The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1867.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The telegraphic summary of the minority report of the "Riot Investigating Committee" recently in session in this city, was published in the *Crescent* of yesterday. We venture to say that few in our city anticipated a document of this kind; for the previous experience with investigating committees was not calculated to inspire much hope for this one. The majority report was very generally anticipated, and nothing better was looked for after the names of the President and leading members of the Committee were received by telegraph. But if this minority report is somewhat surprising to us, what must it be to the so-called loyalists of the South, and more particularly of Louisiana, who had hoped to make no little capital out of the report of this Committee. They cannot certainly get much comfort from this report however much they may have enjoyed the other. It is as strong against them as the other was in their favor but they have the advantage of the majority report which is the one that must be taken as authority.

In these two reports upon the nature of the riot, we have a good illustration of an American peculiarity which could hardly be found in any other country. A body of men sit down to examine a case after taking a solemn oath to render a decision in accordance with the facts adduced from the testimony brought forward. The witnesses are examined before every member, all hear the same testimony, the same facts are subjected to their decisions, and yet one portion of the Committee gives an opinion diametrically opposed to that rendered by the other portion. How is it possible to bring about this result? These men are no more nor less than jurors selected to try a case, and is the trial by jury a farce? Do the men who sit in judgment as jurors or as members of a committee of investigation holding the same powers, permit their private opinions to enter into the verdict which they swore to render in accordance with the facts? That such is the case one can have very little doubt, after reading the two reports of the members of the Investigating Committee. A majority of its members assert that the city authorities are responsible for the riot, and that it was inaugurated by the late Confederates for the express purpose of butchering negroes and persecuting Union men, or loyalists. They lay great stress upon the part taken by those who had been in the Confederate service, and pretend to argue from it that the lives of loyal men are not safe in the South. From the political complexion they given, it is perfectly evident that these men are Radicals, and that they are acting in the interest of the Radical party, and not in that of justice. On the other hand, we find that another portion of the Committee denies in toto the assertions of the former, and states that the riot was incited by the Radicals themselves; that the negroes were provoking, insolent and anxious to fight; that the military was dilatory and much to blame; that the city authorities did everything in their power to quell the disturbance, and that the firing, both in the street and in the hall, was begun by the negroes and their white friends and instigators. It is perfectly evident that these men are Conservatives or Democrats. We see that judgment was rendered according to the political creed of the individual, without any great reference to the testimony taken.

Reading the two reports with this idea in view every thinking man must come to the conclusion that there is nothing more farcical than the so-called legal proceedings, conducted by men of strong political feelings and bitter partisan prejudices. It will be remembered that when this committee was formed in Washington the result was predicted by two men who declined to serve. Of course the President and leading members of the committee, being appointed by a Radical Congress, must belong to that party. To give some show of fairness there must be upon the committee two or three men of opposite views, who are supposed to have fulfilled their mission when they have given their names to the proceeding and are thereafter intended as dummies merely. Unfortunately two very honest Democrats were elected at first, but predicting the nature of the report they declined to be a party to the fraud which they saw about to be practised in the name of law and order. In this case their predictions proved true. Now, as many examples of this kind have occurred that we can base a strong argument upon them, as philosophers do upon the frequent recurrence of some natural phenomena; and we cannot understand the necessity of the trouble, time and expense of the actual proceedings when the majority report could be written at once in a Radical caucus. We know very well what the verdict will be when we know the men who are to sit as jurors and can ascertain their political views. The expense of the real investigation is, therefore, quite useless, and the actual proceedings little better than by-play upon the mimic stage.

