THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,649.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 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 uniform

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	38	50	80	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	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	750	1200

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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 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.*

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

THE CONCERT OF M'LLE ELIE LAST NIGHT—The vocal and instrumental concert at the Opera House last night, given by M'lle Marguerite Elie, gathered the most brilliant assemblage which those walls have held since the palmy days when they witnessed the magnificent representations of the grand opera. As a first public reception to the accomplished debutante since her return from Paris, it was a consummate testimonial of welcome and appreciation. We do not purpose her to review the execution of the musical programme; on our French side this is done with some minuteness and elaboration.

We will merely observe that M'lle Elie's style shows in an eminent degree cultivation, facility, accuracy, and, above all, exquisite delicacy. Nor does she lack vigor, but this she has too fine a taste to display in bold and garish specimens of musical gymnastics and pyrotechnics. Mr. Oliveira was welcomed as an old and steadfast favorite, and well deserved the enthusiastic plaudits that followed his brilliant instrumentation with the violin. If anything, he surpassed himself.

M'lle Elie is to give another concert on the 27th at Odd Fellows' Hall, assisted as before by Mr. Oliveira, Mr. Greuling, M'lle Lafargue, together with Herra Meyer on the violoncello.

ALMANAC FOR 1866.—Mr. Francis Bouvain requests us to say that to-morrow is the last day when advertisements to be inserted in his Almanac, for 1866, will be received at his office, No. 62 Bourbon street.

GOLD PENS.—Mr. Francis Bouvain, No. 62 Bourbon street, has made a reduction of ten per cent on the prices of Foley's celebrated gold pens, of which he has an immense stock. See his advertisement.

NATURE'S FURNITURE.—Of the mouth, is far more preferable to any that art can supply. Therefore, keep your teeth clean, and in good repair with that toilet gem, Fragrant Sozodont. Brush them daily with this delicious vegetable preparation, and they will not be likely to crumble or decay.

HOLIDAY TOYS.—Toys of all countries and of all kinds, at 50 per cent. below market prices, are advertised for the Holidays at 142 Chartres street. This is a rare chance to add 100 per cent to the happiness of childhood, and save 50 per cent. in so doing.

Freedmen Labor and Other Labor.

Our contemporaries are slow to comment on the freedmen labor regulations of the recent circular issued by Gen. Baird. By silence, not less than by expression, they show that the prospect in regard to the labor question appears to them confused, clouded and uncertain. And this is in spite of, and some would say by reason of, the regulations just laid down by the Freedmen's Bureau. One journal is briefly congratulatory upon the single circumstance that there is "no clash between the newly promulgated labor rules of the Government and the bills recently adopted by our State Legislature on the same subject." Another, while not asserting that there is a clash between the State legislation and the circular of Gen. Baird, complains that the latter establishes additional conditions of contract which will prove onerous and in some cases impracticable. The gist of its objections is comprised in these words:

We regret, therefore, to find that the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Louisiana has, in Circular No. 29, issued ostensibly for the purpose of establishing "rules for the interpretation of contracts between employers and freedmen"—put forth an edict which, without adding in any respect to the protection given to the freedmen by the recently enacted laws, imposes upon the employer such onerous conditions that it will be in many cases utterly impossible to comply with them.

It should be remembered that the State laws left labor contracts open to supplementary conditions. After establishing general provision concerning engagements for labor, they remitted a variety of details to be agreed on at discretion by the contracting parties. In the absence of such a circular as just issued, the freedmen could have insisted on terms even more exacting than those prescribed in the circular, and reports from the country concurred in representing the prevalence among them of a disposition to demand wages and accommodations for the coming year that would prove impracticable. Thus, while freedmen are recognized as voluntary agents in entering into contracts—an involuntary contract or is a legal impossibility—it is impossible, under any general laws on labor, to get rid of the possibility of inconvenience and hardship in effecting engagements with them. And while the Freedmen's Bureau shall exist it must be expected to exercise the supervision of a tutor over freedmen's contracts. If it did not perform this function under general rules, such as just promulgated, it would do so through the interference of its parochial agents.

This view of the matter brings us back to a remark we have previously made, that, as regards practical results in the employment of freedmen laborers, everything will depend upon the administration of those charged by the National authority with the guardianship of the freedmen's rights and interests. If such administrators are wise, just, well informed as to the [illegible] interests of freedmen and the actual necessities of planters, and, freed from the bias of [illegible] bigotry, are inspired by a [illegible] the general welfare and prosperity, we may [illegible] from them a policy, even under the [illegible] of the circular [illegible], which will be [illegible] good [illegible] happy results. But if [illegible] they [illegible] doubtless, be [illegible] to begin to count out the freedmen in labor calculations altogether. And, indeed, he can be counted out now in arrangements based on the laws of the present Legislature, which are intended for agricultural laborers in general, not for freedmen [illegible] exclusively. The sooner it is known whether the utilization of freedmen is to be defeated by the Federal interference, the better.

No State laws can correct that interference so far as freedmen labor is concerned. The utmost that State legislation can do is to provide legal facilities the greatest attainable compensation, and in this way much is done in the laws recently passed. It does not seem to be generally considered that, under these laws, besides Coolies and whatever white laborers may choose to contract under them, all colored persons born free, or who are not freedmen, may engage themselves at discretion. If we do not mistake the purpose and scope of the Freedmen's Bureau, this class of colored laborers would not be subjected to its "protection."

