticking out of the holds. Same day, about 10 miles to the eastward of Key West, saw a large ship on the reef; same time passed a steamship, supposed to be the Fiambeau, from Mobile bound to New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., off Sand Key, passed steamship Geo. Washington, hence for New York, latitude 25 deg. 30 min., longitude 86 deg 31 min experienced a severe gale from the northwest. Capt. Leisegang reports being unavoidably detained in New York until Sunday morning, November 12th.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs J Berry, Mr Stevens and wife; Miss Nella Wilbeh, C Hausman, Miss Rosa Wakeley, L F Simmons, Miss Emma Stanfield, F O Maley, L E Reynolds, H Marks, Mr No ton and lady, J Pendegrast.

Sailing of the Gambia.

The British steamer Gambia, Capt. Graham, sailed yesterday morning for Havana and Liverpool, with a full cargo, and the following cabin passengers:

Joseph Fornario, Antony Fornario, Miss Laura Barere, Madame Ducard, Josephine Ducard, Michael Curvin, A. Lazu, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Barkley & child, Edward Gingales, C. G. De Gingales, Mrs. Francis & infant, Wm. m Fran is, N la Francis, Lazarus Silberhagle, Ubaldo Sc nobia, Madame Sconcobia, Mrs. Flower & family, Mrs. Sprigg, Miss Gilbert.

Sailing of the Steamship Mariposa.—The United States mail steamship Mariposa, Captain Howes, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, with 500 United States Colored Infantry and eighteen officers, and the following passengers:

N W Aldrige, A S Hopkins, A Sahn, Captain A S Gardiner, F Swon, Wm Brewster, M Hyslop, C Schleifer, O N Jackson, Mrs G Morris and child, Mrs Wood and child, L Lefrano, J M Lamon, M M Johnson.

Redemption of Mutilated National Bank Notes.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following instructions:

1. The notes are to be redeemed by the banks by which they are respectively issued, and should not be returned to this office in sums of less than $500 or even multiples of that amount.

2. Mutilated notes which have been torn or defaced will be received when presented by the bank that issued them, provided all the fragments are returned and the engraving and signatures are not so obliterated that it cannot be determined by what bank the notes were issued.

3. Fragments should be redeemed by banks in full when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affidavits should also be fully vouched for by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken. These affidavits must be forwarded to this office with the fragments to which they relate, in order that the bank purchasing such parts of notes may receive credit for the same. Exceptional cases may occur in which no affidavit can be obtained, and when no reasonable doubt can exist in regard to the entire destruction of or irreparable damage to missing portions of notes, or by fire or acids, and where evidence of identity is ample by the signature of one or both officers, or this or locality of the bank, the denomination of the notes, where the integrity of the bill-holder is unquestionable, and where no question could arise in regard to a fraudulent or improper use of the missing parts. In such instances a judicious discrimination must necessarily be exercised by the officers of banks. It is, however, advised that such notes be received at their full face value, and a perfect note given therefor, a record being provided for the same to be sent to this office with the mutilated note when returned for redemption by the bank, in which case full credit will be allowed in this department.

4. When no satisfaction can be obtained in regard to the missing parts, and a possibility exists that any improper use can be made of the same, it is recommended that a proportionate value only be allowed, estimating this by comparison of the portion returned with the missing parts. A record should be kept of the amount allowed in all such instances, and a voucher of the same note or notes shall be returned for redemption.

Hon. W. S. Parham for U. S. Senate.—The Vicksburg Herald of the 18th says: We learn that the friends of this gentleman are urging him prominently for the position of U. S. Senator from Louisiana. Colonel Parham is a lawyer of Madison Parish, and like the other gentlemen named in the same connection, is a gentleman of high character, and would honor the position.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Carl Schurz thinks a Large Standing Army Needed to Enforce Negro Suffrage.

SOUTHERN POSTMASTERS REQUIRED TO PAY UP BALANCES.

Alleged Liability of the Officers and Crew of the Shenandoah to be Demanded under the Extradition Treaty.

DESKS OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS REPLACED IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Ex-Commissioner Conway Invited to a New Field.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE FRENCH DOCK YARDS—NEW IRON CLADS ORDERED.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Message of Gov. Parsons, of Alabama.

NEW YORK AND OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23.—Major Gen. Schurz in his report to the President says it would require a large standing army to enforce negro suffrage at the South.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend a discontinuance of all stamps, except those used for legal documents.

The Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular requiring Southern postmasters to pay up the balance due the Government at the opening of the war. Twelve thousand dollars were recently received from the post office at Mobile.

Secretary Stanton has determined not to publish a list of the officers to be mustered out until after the meeting of Congress.

The Times' special says the number of applications for pardon amounts to about twenty thousand, while the number granted is not exceeding of eight thousand. None will now be granted.

But a few members of Congress have yet arrived.

The feeling in Washington for allowing the captain and crew of the Shenandoah to escape, is one of undiminished disgust and hostility. All agree they must be given up to our authorities under the Extradition Treaty. No doubt is entertained of our ability to prove from her log book that she took many prizes after she was informed of the close of the war.

The interior of the Capitol is elaborately prepared for the approaching season of Congress. The desks of the Southern members have been replaced.

The Times' Washington despatch says that officers are entitled to pay to the date on which notice of their discharge was received.

The Tribune's special says the reconstruction rebels in Washington do not disguise their fears that the bad faith of many of their pardoned brethren in the South will affect their political aspiration and interests. The loss of Executive confidence, which they admit they discerned, occasions serious apprehensions, and the more information they obtain of the sentiment of Northern Congressmen, it becomes apparent they have no chance of admission into the next Congress.

Thos. W. Conway, late Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana, has been tendered by Gen. Thomas the superintendency of all the Freedmen Schools in Tennessee and Kentucky.

At the meeting last night at Brooklyn, a prominent member gave an account of an interview with the President, who said he would do full justice to the negroes, and would carry out the intentions of President Lincoln when he made them free, adding that the Freedmen's bureau would be suspended when the Southern people would treat the negroes with justice and fairness. A commission was appointed to solicit aid for the people of the South.

New York, Nov. 23.—European news by the recent arrival says great anxiety prevails in the French dockyards, and that the Emperor has given orders for the construction of several iron clads.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Steps have been taken to meet an invasion of Fenians, not on a large scale.

New York, Nov 23.—South American reports say it was the prevailing opinion that the revolutionists in Peru would succeed. If successful it is thought Peru will break off her present relations with Spain, and declare in favor of Chili.

New York, November 23.—The ram Stonewall on her way north was compelled to go into Beaufort in consequence of the gale off the coast.

Mobile, November 23.—The Advertiser's special from Montgomery dated the 22d says the message of Governor Parsons was delivered to the Legislature to-day.

The message urges the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the U. States abolishing slavery, and the passage of laws for the protection of negroes property. This course, he says, will secure the admission of our representatives in Congress and restore the State to all her political rights in the Union.

He opposes a special code for the government of negroes and recommends the adoption of vagrant laws to be used upon white and black alike, and suggests that vagrant laws similar to those of Massachusetts be adopted. He also recommends that provision be made for destitute white and black persons.