We are aware that it is rank heresy to say anything against the trial by jury, the great safeguard of American liberty, as fourth of July orators are fond of calling it; but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the absurdities of the system without condemning the system itself. In our own city good examples are not lacking. It was not long since that a jury empannelled to try a case of murder was divided in opinion, one portion being for capital punishment, another for imprisonment for a term of years, still another for acquittal. There were but three of the latter opinion we are told, yet these three being stronger-minded men than their fellows won the remaining nine over to their verdict. How it was done no man can know; but that it was done and that the prisoners were acquitted we all know. With such facts as these before us, and knowing how a skillful barrister can work upon the sympathies or prejudices of the jurors, one may well doubt the value of the safeguard of liberty and think that it is of an uncertain nature. And well may he reflect whether or not a learned judge, familiar with the laws of evidence, well read in law, a good reader of character, and with a mind capable of making an analysis of conflicting testimony, is not a better safeguard than twelve ignorant men easily swayed by the lawyers sophistries, and unaccustomed to courts of law. Now-a-days it is very rare for a jury to agree, and the strongest men among the jurors are the ones who really form the final verdict. In a majority of cases the matter is decided by one man, who would have done just as well if the remaining eleven had not been present.

But we do not mean to say that this is always the case, for juries may be formed of cultivated men, or of men educated to the law; but in nine cases out of ten juries are empannelled from a very different class of persons. The good men usually find some chance of escape, while those who have nothing else to do and who are glad to sit in the jury box for one dollar per day are generally selected. It is this that has brought the trial by jury to such a low condition and made it a matter of great uncertainty. And not only is this the case with juries for criminal cases, but with the committees appointed for political purposes. Their partisan prejudices have the same effect in the one case, as the ignorance and inexperience of jurors do in the other. In the case before us we see two widely different reports upon the same testimony, and it is not too much to say that the members knew before they began what the report would be. This shows how much reliance can be placed upon such committee reports as that rendered by the majority of this committee, and the minority report, entered as a protest against the other, brings out the political prejudices and party feelings, and holds them up to public view.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The thirty-fifth anniversary celebration of this popular institution will take place on the 28th instant at the Lyceum Hall. Present and former pupils of the College wishing to be present at the celebration are requested to meet at the lecture room of the College building at 6 o'clock this evening to make suitable arrangements. All wishing tickets admitting a gentleman and lady must have their names registered at the College office.

By a dispatch to Wm. Creevy, Esq., we learn that the steamship Missouri, Capt. Hudson, bound for New York, crossed the bar and went to sea Sunday night, and that the steamship Merrimack, Capt. Van Sice, from New York, arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.—The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New York 2d inst., arrived last evening. Sunday, 10th inst., at 4 P. M., 80 miles southeast from Southwest Pass, passed steamship Victor. Same day, at 6 P. M., 40 miles southeast from Southwest Pass, exchanged signals with the Geo. Washington, Gager, bound for New York. The George Cromwell has experienced very heavy weather in crossing the Gulf; was hove to 32 hours. The following is a list of her passengers:

A. ... and 2 children, W W Webster, Frank ..., Z Trujeat, J G Wheeler, Edward Finley, ...

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH DAY—FEBRUARY 11TH, 1867.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and twenty-one Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Moynihan, of the Roman Catholic Church.

The journal of Friday's proceedings was read and adopted.

Mr. Foute presented a memorial from the New Orleans School of Medicine. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Barthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on an act relative to official and judicial bonds and securities; favorably on an act to repeal an act to authorize certain persons to construct a steamboat canal from Vermillion Bay to the Sabine River, opposite Neches River, Texas; favorably on an act to amend the second section of an act relative to appeals and notices of judgments, approved March, 1847; favorably on an act to amend the sixth section of an act relative to the adoption of children; favorably on an act to define the qualifications of Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. The Committee reported adversely on an act to amend an act relative to judicial advertisements, approved March, 1866; adversely on an act for the preservation of the notarial records of Ricardo and Madden, adversely on an act relative to divorces; adversely on an act to amend an act to regulate the sale of property seized on an order of seizure and sale or writ of fieri facias, approved March, 1866; adversely on an act to amend an act relative to persons imprisoned for debt, approved March, 1854.

Mr. Fellowes, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on an act to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

Mr. Kenner called up the House bill authorizing the State Treasurer to transfer certain funds for the benefit of the internal improvement funds. Passed finally.