However this may be, and in any event, it is the obvious policy of our people to make the most of for agricultural purposes of white labor already at hand, and to encourage early immigration of industrious whites from all parts of the world.

There is not the least objection in the Southern mind, as some of the Radical papers have intimated, to their coming from the North. No matter what political opinions they may bring with them, if they are honest and diligent they will soon make good enough Southerners; they will not fail to love the land which yields blessings, such as few may yield, to the faithful worker, and to glory in the sky that smiles with a brightness and geniality such as few may equal, upon homes of plenty and comfort.

In the last aspect of the question, our city contemporary, the *Crescent*, makes this seasonable remark:

The only escape from the uncertainties attending the administration of freedmen's affairs, is to hold out such inducements as will cause a large immigration of white people to our State. They will add to our strength, and will develope the resources of the country in their own way. And though the freedman, who is the especial care of the Bureau, may eventually perish under the vicious system which his self-styled friends are endeavoring to force upon the State, it will not be the fault of the Southern people, who to-day entertain for the negro a more kindly feeling than is entertained for him by the people of the North, with all their boasted philanthropy.

As regards the natural ability of the white man to supply the requisites of agricultural labor in the production of the great Southern staples, there is considerable contrariety of opinion. While it is conceded that, of all races, the Caucasian is the most versatile, physically as well as mentally, it has been common to doubt heretofore his efficiency in the labor above indicated. But the question is open, and the following statements, (which we find in a recent number of the *Planter's Banner*, Franklin, La.,) in opposition to the common theory, are certainly interesting and suggestive:

Some of our young men are making arrangements to unite in bodies of ten or a dozen to cultivate land and make sugar the coming year. We are glad to see this; but rice is equally as profitable as sugar, and can be made with little or no expense beyond fences, farming utensils and labor.

Experience has compelled us to recede a little from our former opinions in regard to white labor in low latitudes. During this war Southern negroes have fainted and been carried back when working on entrenchments in July and August, while Northern soldiers have proceeded with their work of the same kind and under the same circumstances. This was the case at Port Hudson. Negroes have not stood the fatigues and irregularities of campaigns of camp life as well as white men. The mortality among negroes in the South under the same circumstances with white men has been far greater than that of the latter. The white man excels any "colored man" on the face of the earth in any kind of skill, labor, or deeds, including deeds of rascality. He excels the Indian as a hunter or, in any kind of warfare. He excels the African in kidnapping negroes and hunting lions, he excels the Asiatics in hunting tigers and elephants, he penetrates further than the Esquimaux towards the north pole in regions of icebergs and eternal snows; on the prairies of Texas he tangles the wild bull with his lariat; and excels the Mexican in managing herds of cattle; and the white man with his harpoon captures the monsters of the deep with a facility which would astonish any of the inferior races.

And the white man is not long to be staggered at the labor question of the South. If the black man proves too lazy and trifling for such business the lords of the soil will take hold of this matter. And they will succeed. White men in the South will labor, and they will induce Europeans to come and help them. And they will draw labor from the hundreds of millions of men begging for labor in Asia, and who are willing and anxious to work. All we want is a little more pluck, patience, and perseverance, and this labor question will be effectually solved.

Louisiana Legislature.

Sitting—Tuesday, December 19, 1865.

Senate—This body came to order at the usual hour, the Lieut. Governor in the chair, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The journal of the proceedings of the previous day was read and approved.

Mr. Kenner moved, a joint committee to select important bills for the public interest to be acted on by the General Assembly, which motion was adopted, and Messrs. Kenner, Munday and Newton were appointed on the Committee.

A message from the House, reporting concurrence to the bill punishing persons enticing laborers to break their contracts, and to extend the time for appeals to the Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, a housebill, establishing an election precinct at Kennerville, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Palfrey's bill then, to authorize the Governor to issue State bonds to the extent of $1,000,000 the proceeds to be expended for levees, etc., was taken up and passed the third reading, and was adopted with its title.

The act providing for the salaries of the officers and employees of the General Assembly was then called up. Several amendments were offered. Mr. Mohan's substitute fixing the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House a yearly salary of $2000; the assistant Clerk and assistant Secretary $1500, and to the Sergeant-at-Arms $1500 per annum. The other employees to receive a per diem during the session was adopted, and the whole bill passed.

Mr. Duvignaud's bill, relative to respites, was taken up at the second reading. The bill provides that persons whose affairs became deranged by the war, may obtain a respite of three years on showing the same and the probability that he may be able to pay up within three years; but on an appearance of fraud or insufficient inventory, the creditor may be compelled to a forced surrender.

The bill to extend the time of appeals from the District Courts to the Supreme Court was returned from the House with the amendment including the city of New Orleans. Concurred in.

The Committee on Education reported that the subject was too extensive to be reported on during the extra session.

Mr. Gordon reported favorable on the bill making State tax receipts, paid during the last four years, receivable as cash for taxes becoming due, during the suspension of the collection of taxes for the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64. Considerable opposition was manifested and the bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—Pursuant to adjournment, the House met at 10 o'clock, A. M. There being no quorum present, a motion to take a recess until half-past 10 o'clock was carried. On re-assembling, a quorum was present. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. McCoy. The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Snider introduced a joint resolution providing that the Legislature shall adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Kent offered a substitute providing that the Legislature shall not adjourn so long as it can legally sit, until a law is passed for the relief of impoverished debtors of this State. A motion to lay the substitute on the table was lost. The substitute was then adopted. Yeas 47, nays 25.