Vicksburg, Nov. 23.—The Grey Eagle passed up at 4 P. M., and the Gen Quitman at 4:40 P. M.

The Luna passed down at 5 P. M.

The river is at a stand.

New York, Nov. 23.—The steamer Metropolis from Apalachicola, brings three thousand bales of cotton. The receipts for the season from that port will reach eighty thousand bales.

The steamer Norwich had sailed for New Orleans for repairs. The steamer Young was ashore on the bar ten days.

New York, Nov. 23.—A Cuban named José Garrera was murdered in the vicinity of City Park, Brooklyn, last night and robbed of eight thousand dollars. The supposed murderer is José Gonzalez.

New York, Nov. 23.—Cotton closed firm at 53c for middling.

Flour has advanced 10c.
Wheat is lower.
Corn sells at 97 1/2c.
Oats are worth 66c.
Coffee is quiet.
Sugar is quoted at 14 1/2c.
Molasses is quiet.
Mess pork sells at $31 37 1/2.
Gold closed at 147.

Washington, November 23.—The President has expressed his wish to restore the writ of habeas corpus at the earliest possible period.

Memphis, November 23.—The Avalanche is to be revived. It will support the President, but oppose negro suffrage.

Chicago. November 23.—Flour is dull at 15c decline. Wheat has advanced 3 1/2c. Oats are quoted at 29c.

New York, November 23.—The steamer reported wrecked ten miles from Cape Hatteras is supposed to be the Jacob Bell.

New Bedford, Nov. 23.—Sperm Oil to-day sold at $2 40 per gallon.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The steamer Deer Lodge with a valuable cargo, sunk twelve miles below St. Joseph on Monday.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—A heavy storm is prevailing.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The Cotton market closed dull at 48c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Crouch Poisoning Case.—The case of Mrs. Brown, on the charge of suborning Mrs. Theard and her daughter, Miss Pamela Marchand, to commit perjury before the Coroner's inquest, in giving testimony relative to the signature of Fanny Crouch, to a receipt purporting to have been given to Mrs. Brown, acknowledging payment in part for the furniture in the house of deceased, was sent before the First District Court last evening by Recorder Campbell.

Mrs. Theard and Miss Marchand were also committed to be tried for perjury and forgery, the forgery alleged to have been committed in signing the name of Fanny Crouch to the receipt above mentioned, and the perjury in swearing to the genuineness of said signature.

Mrs. Brown being under a charge of murder, no application was made to bail her, as committing magistrates are not authorized to fix bail in such cases. Mr. Clark moved to reduce the amount of bail, which had been fixed at $3,000 each, in the case of Mrs. Theard and Miss Marchand, and the Recorder lowered it to $2,500 for each, but reduced as it was the prisoners were unable to offer security up to the adjournment of the Court.

Thieving.—John Davis had no coat, and deemed it lawful to take one coat from Abram Elton, who is supposed to have two or more coats. Davis was arrested on the Silver Spray, to explain before Recorder Campbell.

A Charge.—Officer L. Lafayette is charged with an assault and battery, and an attempt to rob Th. Barlow. He is in limbo.

Stolen Property Found.—Sergeant Petrie found a pair of black cloth pants, the property of John Parson, on a man's warrant, in another man's valise. This case will be looked after.

Legislature.

Thursday, November 23, 1865.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by Lieutenant Governor Gastinel, who ordered the roll to be called by Mr. Neelis, the Secretary of the Senate, and all the officers and pages of the late Legislature at their posts. A quorum answered to their names.

Senator Kenner inquired by what authority Mr. Gastinel, a Senator of the late Legislature, whose term had expired, assumed the seat as President of this Senate. Mr. Kenner read a law on the subject, giving the Senate the right to elect their own President.

Mr. Gastinel thought it was a duty imposed on him by law to call this body to order. It was not his desire permanently to preside over the Senate contrary to their wish or contrary to law.

Mr. Foute then made a motion that the Senate proceed to elect a presiding officer.

After some discussion Judge Barthe was called to the chair as President pro tem., and the Senators present were sworn in.

The Senate then agreed to go into the election of President of the Senate.

Senator Kenner was nominated, but that gentleman begged that his name be withdrawn. Judge Barthe was then nominated and unanimously elected viva voce.

The election of Secretary for the Senate was then declared in order, and on motion of Senator Mohan it was ordered that the election of that officer be determined by a majority of votes. Messrs. Neelis, Kelly, Wagner, Willis and King were nominated. After the second ballot the names of Messrs Willis and Wagner were withdrawn, leaving Messrs. Neelis, Kelly and King in the field. At the third ballot Mr. H. H. Kelly received 15 votes, Mr. Neelis 6, and Mr. P. O. King two votes. Mr. Kelly was then sworn in and took his seat, Mr. Neelis continuing to assist him up to the election of the Assistant Secretary, which resulted in the election of Oscar Aroyo, who was then sworn in and proceeded to his duties.

Mr. Berlin Childress was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. Berthonier as Doorkeeper, after several ballotings. It was argued that the appointment of Postmaster and Pages vests in the President of the Senate.

The following is a list of the Senators. Nine of them only marked * were absent: R L Armstrong, *Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto and Caddo; *Thomas C Anderson, St. Landry, Lafayette, and Calcasieu; Robert I Barrow, Pointe Coupée, West Feliciana and West Baton Rouge; J Brownlee, Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Algiers; R B Bell, Orleans; W Brown, Iberville; V Barthe, Jefferson; St. M Berault, St. James and St. John the Baptist; E Cooley, Pointe Coupée, West Feliciana and West Baton Rouge; *Wm. Campbell, St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu; *A Cocee, Avoyelles and Rapides, L Duvigneaud, Orleans; T C W Ellis, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Helena and Livingston; M A Foute, Orleans; J Finney, Orleans; W A Gordon, Orleans; *W Hough, Caldwell, Franklin and Catahoula; *M B Kavanagh, Orleans; J Kelso, Avoyelles and Rapides; D F Kenner, Ascension, Assumption and Terrebonne; J M Lapeyre, Orleans; *H R Lott, Madison and Carroll; P G Mohan, Orleans; G W Munday, East Feliciana; J Nicholas, Lafourche and St. Charles; J Parcell, Orleans, *W T Palfrey, St. Mary; J M Taylor, East Baton Rouge; A T Welch, Concordia and Tensas; *H Wilcoxen, St. Martin and Vermillion, A Wood, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo and Sabine.

House of Representatives.—The members of the House were called to order between 12 and 1 o'clock by Mr. Voorhies, who called upon Dr. Ewing to act as temporary chairman.

Dr. Ewing declining, Mr. L. P. de la Barre was unanimously chosen, and upon taking the chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Westerfield, Clerk of the House during the session of 1864, being at the clerk's desk, suggested the necessity of an assistant clerk to aid him in calling the roll.

Mr. Murray proposed that a member of the House should act as secretary until an organization was had, and his motion prevailing, he nominated Mr. McConnell, who declined and suggested Mr. Jones, who also declined.

Mr. G. Shepperd, of East Baton Rouge, not a member of the House, was then named for and chosen clerk pro tem.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Westerfield remained in the clerk's seat and continued to officiate.

In calling the roll, on coming to the Second Representative District of Orleans, the name of P. K. O'Connor was called instead of that of Mr. Williamson Smith.