Mr. Brusle, according to previous notice, introduced an act to create an additional Justice of the Peace Ward in the parish of Iberville. Passed finally.

A message from the House requested concurrence in certain bills.

By Mr. Barthe—An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. Referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Munday called up the act to repeal an act, approved April 4th, 1865, authorizing certain persons to construct a steamboat canal from Vermillion Bay to the Sabine River, opposite Neches River, Texas.

Mr. Poché read from the report of the Register of the State Land Office, which states that 150,000 acres of swamp land could have been sold in the parish of Calcasieu at one and a quarter dollars per acre, but this so called Louisiana and Texas Canal Company claimed, under the above named act, the privilege of buying nearly all the swamp lands in the State at twenty five cents per acre, on ten years credit. If this act was constitutional it would divest the State of nearly five million acres of land. The Attorney General of the State held that the act was unconstitutional, and had taken legal steps to have it annulled. The Company had disregarded the proviso of the first section of this bill, by transforming forty-five miles of the Sabine River into their contemplated canal.

Valuable timber was being cut on lands belonging to the State, and to prevent this evil the Register of the Land Office recommends the repeal of this act.

Mr. Hough spoke at great length against the adoption of the repealing act, taking the ground that the parties had acquired vested rights if the act was constitutional, and he thought it was; and if it was not, the question should be decided before the Courts. It was a mistake, too, to suppose that five millions of acres of land were granted to this Company, etc.

[It will be remembered that this bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, and was vetoed by the Governor on or about the same grounds taken by Mr. Hough in his argument.]

Mr. Hough further quoted from the reports of the Attorney General of the United States and others to prove that the war was not ended until the 4th April, 1866, by the proclamation of the President, and the Company had complied with the provisions of their grant, by commencing work within four months after the period.

Mr. Poché replied at some length. By Mr. Hough's own statements it was clearly proven that the bill was unconstitutional, and the Company had failed to comply with the provisions of the act. According to all legal authorities, rebellion ceased as soon as the rebels laid down their arms and peace was restored.

Mr. Foute also spoke at some length, quoting from the Constitution of the State, which prohibited the formation of corporations by special laws, except for certain specified purposes; but it was made the duty of the Legislature to pass a general law on this subject, which had been done. The original act granting these privileges to this Canal Company was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Foute here yielded the floor to Mr. Munday, who, with the permission of the Senate, called up the House joint resolution instructing the State Engineer to examine the New Canal and Basin and Shell Road, and to make estimates of the cost of enlarging and repairing the same. Concurred in finally, and the Secretary ordered to so inform the House at once.

Mr. Scruggs called up the House Joint Resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the memorial of the Hon. J. B. Robertson, on the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing interests of Louisiana. Concurred in finally.

A message from the House announced the concurrence in the Senate bill fixing the terms of the District Courts in the Third and Eighth Judicial Districts. Concurrence was requested in a joint resolution instructing the State Engineer to examine the new canal and shell road with a view to improving the same; also, in a joint resolution instructing the State Engineer to examine into the condition of certain levees in the State; concurrence was also announced in the act to amend the second section of an act to organize the State Seminary of Learning. Concurrence was also requested in an act for the relief of the Insane Asylum in Jackson.

The Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of going into joint session for the election of a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

After taking one ballot without electing any United States Senator, the Senate retired and adjourned till 12 o'clock m. to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 12 o'clock, Hon. D. S. Cage in the chair. 76 members present. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hedges. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

By Mr. Chinn—A joint resolution to instruct the State Engineer to examine the Base, Grand and Chinn Levees, and report the condition of these levees, and whether they require draining. Adopted.

By Mr. Green—Presents a claim of Miles Taylor for $500 and $1000. Referred to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Murray—Petition of Orphans' Asylum of Third District. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Murray—Presents report of Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Jonas, Chairman of Finance Committee, makes a report.

Mr. Regenberg, Chairman Committee on Public Education, presents a report.