Mr. Elam, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill relative to forced surrenders and the way of making the same.

[illegible] Elam in the chair. The bill was read and discussed section by section, after which the committee rose and reported progress. The bill was then finally concurred in.

The Senate bill, an act to create a homestead exemption was next taken up. Mr. McConnell was against the passage of the bill, because, in his opinion, it was only made for the rich, and because he thought that after the elapse of one year they would be legislating to repeal the act, on account of its injustice toward the poor man.

The yeas and nays being called for, the vote stood as follows: 52 for, and 30 against adoption. On motion, the title was amended so as to read as follows: An act, to exempt from seizure and sale a homestead and other property.

Mr. Boyce, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide measures and means to meet the present liabilities of the State. On motion, this bill was made the special order of the day for to-day at 10 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Murray from the Committee on Charitable Institutions reported a bill appropriating the sum of $11,750 for the relief of various charitable institutions of the State. The rule which requires the house to go into the committee of the whole, in order to make the above appropriation being dispensed with; the bill was passed through its various readings and finally adopted with its title.

The Senate bill, an act, to establish an Internal Improvement District to provide for the election of Commissioners and other officers therefore, and to authorize the levying and collection of taxes for the internal improvements therein, was then called up. In order to make the necessary appropriations, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Pending the discussion, a motion that the committee rise and report progress and be permitted to sit again to morrow at 12 o'clock M., was made and carried.

After granting Mr. Kidd leave of absence for the remainder of the session, the House adjourned until to-day, at 11 A. M.

The Memorial to Congress to Territorialize Louisiana.

Judge Warmouth who is now in Washington as the delegate elected by freedmen, free colored and other persons at the informal polls opened on the late State election day, and has presented his "credentials" to the Clerk of the House, accompanied by a memorial, as will be seen by the following extract from the *National Republican*, of Washington.

Judge Warmoth, the Delegate from Louisiana, whose arrival here has excited so much attention, has called upon Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, and presented his credentials. We have not heard the particulars of the interview, except that it was of a very agreeable nature; and no doubt the Judge's claims were taken into favorable consideration.

These credentials, on account of the refractory conduct of the State authorities who refused to count, authenticate or certify the returns, had to be verified before James Graham, Esq., a notary public at New Orleans, on the oath of Oscar J. Dunn and J. L. Montieu, citizens of color, and J. L. Imlay, W. R. Crane, and Rufus Waples, white persons, attested by the Hon. Anthony Fernandez, Vice President of the universal suffrage organization, a veteran of the war of 1812.

By these credentials it appears that Judge Warmoth received 19,105 votes at the voluntary polls. This is exclusive of 2300 received at the Governor Wells polls. The following is a near approximation to a correct analysis of Judge Warmoth's vote:

White votes at Wells polls	2300
White votes at voluntary polls	2580
Colored free born soldiers at voluntary polls	1000
Other colored free-born at voluntary polls	5000
Colored freedmen soldiers at voluntary polls	2000
Other colored freedmen at voluntary polls	8605
Total voters	21,405

The qualifications required were that the voters should be male inhabitants, above 21 years of age, residing one year in the State and three months in the parish, and native or duly naturalized citizens of the United States, being exactly the same qualifications as were pretended to be recognized at the Wells election, except the odious and unjust distinction on account of color.

The Judge is the bearer of the following important petition, which will be presented to Congress at the earliest opportunity:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of Louisiana, respectfully represent that, in their judgment, the inhabitants of Louisiana should not be admitted at once into the Union as a State, but that a preliminary system of government should be established by act of Congress, to endure so long as may be necessary to test the fidelity of the population to the Government of the United States, and to accustom the inhabitants to exercise in peace and harmony the rights and duties of self-government.

Your petitioners further represent that, in their opinion, the tranquility of the country, the requirements of our republican system, the principles of natural justice and sound policy urge you to re-establish State Governments here and elsewhere, on the principles of equality of political privileges for all loyal men of all races and conditions.

Wherefore your petitioners pray, the premises considered, that you may be pleased to enact a law establishing here a preliminary system of government, founded on the theory of equal political privileges before the law for all men, without distinction of race, and that the military forces of the United States be in no case withdrawn for the present.

Henry A Dibble,	R F Dauney,
Rufus Waples,	John Page,
D C Woodruff,	W H Higgins,
Anthony Fernandez,	E Heath,
Sebastian Seiler,	A L Lee,
Louis B Collins,	F Dauney,
W H Irwin,	L Lanterais,
Charles Smith,	Jos G Baum,
Alfred Kingsolot,	G Deslantier,
J P Newman,	Criss Lessmont,
Charles Detillet,	Louis Gastinel,
J M Burchard,	J Wells,
Theo M Hyde,	F Sarta,
F Daplessis,	A Pe'itpain,
U Duplessis,	E Crevon,
Aristide Dablane,	E Weysham,
F Marie,	E Bashemin,
J S Trosclair,	W H Pearne,
Jules Guidry,	A B Ensley,
Paul Guidry,	M Vidal,
Thos W Conway,	M J Moreau,
Benj F Flanders,	

And some hundreds of others, there being several sheets or lists, all too long to publish entire, including some of the best names in the State and with old citizens and new interspersed.

In regard to the above list of signatures we have received from Messrs. Petitpain and Creven the following letter of correction which explains itself:

New Orleans, December. 19th 1865.