On motion of Mr. McConnell the name of O'Connor was stricken from the roll and that of Mr. Smith substituted.

A motion to proceed to the choice of Speaker was rejected and the election deferred to twelve o'clock to-morrow.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of Messrs. James McConnell, B. T. Labrauche, D. S Cage, Emile Dirame and B. T. Labranche having been appointed.

The House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

Late from the Rio Grande.

Retreat of the Liberals from Before Matamoros—Severe Skirmishing—A Gunboat Fight—Gen. Magruder Surveyor General of Colony Lands.

[From Flake's Galveston Bulletin Nov 21.]

Mr. I. C. Levy has just returned from Matamoros, and has placed us under obligations for Matamoros papers up to the 16th inst. He informs us that the forces of the Liberals have become much scattered of late, as will also be seen from extracts below from the Ranchero. The streets of the city have all been fortified with earth works. Mr. L. informs us that two flat boats came down the river on the night of the 14th, and attacked the Imperial gunboat, which succeeded in sinking both flats. Many of the Liberals were killed, and drowned, and some of them captured.

Since writing the above we have the pleasure of a call from Louis Seeligson, Esq., also just from the Rio Grande. He formerly resided here, but has been, for the last ten or twelve years, a resident of Roma and Rio Grande City. Mr. Seeligson has returned with his family, and intends making this place his home permanently.

Mr S informs us that the Liberals at Carmargo and Mier, are pursuing the grab game. They examine the books of the merchants and make them pay over into the Liberal treasury all balances due to merchants or inhabitants of Matamoros. The consequence of this is that there has been a general stampede to Rio Grande City and Roma.

We clip the following from the Ranchero of the 14th and 16th.

The situation of affairs continues to improve. There is now, from all appearances, not the slightest apprehension of another attempt against this city. Despite reports and publications to the contrary from the other side of the river, the outlaws are scattering and to scatter.

Escobedo with his demoralized force, the largest force commanded by any of the factious leaders, is in full retreat; and it might not be a great stretch of presumption to suppose him as far up the river as Reynosa. This, however, is measurably conjecture, but based on the judgment of those best posted. One thing is certain, his command, which had only been kept together by the hope of plunder, is breaking up. Deserters are heard from in various directions. If, however, as some would have us believe, the falling back of the outlaws is only a ruse to cover a desperate attack, we have only to say they would be received far more warmly than on the occasion of their first visit.

There is little doubt that Canales is many miles from here, as he was last heard of on the San Fernan, fifteen miles distant, in full retreat. The scouts which went up the river yesterday, or the day before, found nothing ten miles out. They visited the various camps of the enemy, opposite Cortina's ranche, but found it evacuated. Therefore, within a circuit of many miles around the city no enemy has been seen or heard in the last two or three days.

From all we can learn, the only band of outlaws hovering near us, is that of Cortina, who, after a border warfare study of several years, has learned how to cross and recross the river in accordance with the dictates of personal safety.

The following order was posted on the streets yesterday morning. We publish it for the information of all concerned:

"Mexican Empire—Information.

"The public in general are informed that, by order of his Excellency, the Commanding General, Thomas Mejia, no passes to the other side of the river shall be allowed after the 15th inst. Therefore, foreigners who may have business to settle there, are permitted to do so up to the date above mentioned, after which time no person whatever shall be allowed to leave the city.

H Matamoros, Nov. 13, 1865.
Pedro J. De La Garza,
Political Prefect.

A detachment of cavalry from the battalion of Contra Guerillas, had a severe encounter with a force of the enemy, probably Cortina's band, at Las Rusias, about eight miles above the city, on yesterday morning, resulting in the loss of four gallant men of the detachment. One was killed, and his body brought in by his comrades. The others fell into the hands of the enemy, and were doubtless put to a cruel death. The detachment, while scouting, were surrounded by the enemy, greatly outnumbering them. They succeeded in cutting their way out, with the loss above stated.

By imperial decree, General Magruder is appointed Surveyor General of Colony Lands, and directed to recommend for appointment such assistant engineers and surveyors as may be needed.

His Majesty has appointed General Emilio Longberg, General Commander of the Department of Sonora. General Langberg has been near thirty years in the service of Mexico, and has risen through all the gradations of rank.

The Book of Ex-President Buchanan.

A few advance copies of the work to be published by the Messrs. Appleton, from the pen of ex-President Buchanan, are acknowledged by some of the Northern journals. His preface is below:

The following historical narrative of the events preceding the late rebellion was prepared soon after its outbreak, substantially in the present form. It may be asked, Why, then, was it not published at an earlier period? The answer is, that the publication was delayed to avoid the possible imputation, unjust as this would have been, that any portion of it was intended to embarrass Mr. Lincoln's administration in the vigorous prosecution of pending hostilities. The author deemed it far better to suffer temporary injustice than to expose himself to such a charge. He never doubted the successful event of the war, even during its most gloomy periods. Having drawn his first breath soon after the adoption of the Federal Constitution and Union which it established, and having been an eye-witness of the blessed effects of these—in securing liberty and prosperity at home, and in presenting an example to the oppressed of other lands—he felt an abiding conviction that the American people would never suffer the great charter of their rights to be destroyed. To the Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, he has ever been devoted, believing that the specific powers which it confers on the Federal Government, notwithstanding the experience of the late dreary years, are sufficient for almost every possible emergency, whether in peace or in war. He therefore claims the merit—if merit it be simply to do one's duty—that while in the exercise of Executive functions he never violated any of its provisions.

It may be observed that no extensive and formidable rebellion of an intelligent people against an established government has ever arisen without a long train of previous and subsidiary causes. A principal object of the author, therefore, is to present to the reader a historical sketch of the antecedents ending in the late rebellion. In performing this task, the eye naturally fixes itself, as the starting point, upon the existence of domestic slavery in the South, recognized and protected as this was by the Constitution of the United States. We shall not inquire whether its patriotic and enlightened framers acted with wise foresight in yielding their sanction to an institution which is in itself a great social evil, though they considered this was necessary to avoid the still greater calamity of dissolving the Convention without the formation of our Federal Union.

The narrative will prove that the original and conspiring causes of all our future troubles are to be found in the long, active, and persistent hostility of the Northern Abolitionists, both in and out of Congress, against Southern slavery, until the final triumph of their cause in the election of President Lincoln; and, on the other hand, the corresponding antagonism and violence with which the advocates of slavery resisted these efforts, and vindicated its preservation and extension up to the period of secession. So excited were the parties that they intended to furnish material to inflame the passions of the one against the other, they could not have more effectually succeeded than they did by their mutual criminations and recriminations.

The struggle continued without intermission for more than a quarter of a century, except within the brief interval between the passage of the compromise measures of 1850 and the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, during which the hostile feelings of the parties were greatly allayed, and hopes were entertained that the strife might finally subside. These peaceful prospects, it will appear, were soon blasted by the repeal of this compromise, and the struggle was then renewed with more bitterness than ever, until the final catastrophe. Many grievous errors were committed by both parties from the beginning, but the most fatal of them all was the secession of the Cotton States.