By Mr. Tete—Presents report of Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Green presents report of Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, and asks for the passage of a joint resolution instructing the State Engineer to examine the New Canal Basin, and report upon the probable cost of enlarging the same. Adopted.

Mr. Williamson presents report of the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Scott—An act authorizing the signing of the execution of certain Sheriff's sales, in the parish of Jefferson. Adopted.

By Mr. Tucker—An act relative to the claims of widows and minors against the succession of husbands and tutors. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Anderson—An act to authorize Clerks to require a deposit of $10 in suits filed. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Eastin—An act relative to juries in St. Martin. Passed.

By Mr. Hudspeth—An act relative to assessors in the parish of St. Landry. Referred to Committee.

By Mr. Phillips—An act for the relief of the Touro Alms House. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. McConnell—An act supplementary to an act for the draining of the city of New Orleans. Referred to a special committee of 5—composed of Messrs. McConnell, Leeds, Bailey, Scott and Stielle.

By Mr. LeBlanc—An act for the relief of R. McBride. Referred to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Williamson—An act relative to the wife's mortgage.

An act to amend art. —— of the C. C. relative to investment of minors' funds.

By Mr. Sambola—An act to change the name of Antoine C. Hearing to Antoine Constant. Referred.

Mr. Green—An act relative to taxpayers. Referred to Judicial Committee.

Mr. Anderson—An act relative to the taking of testimony. Referred to the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Davenport—An act for the relief of Victor Laurent. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Phillips—An act to authorize the formation of an Agricultural Insurance Company. Referred to Judicial Committee.

Mr. Rogers called up Senate bill for the relief of N. Trepagnier.

Mr. Scanlan called up Senate bill to amend Code of Practice, relative to seizure.

Order of the day: Senate bill to fix the terms of Court in Third and Eighth Judicial Districts, was taken up and concurred in.

An act to establish a ferry in the parish of Vermillion. Passed over informally.

An act to appropriate $500 for the purchase of certain law books for the Court of the Fourth Judicial District. Amended so as to apply to another parish and referred to Judicial Committee.

Mr. Fishburn called up House bill, No. 43, for the relief of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, appropriating $4604 50. Passed and sent to Senate.

Mr. Sambola, of Special Committee, reported favorably an act relative to the qualifications of Recorders.

House bill No. 7, for the relief of Allen Wilson. Postponed.

Mr. Texada asked to withdraw a bill relative to the incorporation of the Cocodrille and Bœuf Rivers Navigation Company. Granted.

Mr. Sanford called up Senate bill No. 72, relative to the Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria. Passed.

Mr. Elam—Substitute for the bill of Speaker Cage relative to privileges. Withdrawn.

Mr. Jonas called up Senate bill 130 for relief of Norbert Trepagnier, being an allowance for services as Clerk of the First District Court. Referred.

Joint resolution of Mr. Chinn, relative to the drainage and other work necessary for the protection of the levees of the State, and raising a joint committee on the subject, was taken up with the substitute thereto.

Mr. Chinn moved the adoption of the substitute. Mr. Elam proposed to amend this by postponement. Bill was postponed.

Mr. Williamson—Bill to authorize the cancellation of mortgages in certain cases, upon affidavit of a maker of mortgage notes of the loss thereof. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Halsey called up House bill 114, for the interchange of Judges of the Seventh and Ninth Judicial Districts. Passed, and sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 28, substitute for Senate bill No. 22, relative to Sheriff's sales and writs of fi. fa., changing the time of sales under execution from the first Saturday of every month to the first Saturday succeeding the judicial advertisement.

BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senate was here announced for the purpose of proceeding in joint session to elect a United Senator, to the 40th Congress.

On calling the roll 29 members of the Senate and — members of the House answered to their names. The balloting resulted as follows:

First Ballot.	Number of Votes.
Henry Boyce	27 votes
Henry Gray	30 "
Chas. Gayarré	39 "
Duncan F. Kenner	29 "
Total	125 "

Necessary to a choice, 63. No election.