EDITOR SOUTHERN STAR:—We beg leave to represent that we have never signed the petition published in your paper of this day, addressed to Congress for the extension of suffrage to all persons without distinction of origin, and that our names appear thereto without our consent or authority.

We are yet to learn that there exists any other individuals bearing our names. If so, we would like them to make themselves known so that it may clearly appear that we are not the signers of the document in question.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS AMEDEE PETITPAIN,
Assistant Clerk of Recorder's Court Second District, or on Tremé and St. Phillips.
EDWARD CREVON.

Planting Prospects in St. Mary's Parish.

At length the Freedmen of this parish are beginning to get their eyes open. Many of them are making contracts for 1866, and are preparing to go to work cheerfully. They are yielding to better influences. The Provost Marshal, Lt. Morrill, is working industriously to bring about a better state of things. He has been working against vile underhanded influences, and though staggered for a while he now bids fair to see better fruits of his labors.

We understand the negroes at the Duncan plantation to the number of fifty or sixty are working for Mrs. McWilliams under new contracts. Mr. P. C. Bethel has sixty or seventy hands working cheerfully under new contracts for 1866. A large number of hands, we are informed, are about making contracts with Mrs. Porter for next year. Marshal Sorrel is about making contracts with hands to work his plantation the coming year. Mr. David Berwick, we are informed, has made arrangements with laborers for the next crop. We [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Doctrine in Congress.

[illegible] of the Louisville [illegible] on the 11th: [illegible] Monroe doctrine bill was [illegible] Schenck, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Military Committee, and Van Horn, of New York, by the introduction of resolutions looking to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. These were quietly staved, for the present Congress is not ready to enter upon a discussion of the Mexican question. It is evident that nothing in regard to our foreign relations will be considered until our little domestic difficulties shall have been finally and completely settled.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CONDITION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THE SOUTH.

4000 Freedmen in Alabama to Receive Government Rations—Improved Industry of Freedmen in South Carolina and Florida.

SENSATION PRODUCED IN MEXICO BY LATE NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Additional News From Europe.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, December 18.—A. B. Mullett, Assistant Architect of the Treasury Department, reports the Customhouse and Marine Hospitals at Charleston so badly wrecked that they will be useless, and states that government buildings in other Southern cities are generally in a fair condition.

The Treasury Department, last week, redeemed certificates of indebtedness to upwards of $500,000, and gold certificates to a similar amount.

General Swayne telegraphs from Alabama that he opines at least 4000 freedmen and refugees will be compelled to rely upon government rations this winter.

Florida and South Carolina advices say the freedmen are settling down and becoming industrious.

New York, Dec. 18.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says, the late news from the United States caused profound sensation. The appointment of Maj. Gen Logan as Minister to Mexico, was regarded as a fixed determination on the part of the United States to maintain the Republic by force of arms.

The Imperialists were greatly alarmed by the publicly expressed sympathy with the Republicans.

The rumor, that General Sanders (Sheridan's?) army was being reinforced, and that some U. S. naval vessels were taking soundings in French harbors, had produced great excitement.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18th.—Flour dull, Wheat $1 75; Corn 50 to 55c; Oats 43c; Mess Pork $27, Bulk Meats dull. Sugar-cured Hams 25 to 26c; Lard 17c; Cotton dull at 45c.

Halifax, Dec. 18.—The Cuba brings the following additional news:

It was said Austria and Mexico were negotiating for the speedy enrollment of 10,000 Austrians to be furnished during five years.

Indications were increased that Earl Russell intended to introduce a reform bill.

Liverpool, Dec 8.—The amount of cotton taken by speculators and exporters during the week sums up 50,000 bales.

The Brokers' Circular quotes middling Orleans at 21¼d.

London, Dec 8.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £1,059,000.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DECLARED VALID.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Secretary of State officially declares the constitutional amendment which has been ratified by three-fourths of the States, valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House went into a committee on the message.

Mr. Stevens made a speech, the point of which was to give the blacks the rights claimed by the Declaration of Independence, and place the South in a territorial condition, with a view to their subsequent admission as free States.

COTTON AND GOLD IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.—Cotton closed dull with sales of 1400 bales at 49 to 50c for middling.

Gold closed at 146⅛.

LATER FROM EUROPE—DEATH OF KING LEOPOLD—AMERICAN BANQUET AT PARIS—COMMERCIAL.

Halifax, Dec 18.—The Royal mail steamship Cuba from Liverpool the 9th via Queenstown the 10th, has arrived here *en route* for Boston.

The King of Belgium is dead.

At an American banquet at Paris, on Thanksgiving day, Minister Bigelow expressed a very pacific statement.

General Schofield proposed to toast to the friendship between the United States and France.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Dec. 9.—The cotton sales to-day embraced 5000 bales, the market closing easier, with some descriptions a trifle lower.

Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

London December 9.—Consols 87⅛ to 87⅝. United States 5-20's 63¾ to 64.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

FROM WASHINGTON—THADDEUS STEVENS'S SPEECH AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION WAITING, ETC.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Jacob Barker left this morning for home.

Gov. Wickliffe has returned here from a brief visit to Baltimore.

The Louisiana delegation will wait here until the Joint Reconstruction Committee is at work, then present their claims.

The Republican caucus has decided to-day to authorize the Acting Vice President to appoint the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

The Radicals urge Sumner as Chairman, but the Conservatives prefer Fessenden, whose chance is best.