The authorities cited in the work will show that Mr. Buchanan never failed, upon all suitable occasions, to warn his countrymen of the approaching danger, and to advise them of the proper means to avert it. Both before and after he became President he was an earnest advocate of compromise between the parties to save the Union.

Congress disregarded his recommendations. Even after he had, in his messages, exposed the dangerous condition of public affairs, and when it had become morally certain that all his efforts to avoid the civil war would be frustrated by agencies far beyond his control, they persistently refused to pass any measures enabling him or his successor to execute the laws against armed resistance, or to defend the country against approaching rebellion.

The book concludes by a notice of the successful domestic and foreign policy of the Administration. In the portion of it concerning our relations with the Mexican Republic, a history of the origin and nature of the Monroe doctrine is appropriately included.

It has been the author's intention, in the following pages, to verify every statement of fact by a documentary or other authentic reference, and thus save the reader, as far as may be possible, from reliance on individual memory. From the use of private correspondence he has resolutely abstained.

Wheatland, September, 1865. J. B.

Funeral of Lord Palmerston—Empty Shows and Carriages—Royal Jealousies—Victoria and Eugenia.

London, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1865.—The remains of Lord Palmerston were buried yesterday in Westminster Abbey, and I went to the funeral as an outside spectator. There was a crowd along the streets, but by no means a dense one. No one was trampled to death at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, as at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Yesterday there was no danger. As a spectacle it was, as we always except in England a failure. But it was worse—a shabby sham, a hollow, heartless humbug. In New York there would have been a procession of thousands, a grand military escort, the streets hung with mourning, the roll of muffled drums, the tolling of a hundred bells. In Paris the spectacle would have been grand and impressive—here it was grand and impressive. After the hearse came a string of royal carriages, all empty. Of the fifty carriages that followed them, forty at least were an empty show. They might as well have had no people in them. When I spoke of it to an Englishman, he flared up, and said, "Royalty cannot follow a subject, you know." But that didn't account for all the rest of the empty coaches. Besides, what is to hinder royalty from following an old and faithful servant to the tomb?

Who has such rules for royalty? In Paris, when the Empress stood, a few days ago, at the bedside of a poor fellow dying of the cholera, the death damps on his brow, down his cheeks his eyes, he took her for a Sister of Charity, and in answer to her question, said: "Yes, my sister." "My good friend," said the sister, who stood before the Empress, "it is not a sister who is speaking to you, it is the Empress." "Let her all the sister," said she, "it is the most beautiful name he could give me." It is a name France will never forget.

The Queen of England was represented at the funeral by Viscount Bury and the Grand Chamberlain. If you ask why not by the Prince of Wales, I cannot tell you; but if you were here and saw a great many people they would tell you it was the jealousy of the Queen. It is the popular and more than popular belief that this jealousy has not diminished, and that it is carried quite beyond the bounds of reason and moderation.

Though the Prince of Wales did not appear in the funeral procession, he went to the Abbey to make some amends for having given a ball at Kelso on the night following the death of the Premier. He did not see why Lord Palmerston's dying should stop his dancing; but some people were of a different opinion, and we have a Queen's party, and a Princess's party, who would be glad to be a Prince Regent's party, the first are made the most of.

Palmerston lies with Pitt and Fox in Westminster Abbey. The Queen willed it. Once they used to bury poets and men of letters there—Dryden, Johnson, Pope, Addison—you have seen their monuments in the Poet's Corner; but there is no room now but for warriors and statesmen. Thackeray lies in Kensall Green, where they have just laid the body of the gentle Vincent Wallace, the Irish composer and musician. I remember the last time I spoke to him as it were yesterday. We were walking about the saloons, and idly looking into the curiosity glass cases, of Barnum's Museum. Byron was denied a place in the Poet's Corner, but how would it—how will it be with Tennyson?—There will be no place for Dickens, nor Bulwer Lytton, nor Disraeli, unless he comes to be Prime Minister, which is a long way from impossible.

HYDROPHOBIA.

REMARKABLE CURE BY APPLYING THE "MAD STONE."

[From the Utica (Ind.) Ledger.]

Last week we gave notice of a Mr. Barnett (whom by mistake we called Barrett) being bitten by a supposed mad dog, and of his going to Terre Haute to apply the mad stone. From Mr Henry Schlosser we have the particulars of the result. When Mr. Barnett was bitten, he hardly thought the dog mad, but Mr. Schlosser, on whose farm Barnett was a tenant, advised him to be prudent, and lose no time in trying the mad stone. Barnett was bitten on Sunday, and on Tuesday started for Terre Haute. On his arrival, the arm and hand were swelled almost to bursting, and the wound was very painful, all four of the dog's tusks having penetrated his wrist. Immediately upon his arrival, he repaired to the house of Mrs. Taylor, where the mad stone was applied. The stone adhered to the wound with wonderful tenacity, remaining for twenty-four hours. It was then applied again on another part of the arm, where it adhered several hours. A third time it was applied on another part of the arm, but would not adhere, and Mrs. Taylor informed her patient that he was cured, the fact of the stone refusing to adhere being evidence that the poison was extracted. During the operation a green fluid was absorbed by the stone, and trickled in drops from the wound, and the patient could feel the pain leaving his arm. When the stone became charged with this poisonous matter, it was soaked in warm water for a time, when it would again adhere with its original tenacity, and continued to do so until the greenish matter ceased to appear, when it dropped off.

Mrs. Taylor pronounced the case of Mr. Barnett as bad, or the worst one she had ever seen, but very confidently assured Mr. B that, after the operation of the stone, he need have no further fears of the hydrophobia.

We have heard often of this mad stone, and being incredulous, took the pains to make some enquiries concerning it. The stone has been in the possession of the Taylor family for a great many years, and has been tried a great many times on persons bitten by mad animals. It has never failed to cure in a single instance, we are told. Twenty years ago Lewis Tome, of this place, and who is now living to attest the statement, was bitten by a mad dog, and was cured by the application of this wonderful stone. We did not learn where this wonderful curative was originally obtained. It is porous, and in appearance much resembles a piece of lava, is common use among painters. Mr. Tome, recollecting its good effect on himself, joined Mr. Schlosser in advising Barnett to try it, and he comes back relieved of his intense pain, and feeling that his life was saved by the mad stone. Mrs. Taylor's charges were very reasonable, being $15 for the operation and boarding, the patient during the time occupied in curing him.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 23, 1865.

We have but little variation to report in the general market, and no improvement in our leading staple, which, in fact, has ruled rather more in favor of the buyer. The supplies on hand the sales should average 3,000 to 4,000 bales a day, whereas for the past five days they have averaged only 1,650. The cause of this can be readily inferred from a comparison of our own, and the New York and Liverpool markets which show no margin for shipment. It is said that orders for Northern spinners, which were to have been executed here have been filled at New York, on better terms, and that this is the fact also with [illegible] some Liverpool orders. At the same time [illegible] here show no disposition to give way, and seem confident of a favorable reaction. It is manifest from the commercial articles on the Northern papers that cotton goods are sufficient and planters, or the dealers and [illegible] at the North are gradually relieved with regard to the prospective supply, but while the prevailing diversity of opinion exists, and besides there are not compelled to sell, we can hardly expect much increase on the supply of exchange predicated on an active Cotton market.