The Senate retired and the House adjourned till 12 o'clock Tuesday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Feb. 11.—The following is a synopsis of the report of Messrs. Eliot and Shellaberger: They were appointed on the 10th of December and commenced the following day examining citizens of Louisiana here. They commenced their examination in New Orleans on the 22d day of December and closed on the 3d of January. They resumed here on the 15th and closed their examinations on the 2d of February. They examined 179 witnesses, 47 of whom were examined at request in New Orleans. Our history shows no riot so destitute of justifiable cause resulting in a massacre so inhuman and unfriendlike. The direct cause of the riot was the re-assembling of the Convention of '64 pursuant to a call by Hon. R. H. Howell, acting President. The Committee gives the history of the Convention and riot. Some policemen acted to save and not destroy life. Several members, including Fish, were saved by being arrested. Governor Hahn was protected in passing from the Hall to the prison, though he received many blows from other policemen before falling into the hands that saved him. There were some other instances of kindness by the police.

These were exceptional cases. The police and mob, in bloody emulation, continued their butchery until nearly two hundred were killed and wounded. Ten policemen were wounded, none severely, none were killed. If the Conventionites had been armed, or the colored people had been called in advance to protect the Convention, this would not have been the case. The riot was not an accident, it was the determined purpose of the Mayor to disperse the Convention. The Committee proceeds to discuss the question, quoting a telegram from the President to Lieut. Governor Voorhies, which they say, assured Voorhies of Presidential support in the proposed action. The President is censured for overlooking the Governor, whom he knew to be loyal. In addressing the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, known not to be in sympathy with the Governor, and giving directions which were carried out as the Lieut. Governor and Attorney General understood them, would have placed the military with the Mayor in arresting the members of the Convention.

The President knew the condition of affairs in July; knew that the rebel thugs were disloyal men, who controlled Monroe's election; knew such men chiefly composed the police; knew Mayor Monroe, an unpardoned rebel, was suspended by the military. He had subsequently pardoned him, and must have known Voorhies' and Herron's rebel antecedents; knew a riot and bloodshed were apprehended; knew that military orders were in force, yet, without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or General of the army, gave orders by telegraph to compel the soldiers to aid the rebels against men loyal during the war. The committee discusses at length the right of Congress to legislate to place Louisiana within the control of loyal men. The military must control until the people of Louisiana adopt a Constitution assuring safety to the Republic and receiving the sanction of Congress. These results follow successful war. These results would not follow had it been insurrection instead of civil war. Until a loyal State of Louisiana exists in full accord with the United States, and a Republican form of Government is guaranteed, the object of the war is unattained. The accomplishment of this requires a temporary Provisional Government. The loyal people of Louisiana must form such a Constitution. Mean time their safety requires a Provisional Government. In the discharge of their duty the committee submits the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President nominate and the Senate confirm a Governor of Louisiana, who will hold one year unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, unless sooner relieved by a successor elected under the provisions of this act. The Governor to be citizen of Louisiana, and must at all times have borne true allegiance to the United States, and shall take the oath of July 2d, 1862, in addition that he has done no act which would work disqualification under the provisions of this act.

Second.—The President shall nominate and the Senate confirm a Provisional Council of nine persons qualified like the Governor, and taking the same oath, continue in office unless sooner removed by the President, the Senate consenting. Until a legislature is duly elected under the provisions of this bill the Council with the Governor are invested with legislative power. In no case shall such a governor or councillor enter office until confirmed by the Senate. The Council remains in perpetual session, with power to adjourn not longer than 30 days. A majority constitutes a quorum.

Third.—It is the duty of the Governor to see to the execution of the Federal and State laws. He shall nominate, and with the consent of the Council, commission officers now existing or hereafter created, to hold, unless removed by the Governor, the Council consenting, until the successors are elected and qualified as herein provided. They must be able to take the oath prescribed.

Fourth.—Electors are qualified by this act, unless Congress orders otherwise. The first Tuesday in June, 1867, shall elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, a Senate, House of Representatives and other officers herein provided. Senators and Representatives to the same number and from the same districts as now; all officers to hold one year or until their successors are duly qualified, unless sooner relieved, as herein provided, with powers, duties, fees and compensations as now, unless inconsistent with this act.