Thaddeus Stevens made a speech in the House to-day, which was substantially his radical harangue at Lancaster last summer.

Representative Williams, of Pittsburg, will speak to-morrow in direct opposition to the President's policy of reconstruction.

Senator Stanton has gone to Ohio to write his eulogy on Lincoln, to be delivered at the capitol by invitation of Congress. RACONTEUR.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1865.

The general market has exhibited but little animation to day, and the movement in our leading staple has been too moderate in its extent to add much to the supplies of either Foreign or Domestic Exchange.

The City National Bank opened its doors for business this morning, and received a handsome amount of deposits from a considerable number of depositors, furnishing an encouraging indication of future business operations.

At the annual election for Directors of the City Railroad held at its office yesterday, Messrs. Josiah Cole, Henry Hart, F. Wintz, Alfred Penn, Patrick Irwin, James Jackson, P. B. O'Brien, H. Gailey, Bennet Blosse, Carl Kohn, J. P. Coulon and Sam. Smith were chosen to serve for the ensuing year. Mr. Smith is the only new member. He takes the place of Mr. E. T. Parker, who declined. We learn that Col. Cole has been unanimously re-elected to the Presidency, which he has filled through a rather trying period to the general satisfaction of the stockholders.

The election for Directors of the Bank of America takes place to-day.

The Gold market opened with sales at 148 1/2, which was the closing rate last evening, but subsequently evinced less firmness, particularly after the receipt of telegrams from New York quoting it yesterday at 146 1/4, and closed at 147 1/8 to 147 1/4. The sales included $4000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 147; $8000 at 147 1/8; $5000 and $15,000 at 147 1/4; and $2500, two lots of $5000, and $10,000 at 147 1/2. Towards the close, an offer of 147 1/8 was refused for $16,000. The market for Silver continued quiet, with no sales of any magnitude—$1000 in American half dollars sold, in two lots, at 144 1/2. Dealers pay from 140 up to 143 for the small amounts offered at their counters, and hold round lots at 145 to 146. Mexicans are nominal at 146 to 147.

Foreign Exchange ruled more in favor of buyers, showing, in fact, a falling off of ¼ to 1/2 per cent. The sales of Sterling included a Metamoros bill for £1000 at 157¼; £15,000 at 157 1/2, £10,000 at 157 1/2 to 158; about £13,000 at 157 1/2 to 158 1/2, £39,000, of which £30,000 were taken by a bank, at 158; £15,100 to a bank at 148 for A1 and 158 to 158 1/2 for marginal credits; £3000 at 158¼; £16,000 (3000 bank and 5000 and 8000 private), at 158 1/2; and £1800 at 162 1/2 for gold. This makes a total of £111,100, and there may have been other negotiations of which we did not get the particulars. The sales of [illegible]

[illegible] 3 56 3/4 to 3 61¼ for commercial. The banks ask 160 for Sterling and 3.55 for Francs.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was rather better, and the rates ruled still more in favor of buyers, the sales out-doors including $300,000 New York sight (50,000 and 150,000) at 1/8 per cent. premium; $150,000 at 1/8 to 1/4, and $100,[illegible] 85,000) at 1/4; a moderate amount [illegible] days' at 1 1/4; and $30,000 [illegible]. The Banks and dealers check[illegible] on New York [illegible] from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent premium, and [illegible] for some good small at par and perhaps less. [illegible] demand was fair, and generally [illegible] 4 premium.

In Stocks we noticed [illegible] of 46 shares Union Bank at $40; 64 Crescent City Bank at $34, and 50 at $35; 150 Canal Bank, [illegible] at $37, and 20 Gas Light, supposed to be at $170. There was also a transfer of 10 shares City Railroad. The sales of City Bonds included 5 Railroad, price not reported. They are quoted at 86 to 88 for the Consolidated, and 74 to 76 for the Railroad issues.

The principal feature of the Uncurrent Bank Note market was a better demand than usual for the bills of the Bank of Louisiana, the sales of which included $19,000 at 50c per dollar, $10,560 at 50 1/2 and $10,000 at 50 3/4. We also noticed sales of $2,500 Merchants' Bank at 71 1/2c, and some Bank of New Orleans at 81 the. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 47 to 48c, and 50 to 51c per dollar; Merchants' Bank at 63 to 65c, and 70 to 71 1/2c; Louisiana State Bank at 68 to 70, and 72 to 74; Bank of New Orleans at 77½ to 80, and 81 to 82; Crescent City Bank at 78 to 80, and 83 to 85, and Union Bank at 78 to 80, and 84 to 86. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside figures the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes rule at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, December 19, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with no later intelligence from New York, but accounts from Liverpool reporting an advance during the week ending on the 7th inst. of ⅛@¼d, yet inexpediently repeating the previous quotation of 21d. Notwithstanding the suspense in which operators were left by these dispatches, and the enhanced pretensions of factors there was a fair demand during the early part of the day, and a moderate business done at full prices; but at later hour the movement was interrupted by the telegrams published in the evening papers, reporting the Liverpool market easier on the 9th inst. and the New York market yesterday dull at 49@50c for Middling, and for the rest of the day prices ruled more in favor of buyers. Under these circumstances the sales were confined to 2050 bales, the market closing rather heavy at the following quotations: Ordinary 40@42c, Good Ordinary 44 to 45, Low Middling 47 to 48, Middling 50 to —. In exceptional cases extra staple lots, especially wanted by spinners, bring a fraction above the outside figures; while on the other hand, factors who are compelled to realize will accept even less than the inside rates for irregular or neglected lots. The receipts proper (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) for the past four days embrace 9024 bales, which shows a considerable increase compared with the light receipts (5286 bales) of the the early part of last week; but compared with the corresponding period of the week before they show a decrease of 1654 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday comprise about 120 hhds Sugar and only a few bbls Molasses. The market is extremely dull—nearly at a stand still—and prices are still lower, although the supplies are small. The sales of Molasses are confined to 125 bbls, consisting mostly of Common, on private terms, a low price, and a few barrels very Choice at $1 ℔ gallon. Of Sugar, about 95 hhds were sold at the following prices: Common 13@13½ cents, Fair to Fully Fair 14@14½c, Prime 15@15½c, and Choice 16c ℔ lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The change from cold to rainy weather has changed the aspect of affairs in the Western Produce trade, and with indications of free and uninterrupted navigation in the upper rivers, buyers are holding aloof for further supplies of Produce, and business is consequently on a small scale.