Gold opened unusually quiet, with very little enquiry, but nominally without any quotable change. Later in the day sales were made as low as 146 1/4, and at the close the market was quoted heavy, at 146 3/4. The sales include $15,000 at 146 1/4; in lots of 3000, 10,000, and 15,000 at 146 1/2; $25,000 at 146 3/4; $2000, $5000, and $15,000 at 146 1/2; $5000 and 6000 at 147; and 30,000 at 146 1/2 and 146 3/4, mostly at 146 1/2. The sales of Silver included 1000 Mexican dollars, at 140; $1500 in four or five lots at the same; and $7000 at 140 1/2. American half dollars are bought by dealers at 144 or 145, and sold at 146 or 146 1/2.

Foreign Exchange continued quiet, at about previous rates. The advices on the New York telegrams of 109 1/2 at the gold quotation for Sterling, it was generally supposed should have been 108 1/2, as the previous despatches quoted 108 3/4, and there has been no change in Gold to account for such an advance in Sterling. Under these circumstances previous rates were barely maintained, the sales of Sterling including £10 000 good private bills, to a bank, at 156 to 157; £5000 at 157 1/2, and £3000 (3000, 3000 and 3000) at 157 1/2. Some commercial Francs were sold at 3.50 1/4, but there were few buyers at those figures. We continue to quote Sterling at 154 to 156 for bill of lading bills and 156 to 158 for clear, and Francs at 3 57 1/2 to 3.62 1/2 for commercial. The Banks ask the usual advance over private bills—say 159 1/2 to 160 for Sterling and 3 55 for France.

We have no improvement to notice in Domestic Exchange, which, on the contrary, was still easier. The Banks and dealers generally checked on New York at 1/4 per cent. premium, but some checks for round sums were passed at 3/16 premium down to par. Out-doors, the sales included $100,000 New York sight, partly at par and partly at 1/8 to 1/4 per cent. discount, $20,000 at 1/4 discount, and $10,000 at 1 1/4, and $25 000 fifteen days' sight at 5/8 discount, and a further amount at 1. Certificate drafts on the U. S Treasury for $50,000 were passed at 1/2 per cent discount.

A fair amount of business was done in Stocks, and, although the market is less excited than during the early part of the week, yet higher prices have been realized for some on the list, the sales including 15 shares Union Bank at $40, and 55 at $41; 45 Citizens' Bank at $105,—resold at $107 50; 10 Southern Bank at $100, for which $102 50 was subsequently refused; 155 Mechanics and Traders' Bank, (25, 30 and 100,) at rates not reported; and 10 shares Canal Bank at $60, which is an extreme outside rate, as a round lot was offered at $58. Other holders, however, ask $60. There were some transfers in other institutions, which we understand were not sales. Nothing transpired in City Bonds, excepting a small sale of Railroad, with the May coupon, at 72 1/2. They are quoted according to the coupon, at 72 1/4, and the Consolidated at 82 1/2 to 84. There were several sales of Insurance Scrip, the particulars of which were not reported, but which included a round amount of Sun at 39c per dollar.

The sales of uncurrent Bank notes included $5000 Bank of New Orleans at 76c per dollar, and a similar amount at about the same; $3000 Bank of Louisiana at 50 1/2c and $1000 at 51; and a round amount of Louisiana State Bank at an outside rate. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 45 to 51 per dollar; Merchants' Bank at at 60 to 65; Louisiana State Bank at 65 to 71c; Bank of New Orleans at 76 to 76c; Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82 1/2, and Union Bank at 80 to 85. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the trifling sums offered at their counters.—Some of them pay 60c for Louisiana State, 37 for Bank of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at 1/2 to 3/4 and 1 per cent. discount, but are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Thursday Evening, November 23, 1865.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with apparently less inquiry than yesterday, several buyers having withdrawn and others offering prices below the views of factors; but the sales have nevertheless been to a fair extent, comprising 2150 bales, taken by ten brokers, at irregular prices, generally more in favor of buyers, but in some cases at about previous rates. The most of the stock on sale is still held for the present, holders anticipating a favorable reaction, but there are from day to day accessions to the supply offering at the ruling rates, about equal to the current demand, which holders are compelled to meet at the limits of the purchasers' orders. Hence the weakness to-day was generally at rather easier rates and we modify our quotations as follows: Ordinary 42 a 44, Good Ord'y 47 a 48, Low Middling 49 a 50, Middling 52 a 53, Strict Middling 54 a 55. It was currently reported that later telegrams of an unfavorable tenor had been received from New York, but they were not generally credited, and had apparently little or no influence.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 34 hhds Sugar and 130 bbls Molasses, all new crop. There is but little of either in first hands on sale. The demand is very limited, however. Prices have not further declined and the market is very dull and depressed even at the reduction. The sales to-day are confined to 30 hhds new Sugar, at from 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c ₩ lb, and 80 bbls new Molasses, in two lots, at 95c ₩ gallon for common to fair and $1 08 for prime. There have been some retail sales of white Cuba Sugar at 19 a 20c ₩ lb.

Western Produce and Provisions.—There was more demand for Flour to-day but the arrivals of Western Produce appeared to be less in request. The supply of Flour is ample, but that of Grain and Feed is light, but fair. Pork, Bacon and Lard are in light supply but are very dull and drooping, owing to expected early and more liberal receipts of the new packing. Bagging Stuffs are scarce and in request at advancing prices. Full details of the condition of our market and of sales of the various articles that have transpired to-day will be found in the following remarks:

Flour.—There appeared to be a decidedly better feeling in the market for this article to-day, and the sales reached 2900 bbls, of which 800 in lots, particulars not transpired, 150 common at $7 75, 50, 100 and 300 superfine at $9 25; 400 do at $9 50, 500 very choice superfine taken on speculation at $9 62 1/2; 100 and 100 extra at $10, 100 1/2 extra at $11, 100 fair extra at $11 50, 100 good extra at $12, 100 and 150 choice do at $13 ₩ bbl.

Corn.—The stock is small—there was little or none offering on the landing and the sales are consequently confined to 400 sacks white, in two lots, at $1 25 ₩ bushel.

Oats—Prices were firmer and fuller to-day and 1200 sacks sold in lots at 55c ₩ bushel.

Bran—We did not learn of a sale to-day. The ruling market price yesterday was $1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hay—The stock is small. There is not much demand however, and only small sales are being made at $29 ₩ ton for prime Western.

Pork—Owing to the advent of the new packing, the old is very slow and difficult of sale, and only a few bbls of full weight Mess were disposed of by dealers at $36 50 ₩ bbl. Some new over weight Mess brought $37 ₩ bbl at retail.

Bacon—The market is extremely dull, we have not heard of any sales, and prices are merely nominal. We report them for reference only. Shoulders 18 1/2 a 19, ribbed Sides 20c, clear Ribbed 22c, clear sides 23c, plain Hams 23 a 27c, and sugar cured 35 a 40 ₩ lb. Shoulders and Sides are in moderate supply but Hams are very scarce.