Fifth.—The following, and none others, shall vote: Male citizens of the United States, twenty-five years old, regardless of race or color, who have resided one year in the State, and never bore arms against the country since he has been a citizen, and can duly take the oath of July 2d, 1862; provided, that any other person otherwise qualified as an elector, who never voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion nor government inimical to the United States in any other manner, capacity or rank than as a private soldier in open and civilized warfare, may be admitted to the rights of an elector by order of a Federal Court of record, by establishing the facts on the testimony of persons who have always been loyal, and establishing, as aforesaid; that after the 4th of March, 1864, he never gave voluntary aid and comfort to the rebellion or Government inimical to the United States; upon establishing the above facts and subscribing to an oath that the things are true which bring him within the provision, and that he will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States and the perpetual union of the States thereunder, he shall receive a certificate entitling him to electoral rights.

Sixth.—The Secretary of War is authorized to make and publish rules for the just and true registration of electors prior to any election herein ordered, the time for holding elections not ordered in this act, the place and manner of conducting elections, appointment and compensation of officers of election, every other thing necessary to holding a free election; but all persons so appointed shall be electors under the provisions of this act, and shall take the oath of July 2d, and to faithfully discharge their duties.

Seventh.—On the third Tuesday of October, unless otherwise ordered by Congress, persons qualified shall vote for members of a Convention to adopt a Constitution and framing a Government for the State of Louisiana. The qualification of twenty-five years old and all others, are required in the case of Governor. Under this act the number of delegates and districts are the same as now for the House. None are entitled to seats unless they take the oath of July 2d, 1862. The Constitution shall not permit distinction on account of race or color, shall recognize the power and duty of the Government to enforce perpetual unity of the States, shall provide that no debt contracted in support of the rebellion be assumed or paid, no pension, compensation, gift or gratuity be bestowed or paid by the State to any person by reason of anything done or suffered in support of the rebellion. The Constitution is to be submitted to electors qualified by this act, the election to be held under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if approved by a majority, it is to be submitted to Congress.

Eighth.—It is the duty of the President to designate forthwith an officer of the army, not under a brigadier, to be stationed in Louisiana, to be military commander within the State. It is further the duty of the President to place there under the command of such a general a requisite force to execute the duty prescribed whenever the civil authorities refuse, neglect or omit the speedy enforcement of the laws for the punishment and prevention of crime against the rights of any person whatever. The general shall arrest and hold such offender until the civil authorities prosecute. The general shall assist the civil authorities in enforcing the laws, regulating elections, ensure the enforcement of the laws without regard to race or color.

Ninth.—The laws of the Council or Provisional Legislature shall be certified to the Secretary of the Senate for Congressional approval. Should Congress disapprove the fact, shall be certified to the Chief Justice of Louisiana, and such disapproved laws shall be void, after date of the receipts by the Chief Justice.

Tenth.—Until admitted to representation as a loyal State, Louisiana is allowed one delegate in Congress, chosen at the first election ordered herein. He must have the same qualifications as the Governor, shall have the rights and powers of territorial representatives now in the House.

Eleventh.—All the laws now in force in Louisiana, consistent with this act and the laws of the United States, shall remain in force until repealed or modified; provided, that no person shall be competent to act as a juror who is not an elector. Under this act all expenses incident to the administration of a Provisional Government, herein provided, to be collected and paid as now done for the support of the present Government.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Boyer's report is long, and supports by evidence and arguments the versions of the riot published at the time, and repeated since by the press of New Orleans and the South, concluding that the riot was local, originating in local circumstances, showing no hostilities on the part of the community towards the Federal Government. It is monstrous to hold the whole people responsible for a riot provoked by incendiary speeches. The same course would have led to a riot in any city of the Union. The Conventionists in inciting the negroes counted first on military, and then on Congressional support. He denounces Judge Howell as heading the conspiracy and then abandoning his fellow-conspirators.