FLOUR—The market is dull and drooping—there is only a limited local demand, and prices are easier and are ruling more in favor of buyers. There were sales to-day of 2000 bbls, of which 200 Common at $6 75; 150 Fine at $7 25, 150 and 300 Fine at $7 50; 50 and 200 Good Superfine at $8 25; 300 Choice do at $8 37½; 100 and 100 Good Extra at $10 50; 100 Choice Extra at $11 25; 100 do at $11 50 and 100 very Choice at $13 per bbl.

PORK—Yesterday, not previously reported, 700 bbls full weight Mess sold in two equal lots at $32 ℔ bbl. To-day there were sale of small lots of Mess at $33, and it was retailing at $33 per bbl.

CORN—There was less demand to-day, but the market is firm at yesterday's prices. About 1300 sks were sold, comprising 150 Mixed at $1; 500 Mixed at $1 and $1 05; 150 Ordinary White at $1 10, and 350 Prime White at $1 15 per bushel.

OATS—Continue in good demand at full prices and the sales embrace 1250 sks including 400 Ordinary at 58c; 100, 140, 300 and 300 sacks Prime at 60c per bushel.

BRAN—There is a fair stock on hand—it is mostly in store and is firmly held at full prices. The demand is good. There were sales of 400 sks in lots at $1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—The stock on hand is only moderate, but the demand is mostly for small lots, which sell at $29@30 ℔ ton for Prime and Choice Western. A barge load sold a day or two since on private terms.

BACON—Shoulders and Sides are in good supply, but Hams are scarce. There is only a retail demand, which the dealers are supplying at 15c ℔ lb for Shoulders, 18c for Ribbed Sides, 19½@20c for Clear Sides, 18½@19c for plain Hams and 25@35c ℔ lb for Sugar-Cured Hams.

LARD—Continues in request for export, but the supplies are altogether too small for extended operations. Prime and Choice, in lots of 25 and 30 tierces is selling at 25c ℔ lb.

GREEN MEAT—Small sales of Green Shoulders have been made at 13¾c ℔ lb. They are retailing at 14@14½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice butter is very scarce and very much in request, while Common is plenty and dull. Choice commands 45@50c, Common 25@35c ℔ lb. Cheese is in good supply and fair demand at 21@22c ℔ lb. English dairy commands 26c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There is no demand for round lots, but a good retail business is doing at $2 35@2 40 ℔ gallon. Very choice brands command a little more.

COAL OIL—Is selling readily in small lots at $1 15 ℔ gallon in cans, and 90c in barrels.

INDIA BAGGING—The demand is being supplied by dealers at 31c ℔ yard in rolls and 33c in bales. The stock is small.

BALE ROPE—Dealers continue to supply the demand at 18½c ℔ lb. Iron Cotton Ties and the Arrow Ties sell at 12c ℔ lb.

BALING TWINE—Is retailing at 20c ℔ lb.

BURLAPS—There are very few in the market—they command 21c each.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes and Onions are selling on the landing at $3@3 25, Apples at $7@9, ℔ bbl, Cabbages at $8 ℔ 100, Chickens at $9 ℔ dozen, Geese at $17, Turkeys at $20 ℔ dozen, and Eggs at $52@55 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—A cargo of 1700 bags, received direct from Rio, last week, has been sold to the city trade on private terms. There is a good retail demand at 26¾c per lb for Ordinary, 29 to 31c for Fair to Good Fair, and 31½ to 33c per lb for Choice Rio.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise freights continue dull foreign are firm. The rates are ⅞ to 1c per lb for Cotton by steamships, and by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, 65c per bbl for Flour for New, 65c by sail for Boston and 80c by steam; 1 1/16d per lb for Cotton by sailing vessels for Liverpool and 1 1/2c for Havre. The rate by steamship on the berth for Liverpool is 1d per lb for Cotton, and to arrive 9/16d. A ship has been taken up for Havre at 1 1/8c per lb for Cotton, and a bark for Liverpool at 1 1/16d.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 19, 1865.

[illegible]

DIED.

On the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock, widow THERESE CONARD, née JOURDAN, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Conard, aged 87 years.