Lard—What little is on hand is very difficult of sale and can only be disposed of in a retail way, the new packing and better supplies being expected. A few tierces prime have sold at retail at 34c ₩ lb. Round lots are quoted at 30c ₩ lb, although there have been no sales by the regular trade. A lot of 10 tcs was put up and disposed of, by auction, at 24 1/2c ₩ lb, but this is not considered a criterion of the market.

Whisky—Rectified is selling in small lots to dealers at $2 35 a $2 40 ₩ gallon, according to proof and brand.

Butter and Cheese—Choice Northern Butter is very scarce and in demand, while inferior is plenty and dull. There is a fair stock of Western Butter on hand. Northern Butter commands 45 a 54c; Western 35 a 45c. Cheese is in light supply and in good demand at 22 a 23c for Western and 23 a 25c for Northern. English Dairy commands 30 a 35c ₩ lb.

Salt—There are two cargoes Liverpool, comprising about 1500 sacks in the market on sale. The last cargo was sold at about $2 70 ₩ sack. There is a good demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at $3 10 a $3 25 ₩ sack for coarse and $3 35 a $3 50 for fine.

Bale Rope—The stock is small and the demand is good. Some 200 coils sold on the landing yesterday at 15c and 50 coils to-day at the same price. Dealers are supplying the demand at 15 1/2 ₩ lb.

India Bagging—The stock is very light. A lot of 48 bales sold yesterday at 30c ₩ yard, an advance of 1c. Dealers are now realizing 31c in rolls and 33 in bales.

Gunny Bags—A lot of 1000 second hand bags sold at 28c a piece.

Coffee—The market is very dull, and the low grades, are coming to few the [illegible] unsaleable. Fair is retailing at 30 1/2 a 31c, and prime 31 1/2 ₩ lb.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 a $3 50; Onions at $5 50 a $6; Apples at $3 50 a $5 ₩ bbl; Eggs at 40c ₩ dozen; Chickens at $7 ₩ dozen; Geese at [illegible], and Turkeys at $27 ₩ dozen.

Freights—The rates are 1 9/16d a 1 5/8d ₩ lb for Cotton by steamer for New York, 1c ₩ lb for Cotton and 75c ₩ bbl for Flour, by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, 9/16d a 11/16d for Cotton for Liverpool and 1 3/4c for Havre. The rate by steam for Liverpool is 9/16d a 3/4d ₩ lb for Cotton.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1865.

CLEARED THURSDAY.

U S Transport Belvidere, Stanton, from Galveston in U S Quartermaster in ballast—sth district
Steamship Gambia (British), Graham, for Liverpool via Havana and Queenstown—Wm Hooker & co
Steamship Mariposa, Howes, for New York—J H Swasey
Steamer Louisa, Austin, for Mobile—O Berry
Ship Zephyr, West, for Liverpool—Lionel & Bailey
Bark Adelaide Cushing, Dupuy, for Galveston in ballast—C W Hyman & co
Spanish bark Rosario, Vega, for Malaga—Avendano Bros
Spanish brig [illegible], for Barcelona—[illegible]
Spanish brig [illegible], Parera, for Barcelona—[illegible]
Sloop [illegible], Thompson, for Galves Pass—[illegible]

ARRIVED THURSDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisegang, from New York 12th inst—to district 19
Steamship Palmyra, Moodie, from Galveston 20th, to Cyrus Simmons & co—1st district
Steamship C Whiting, Merryman, from New York for Galveston, (put in in distress)—1st district
Bark Happy, (French) Etcheberry, from Bordeaux 4th Sept to master—2d district
Brig Mary M [illegible], Thompson, from Havana 8th to master—Point
Schr J H [illegible], Merritt, from Havana Santiago, to master—3d district
Schr [illegible], from Matamoros to master—3d district
Schr Don Simon ?, Hale, from Indianola, to master—3d district
Schr The Aldeon (British) Kitch, from Matamoros, to master—3d district

—STEAMBOATS—

Alone, Sam'ers, from St Louis
Louisa, Austin, from Mobile—Lake
M S Mephan, Wood, from St Louis
[illegible], Groothouse, from Bayou Sara
[illegible], Louis'lee, from Washington
[illegible], Romero, from Bayou Sara
[illegible] from St Louis
W Arthur, Carcon, St Louis
Belle Isle, Batar, from Shreveport
[illegible], McGrath, from Mobile via the River
Mollie Stephens, Boyd, from Fort Jackson
Irene, Hinckley, from Washington
[illegible] Bowen, Grant, from Grand Prairie
E D Hinde, Fenney, from St Martinsville
[illegible] & Ormsby, from Cincinnati
[illegible] Garcell, Ogden, from St Louis

TOWBOAT ENTRIES.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Gambia—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Matanzas—Assorted merchandise

BORDEAUX—Per bark Happy—Wines, brandies, &c

MOBILE—Per steamer Louisa—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Reindeer—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

FOR OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Portwardens' Sale.

25 Barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, slightly damaged.

By E. BOGER & Co.
O Dejan, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 24th inst., will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at sales rooms, 45 and 47 Old Levee street, by order and under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port: 25 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, slightly damaged on board the steamer [illegible] on her voyage from New York to this port.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Dry Goods, Store Fixtures and Leases, &c., &c.

Succession of RUBEN GOLDSTEIN.

BY E. H. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, November 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, situated on Rampart street, No. 117, between Poydras and Perdido streets, First District, by virtue of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date of the [illegible] November, 1865. A LARGE LOT OF DRY GOODS, TRUNKS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Portwardens' Sale—Damaged Corsets.

BY E. BOGER & CO,
O. Dejan, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 25th inst., will be sold at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms No. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, by order and under the inspection of Portwardens for account of whom it may concern:

ONE CASE 16 doz. CORSETS,

Slightly damaged on board steamer Golding Star, on her voyage from New York to this port.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Friday Evening, Nov. 24, 1865.
BENEFIT OF E. EDDY,
And Positively Last Night but One.
Shakspeare's
RICHARD III.

E. Eddy as Gloster; [illegible] A M Davenport, R. S. Wilson; A E Waite, Amy Stone, Lizzie Maddern, in the cast.

Miss MENSINETTA IRVING in her pleasing personation of LAURA in A HANDSOME HUSBAND.
To-morrow—SCHILLER'S ROBBERS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

THIS EVENING,

And Every Night until further notice, will be presented the new and original Grand Spectacle of Irish Romance, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, entitled

ARRAH NA-POGUE,
Or, the Wicklow Wedding.

Shaun, the Post—Mr. W. R. Floyd
The O'Grady—Mr. S. Meminey
Mr Michael Feeny—Mr. Lewis Baker
Winterbottom—Mr. W. [illegible]
Arrah Meelish—Mrs. [illegible]
Katy Walsh, (with a Song)—Mrs. W. H. Leighton

Other characters by the company.
Entirely New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

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]

BALL COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

TICKETS $5—for sale by all the Managers, at the Secretary's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, and at [illegible] 36 Camp street. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be made as above.

Invitation Committee will meet Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays until Ball, and on Monday previous to Ball.

Sealed proposals for the Supper, Bar, Bar and Costume Rooms will be received by H. G. Stetson, 34 Camp street, until Monday, Nov. 27.

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

Ball 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 of occupation apply to
H. G. STETSON, No. 34 Camp street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Paul Queyrouse.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of Paul Queyrouse, 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, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of William H Pote.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas [illegible] 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, Deputy Clerk.

FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ROBERT PITKIN,
Nos. 13 and 15 Camp Street,
OPPOSITE LADIES' ENTRANCE TO CITY HALL
New Orleans.

A Large and Fashionable Stock of Ready-made
CLOTHING,
LATEST STYLE,
YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Undershirts, Suspenders, Drawers, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs &c., Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, and Umbrellas.

Clothing Made to Order
At the shortest notice and in the BEST STYLE.

For Rent.

Possession Given Immediately.

THAT SPLENDID TRACT OF Land or Plantation, situated on the Fort Valley Meadow, having four arpents front, by a depth of about 40 arpents, fit for gardening or other cultivation, and including the [illegible] plantation of Price & Berthier.

For further information and terms, apply to FRITZ SUFFENBAUER, at the restaurant, Common street, between St. Charles and Camp streets.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22d, 1865.

THE annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, on the Second MONDAY of December next, (the 11th) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Ass't Cashier.

NOTICE.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE said Association are notified that a meeting will take place SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at the Hall of the Perfect Union, Rampart street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, at 11 o'clock. The meeting is called for the purpose of initiating all persons [illegible].
By order of
CHARLES F. FAGOT, President.
OSCAR MOREAU, Secretary.

1000 bbls fine Super and Extra FLOUR.
20 casks Smoked SHOULDERS.
100 tierces Prime LARD.
Just received and for sale by
J. E. VILLAVASO & CO.
No. 68 Magazine street, between Natchez and Poydras.

Landing ex ship Porcelonat, from Bordeaux.

50 CASES SARDINES in OIL. [illegible]
Cases Good Ordinary Bordeaux CLARET
[illegible] WHITE WINE
[illegible] WHITE WINE A. Expert
[illegible] WHITE WINE VINEGAR
[illegible] PRUNES, in boxes and glass jars
[illegible] ROSENWASSER & Ferrand.
For sale by HENRY VALETON & CO.,
No. 2 and 31 Bienville street.

Sundries! Sundries!!

100 BARRELS Mess PORK,
10 casks Bacon SHOULDERS,
[illegible] CLEAR SIDES,
[illegible] Rectified WHISKY
[illegible] Old Bourbon WHISKY,
[illegible] TOBACCO assorted brands,
[illegible] CIDER VINEGAR,
COAL OIL,
COFFEE, SUGAR, RICE, SOAP, SALT &c.
J. A. VANHORN,
Nos. 68, 69, 70 & 72 Magazine, and 3, 4 & 10 Poydras 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 (30,000) fifty thousand Cypress cross ties, eight feet long, hewn smooth on two parallel sides to show six (6) inches heart face, and not less than seven (7) inches nor more than nine (9) inches thick, square at both ends, and piled across the road beds at convenient points. [illegible]
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Superintendent and Chief Engineer.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, on Esplanade street, from Bourbon to Dauphine, on Wednesday evening last, a LADY'S PORTEMONNAIE, containing a gold and garnet Ring, (broken) a key, and some small change. A reward of ten dollars will be given to the person who will return it to the office of the Bee.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. VILLARRUBIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
IMPORTER OF
CUBA PRODUCE.
Office, No. 9 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Peters.

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

No. 126 Common street,

in connection with the house of J. H. 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. H. ASHBRIDGE.
New Orleans, November 20, 1865.

S L Mann. H. F. Hall.

S. L. MANN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Hides, Furs, Tallow, Wool, Beeswax, Tanners' Oil, Japonica, Sumac, etc.,
Nos. 82 and 85 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Grima & Stark, Notaries Public,
No. 5 Carondelet street, second floor.
FELIX GRIMA, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
T. O. STARK, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Accountant.

EDWARD PILSBURY,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
NO. 12....CARONDELET STREET....NO. 12
Between Canal and Common streets.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STS.
(Over Canal Bank.)

JACOB OTT, CARPENTER.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED.
Orders left at 33 Treme Circle, or at L. DUSAND corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Wm. Edwards. Edward J. Gay.
WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 15 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, NO. 15
New Orleans.

Wood.........Wood.........Wood.
175 CORDS DRY ASH and mixed;
50 Cords Dry CYPRESS WOOD;
Now landed and for sale on the Levee, in front of the Mint, or at the office of B. J. White & Co., New Basin.

AGENCY OF THE MANHATTAN
OIL COMPANY.
96.........Camp Street.........96
Winter Natural SPERM OIL,
Bleached
Neatsfoot
No. 1
Manhattan Machinery OIL,
Ex. Rubber
No. 1
Signal
Car
No. 2 Car
Winter Bleached WHALE OIL.
We invite the attention of consumers and dealers to the above list of Lubricating and Burning Oils.
A FULL SUPPLY ON HAND.
POUTHOFF & KNIGHT,
Dealers in Paints Oils, etc.

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, [illegible]
A. ELIE,
68 Royal street.

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.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed in this City, a copartnership, under the style and firm of POWELL & FOXHALL, for the purpose of transacting a Real Estate Brokerage and Land Agency business.
Office, No. 5 Carondelet street.
A. J. POWELL,
VICTOR J. FOXHALL.
New Orleans, Nov. 18th, 1865.

Sure Cure for Hernia, Etc.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND FEMALE SUPPORTER.
For sale by TIM DOHERTY,
No. 26 Camp street, upstairs.

Cloth, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.

LATEST STYLE.

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

CLOTH, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.,
of the latest Parisian style.
—ALSO—
An extensive selection of AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the City and Country trade. At the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets.
F. JACOB.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 89 MAGAZINE STREET, near the corner of Lafayette.
R. S. FALLS.

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. 1801, dated 30th November, 1852, signed by William Aiken, President, for two shares of said stock, in favor of Adam Giffen, the same having been lost, mislaid or stolen.
ADAM GIFFEN.
New Orleans, November 13, 1865.

FOR SALE.

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

NOTICE.

THE French bark SAINTE GENEVIEVE, Pinard, master, from Havre, is now discharging opposite Hospital street. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, and all goods not permitted within three days will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners.
PIAGGIO BROS.,
64 and 66 Old Levee.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Consignees of the French bark SAINTE GENEVIEVE will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
PIAGGIO BROS.,
64 and 66 Old Levee.

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 hemp canvas, 40 inches wide, saturated and covered on both sides with elastic water composition. It combines [illegible] in order to run water.

As a non-conductor, its coolness renders it invaluable in hot climates.

It can be easily laid by any good workman.

Samples and testimonials and all information at the Company's sole agent.
F. HUMPHREYS,
68 Royal street, New Orleans.

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.

Notice.

A FINE assortment of imported GERMAN TOYS, for sale at Crescent Auction Mart, 100 Gravier street, and 17 Union street. [illegible]

Removal.

L. E. FORTIER has removed his office from No. 68 Old Levee street to No. 56 Bienville street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Forties & Fonchon will please call at his office, 56 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

For Sale.

AN ESTABLISHMENT having a good custom and trade, consisting of a COFFEE HOUSE, RESTAURANT and OYSTER SALOON, in one of the best streets in the city. Apply to the grocery store corner Bienville and Chartres streets.