She was the respected mother of a numerous family, and her descendants are among our most respectable families.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend [illegible] funeral, which will take place to-day at 4 o'clock this WEDNESDAY evening, from her late residence, No. 132 Customhouse street, between Burgundy and Rampart.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

PER OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION: NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings.

GRAND REVIVAL

(For these four nights only) of the beautiful Drama of

DOT;

OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH:

With the original Mise-en scene and music, and a great cast including Messrs. B. Macauley, Lewis Baker, M. W. Fiske, J. F. Hagan, Mes F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. W. H. Leighton, Mrs. Bulloc, Miss Adams and Miss M. E. Henry.

Saturday, Dec. 23d—First night of the Gorgeous Spectacular Drama of THE NAIAD QUEEN; Or, the Spirit of the Waters. dec19

ADVERTISEMENTS,

OR

ADRESSES

IN THE

LOUISIANA ALMANAC FOR 1866.

THE undersigned begs leave to remind the public that TO-MORROW, 21st inst., is the LAST DAY, on which Advertisements will be received at the office, No 62 BOURBON STREET.

Francis Bouvain, Editor.

dec20 3t SIGN OF THE BRONZE PEN.

TOYS. TOYS.

142 Chartres Street. 142

TOYS for the Holidays at 50 per cent. below the market prices at

No. 142 Chartres Street.

Our stock consists in FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH TOYS, and Notions of all kinds. Give us a call and save your money. dec20 3t

Groceries.

COFFEE—400 bags Rio.
SUGAR—300 barrels Crushed,
 " —100 " Powdered,
RAISINS—150 boxes Layers and M. R.
 " —1000 halves
 " —1000 quarters
PRUNES—100 cases in jars,
 " —100 " cartoons,
CURRANTS—100 barrels new,
TEAS—100 chests Black,
 " —100 " Green,
 " —300 boxes
WHISKY—150 barrels,
BRANDY—100
CANDLES—500 boxes Star,
SOAP—[illegible]
STARCH—300
PICKLES—500
BUTTER—100 firkins Goshen,
CHEESE—300 boxes Western,
 " —300 " English Dairy,
 " —100 Holland,
RICE—400 barrels India,
 " —100 tierces Carolina,
ALE—100 casks Tennent's,
PORTER—50
OIL—100 baskets quarts,
 " —200 " pints,
In store and for sale by

J. AVET.

At the Blue Store, corner Old Levee and Bienville sts. dec20 [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs the holders of two certain PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by George Gottschalk, to his own order and by him endorsed, dated November 6th, 1858, one for $300 and the other for $[illegible] 25 cents, both payable 3 years after date, and paraphed *ne varietur* by T. O. Stark, then notary, that he is ready to pay said notes.

J. M. BERNICHAN, Butcher,
at Poydras market, stall No. 75.

dec 20—10 t

For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION in the Parish of Plaquemines, about 36 miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the River, measuring seven arpents front on the river by 40 arpents in depth. There is on the property a fine cypress swamp, which can yield 1500 to 2000 cords of wood. Said Plantation will be delivered together with the Stock, consisting in Mules, Carts, Plough, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOS. DAVID, [illegible] Old Levee, bet. Toulouse and St. Louis streets. dec20 1m

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor undersigned, Agents of British ship PONTIAC, will be accountable for debts contracted by the crew.

STEHL, VANCE & CO.,
3 Carondelet street.

dec20 10t

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19th, 1865.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of December, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the Company, No. 16 Carondelet street. Stockholders are requested to be present, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

dec 9 12th LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, December 20th, 1865.

PERSONS indebted to the State for interest notes given in payment of public property, square of ground known as the State House Square, bounded by Canal, Common, Baronne and Dryades streets, are hereby notified that unless their notes are paid on or before the 1st day of January, (1866), they will be handed over to the Attorney General for collection.

dec20 1w E. PERALTA, State Auditor.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Comp'y.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 19th, 1865.

IN conformity with the 14th Section of the Charter of the Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company
New Orleans, Dec. 19th, 1865.

IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of the Company, an election by the Stockholders for Eighteen Directors, to serve for one year, from the First Monday in February, 1866, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

dec20 30t

Hall of Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Co. No. 4.

New Orleans, December 18th, 1865.

AT the Annual meeting, held on the above date, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:
President—JOHN G. ROBINSON.
Vice President—GEO. S. MANDEVILLE.
Foreman—FERD. GUERINGER.
First Assistant Foreman—L. J. JOURDAN.
Second Assist. Foreman—JOSEPH MARQUEZ, Jr.
Secretary—WM. H. FITZGERALD.
Treasurer—VALSAIN M. MARTIN.
Warden—D. CRONAN, Jr.
House Keeper—GEO. WILSON.
Delegates to F. O. A.—W. H. Fitzgerald, J. Gueringer, Valsain M. Martin.
Re-elected.

WM. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

dec19 3t

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines have taken the premium at all the fairs wherever exhibited. For simplicity and elegance of workmanship they are unsurpassed, combining the double stitch, lock stitch and embroidery stitch.

GROVER & BAKER have re-established an Agency at 130 Canal street (Touro Building) New Orleans, where a complete assortment of the Machines will always be found at Northern prices, ranging from $60 to $140 each.

Also a full assortment of THREADS, SILK, NEEDLES.

Old Machines repaired, and all [illegible] sewing done at reasonable prices.