Private Diseases.

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist from Paris, informs the Public that he has returned from France and can be consulted, daily, at his Drug Store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets, where he attends to the treatment of private diseases [illegible]

Dr. Ricord's Opiat and Injection.

THE above Preparations are the only ones used by Dr. Ricord for the rapid cure of [illegible].
For sale by E. GAUDOZ,
Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Succession of J. Gigaud.

THE Creditors of this succession are invited to present their claims at the office of A. DUCROS, Attorney at Law, [illegible].

The City Bank of New Orleans

HAS removed its Banking office to No. 15 Commercial Place.
W. S. MOUNT, Manager.
New Orleans, October 28, 1865.

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 3 P. M. and from Saturdays 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Bank of America,

New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, in conformity with article Eighth, section 1st, that the election of Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1865, at the Banking House, corner of Camp and Common streets, 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 on the 1st inst., it was resolved that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Company be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the 4th of December next, at 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Board.
LOUIS GASQUET, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs the holders of the promissory NOTE, drawn by [illegible] to the order of [illegible] per $381 20 cents, [illegible].

New York Mail Steamship Co's

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
FOR NEW YORK—DIRECT.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons, Nelson, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2000 tons, Winsamy, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons, Berry, Commander.
NORTH STAR, 2000 tons, Jones, Commander.
NORTHERN LIGHT, 2000 tons, Weir, Commander.
[illegible] STAR, 2000 tons, Bell, Commander.
THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMSHIPS
UNITED STATES, 1200 tons, Share, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons, Howes, Commander.
[illegible], 1200 tons, Forbes, Commander.
One of the above steamships will leave on Saturday.

EVENING STAR, 2015 tons,
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S wharf, foot of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, November 25th, at 7 P. M., precisely.

The Line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any business. They are in every respect fitted for the ocean service and the route upon which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any vessels or steamers in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st Cabin, $60; 2d do., $40. Passage in screw ships, 1st Cabin, $50.

Freight will be received at the Company's wharf upon their piers at all times during business hours, and the Company's regular freight will always be made at as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply to
J. H. COONEY, Agent,
39 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:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	1,100 H. P.
IMPERATRICE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

EUROPE, A. Duchesne, Friday, Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $4 for first, and $3 for second class.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
7 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. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to
ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, 108 Gravier street.

For Bayou Lafourche and the Coast.

Regular Semi-Weekly Packet, for Donaldsonville and all Intermediate Landings,

STEAMER RUBY, A. Bosse, master, Wm Cleigh 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 on the coast.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
ROMAN & OLIVIER,
No 27 Front street.
H. F. REQUIER, Advertising Agent.

New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.

THE fine and fast steamer NEW ERA, M N Wood, master, S. Starck, clerk, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY and every TUESDAY evening, at 5 o'clock; returning, leaves Donaldsonville every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
J. D. HEROMAN & CO.,
No. 17 Front street, or
COMAUX & ERLE,
No. 19 Canal street.
VIRGINIUS C. DENTZEL, Advertising Agent.

REGULAR LOWER COAST PACKET—TWICE A WEEK.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FOR GRAND PRAIRIE, FORTS Jackson and St. Philip. The passenger packet CHARLEY BOWEN, Alexander Grant, master, J. W. [illegible] clerk, will leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, returning THURSDAY and MONDAY.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JAMES M. URQUHART, No. 35 Front Levee, bet. Customhouse and Bienville sts.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

To Leave FRIDAY 24th inst on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad Train.

FOR MOBILE—The elegant steamer MANHATTAN, J T Wilson, Commander, will leave as above.
For passage, apply to
J. C. HARRIS,
Corner of Camp and Common streets.
N. B.—No freight received after 3½ P. M.

For Havre.

THE fine French Ship PERSISTANT, Guillevin, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail with dispatch. For the balance of freight or passage, having elegant and superior accommodations, apply to Capt. on board, or to
C. GAVARDOT & CO.,
114 St. Peter street.

For Havana.

THE English clipper schooner MORRIS P. A. F. [illegible], master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port. For the balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain on board at the [illegible].

Cuba Produce.

HAVANA CIGARS, choice brands.
HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO for Wrappers and Fillers.
ECIGARETTES of La HONRADEZ.
PICADURA.
A large Stock constantly on hand and for sale by
GORNIO & BROTHERS.
77 Gravier street.

A. CARRIERE,
55 Bienville street.

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

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 [illegible], New Orleans.

HAVANA SUGAR!

783 BOXES White, Yellow and Brown, landing and in store. For sale by
J. TRUIBOBOS,
No. 18 and 20 Customhouse street, between Chartres and New Levee streets.

Great Northern, Eastern and Western Express Forwarders.

CAPITAL......Three Million Dollars.

OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS No. 21 CARONDELET STREET, CORNER OF COMMON.

THIS old and reliable Company are now running daily express to all parts of the United States and Canada.

They have opened offices at Galveston, Houston, Brownsville, San Antonio and other points in Texas.

Connect at New York with Wells, Fargo & Co's California Express, and with the Great European Express Company for all parts of Europe.

Money, valuable packages, parcels and freight of all descriptions received and forwarded in the quickest possible time.

Freight taken at a very low rate.

For further particulars apply to or at the Company's office Twenty-one Carondelet street.

A. J. BLAKE, Supt. A. LOCKWOOD, Agent.

Express Notice.

A. J. BALDWIN, of the SOUTH LOUISIANA EXPRESS, would respectfully notify his friends and the public generally that he has effected arrangements with the COMMERCIAL EXPRESS COMPANY and is now prepared to receive and forward LETTERS, MONEY, VALUABLE PACKAGES and MERCHANDISE to the following places in Louisiana:

Baton Rouge City,	Lafayette,
Plaquemine,	Grand Coteau,
Centerville,	Opelousas,
Franklin,	Washington,
Jeanerette,	New Iberia,
	St. Martinsville.

For rates, &c., inquire at office of
COMMERCIAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 180 and 182 Common street.

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 Surgery [illegible]. Office—No. [illegible] Carondelet street, corner Canal. [illegible] from 11 o'clock, until 3 o'clock.

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 Goods, Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.

Leaving forwarded, [illegible] in Government care.

Orders for Goods to be returned by Express carried free, if enclosed in Government envelopes.

For further particulars, apply at the office.
A. E. SMALL, Superintendent.
G. A. RYDER, Agent.

Baronne Street Dispensary,

Corner of Baronne and Gired Streets.

THIS establishment is now opened for the treatment of Medical and Surgical Cases, under the direct charge of Drs. Richardson and Gaudet [illegible] of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

The Pharmaceutical Department is under the charge of Mr. J. A. La Maestra, formerly of the Charity Hospital.

Consultation from 10 A. M. to 12 M. by Dr. Gaudet, and from 12 M. to 2 P. M. by Dr. Richardson. Advice given gratuitously to the poor.

BOUQUETS............BOUQUETS
Mrs. THIERRY,
Corner Bayou Road and Dauphine Street,
BEGS leave to inform her customers and the public that she keeps on hand Bridal and other Bouquets, [illegible] Country orders attended to [illegible].