AGENCY 130 CANAL STREET,
dec20 1m (Touro Building) New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Orleans and Burgundy streets—

The stock in trade of a well assorted and well patronized GROCERY Store, consisting of Lard, bacon, and white Soap, Wine, Soap, Candles, Wine, Assorted Cordials, Butter, Pickles, Oil, Vinegar, Starch, Brooms, &c. &c.

Also: The Gas Fixtures, Shelves, Show Cases, Counters, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash. dec19

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Two Valuable Building Lots situated in the most Fashionable Portion of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Soule Mansion, and of the superb residences of Messrs. Rodriguez and De Mesa, said lots forming the corner of Esplanade and Rocheblave streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 45 Royal street.

SATURDAY, December 23d, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold the following described property:—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Esplanade, Rocheblave, Bayou Road and Tonti streets designated as Lots Nos 6 and 7.

Lot No 6 measures 30 feet front on Esplanade street, by about 95 feet in depth, and 3 feet 11 inches front on Bayou Road.

Lot No 7 measures 30 feet front on Esplanade street, 30 feet 1 inch front on Rocheblave street 30 feet 11 inches and 1 line front to the Bayou Road, and forms the corner of Esplanade and Rocheblave streets, and that of Bayou Road and Rocheblave streets.

The sidewalks on Esplanade street are made of brick, and paid for.

Terms—$ [illegible] cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, in notes of the purchasers, secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from the day of sale to maturity, and eight per cent thereafter until final payment.

Acts of sale before Abel Dreyfous, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers. dec20 td

RENE GUTIERREZ'S SALES.

Succession of Salvo or Salvadore Salibe. No. 25 731.

Improved Real Estate in the Third District.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

Office No. 26, Chartres street.

THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by virtue of an order of sale from the Hon. J. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date December 5th, 1865, the following property belonging to said succession:—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements, situate in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Morrow, Elysian Fields, Casacalvo and Frenchmen streets, and designated as Lot No 5, on a plan deposited in the office of G. Gottschalk, as plan No 9, and having, American measure, [illegible] [illegible]

2. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in suburb Montreuil of this city, in the Third District, making part of lots No 8 and 9 of square No. 5, on a plan of said suburb made by Joseph Pilié, surveyor of this city, on the 10th of June, 1821, and deposited in the office of Octave de Armas, notary in this city; said lot forming the corner of Love and Desire streets, and measures 60 feet front on Love street, [illegible] [illegible]

3. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, situated in suburb Montreuil, in the same square, making also part of lots Nos. 8 and 9 in the said square No. 5, according to the same plan of Joseph Pilié above referred to, measuring [illegible] [illegible] with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms and conditions—Cash.

Acts of sale before O. [illegible], notary public, at the expense of purchasers. dec20 [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

MRS. M. L. A. ALMONASTER, WIFE SEPARATED from bed and board of J. X. Delfau Baron de Pontalba, L'Alite, Dufilho & Co., Agents, vs. Mathew Riley.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,372—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Tonti, Miro, St. Louis and Conti streets, designated by the Nos. 17 and 18 on a lithographic sketch [illegible] [illegible]

Terms—cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

dec20 20 jan6 13 20

BUSINESS CARDS.

Succession of Mrs. Antonio Freitas.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,385—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

dec20 25 73 A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE British ship PONTIAC is now discharging at Fisk's Warehouse, Fourth District. Consignees will please attend to receipt of same.

STEHL, VANCE & CO.,
3 Carondelet street.

dec20 6t

New Orleans Gas Light Co.,
Dec. 16, 1865.

TO GAS CONSUMERS:

OWING to the high price of all materials and labor, this Company is compelled to modify some of the concessions made to consumers hereafter under circumstances more favorable to its business.

From and after the 1st January ensuing, the materials and labor in setting up the meter will be charged for and paid before letting on the Gas—

And a monthly rental for the use of the meter as follows:

3 light meter		50c.
5 do	do	60c.
10 do	do	70c.
20 do	do	80c.
30 & 45 light meter		90c.
100 do	do	$1 00.

By order,
H. G. J. TISDALE,
Gen'l. Superintendent.

dec17 1w

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE.

Christmas is close at hand, and all should have a good light. Therefore, every one in need are invited to call and supply themselves with Coal Oil Lamps, at the old well known stand, 6 Chartres street, near Canal, where Lamps of every variety of style are to be had a reasonable prices for the times. They have all the articles requisite to use with them. Their attention is also called to Fisk's Patent Cooking Lamps, either for coal oil or gas, which, for convenience and economy, are unequaled and no family should be without one. Call and examine. Always on hand the best quality of Kerosene and Coal Oils, pure and safe.

All for sale at the "Emporium of Light," 6 Chartres street, near Canal, by HILL & VEAZIE.

dec19 7t

Wanted.

FOR a Wholesale Western Produce House, an experienced and competent book-keeper, who can also make the correspondence in English and in French. Apply, with references, to Box 284, New Orleans P. O. dec20 3t

C. B. Graham & Co.,

130........Gravier Street........130

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Agent for the York Steam Flax Spinning Company of Boston.

Respectfully calls the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first steamers from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Brown Linen, Linen Shirt-board Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Planters' Linen, White and Brown Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawn, Linen, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in pieces, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Stripe Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Saddlecloth, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Turkey Checks, Whatman, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. dec20 1m la

SAM. SMITH. A. W. SMITH.

Banking House.

—OF—

SAM. SMITH & CO.,

Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

We will continue our Banking [illegible] [illegible] dec20 1m