The Committee on Ways and Means report, amending the Internal Revenue, is made the special order for Wednesday.

The clerk is directed to provide the Judiciary Committee with a sum of not over $10,000, to prosecute their investigation.

Eliot reported the New Orleans riot report. Boyer reported the minority report.

Eliot reported a bill re-establishing the State of Louisiana. Eliot moved the previous question on the bill. The House seconded the previous question by 79 to 90. The yeas and nays were ordered. Filibustering motions followed. Several motions to adjourn were made. The yeas and nays were ordered. The House refused to adjourn by 31 to 126. Eliot expressed a desire to postpone a vote, so that the members could read the bill, but was unwilling to put it out of his hands. The House, however, ordered the main question by 85 to 50, and Eliot move an adjournment, which was carried.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Among the Americans who are reported at the State Department as having died in France, are Maria F. Cazilar Herz, of New Orleans, and J. B. Alamatrie, of Charleston.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate proceedings were generally unimportant. The President's power to appoint Provisional Governors was discussed at length. Dixon moved to amend by asking whether President Lincoln had that power, and questioned the terms of the resolution applying to Vice and acting President Johnson, which was objected to by Conness. Fessenden deprecated the present consideration, and finally the whole matter was tabled.

The Invalid Pension bill passed.

The Post Office appropriation bill passed.

The bill forbidding the re-election of President and Vice President was discussed until recess.

The Senate is in session to-night.

New York, Feb. 11.—The steamer Bavaria, from New York for Havre, met the Sea Doctress. One hundred and seventy of her passengers were brought by the ship Resolute.

Panama dates to the 1st state that American Consul Little died of yellow fever. The fever was raging on the steamer Johnstown. The city was full of pestilence. The fever was epidemic on the Isthmus. The cholera had appeared at Granada and was abating elsewhere.

New York, Feb. 11.—Gold closed dull at 136¾ to 136⅞. The extreme rates of the day were 138⅛ to 138¾. Governments were quiet and steady during the afternoon. Stocks were dull and steady at the last open Board and without any marked feature. Petroleum and Mining Stocks were active and excited, especially Quartzhill, the transactions in which aggregated over eleven thousand shares and which rose from $4 to $5.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—Three incendiary fires occurred last night. The loss is not heavy. The damage to the *Commercial and Argus* office amounts to about $3500, which is fully covered by insurance. An attempt was made about the same time to set fire to O'Donald's saloon on Front street, by means of benzine, but was discovered in time and extinguished.

Sam Sweeney, a notorious character, has been arrested and committed, charged with the robbery of Dr. Woolfolk, of Kentucky, and throwing him from the train, from the injuries of which he will probably die.

The steamer De Vernon, from Napoleon for this port, struck a snag at Australia yesterday morning, and sunk out of sight. The cabin parted and floated off. She had on board 25 bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was owned by Capt. Frank Hick, M. Walt and J. S. McCune, and valued at $40,000, insured in St. Louis and Cincinnati for $18,000.

Galveston, Feb. 11.—The proposed new city charter was voted on to-day, and rejected by 27 for and 341 against the adoption.

C. V. Wright killed James McGuire for alledged insult to his wife. Wright was committed to jail.

Harrisburg, Feb. 11.—Apprehensions are felt of a freshet. The ice in the Susquehanna is piled in some places from 15 to 20 feet high.

Boston, Feb. 11.—Samuel Harrington was frozen to death near Stoughton.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—The Convention for the improvement of the Mississippi river meets tomorrow. Several hundred delegates are in attendance. Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri are represented.

San Francisco Feb. 9.—The Golden Age sailed to-day with $900,000 in treasure, and 5000 bbls of flour.

London, Feb. 9.—It is officially announced that after the first of March the cable tolls will be reduced one-half.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The King of Prussia closed the Diet. He thanks it for the confidence and hopes the German unity would result in a permanent peace, home and abroad. His speech was enthusiastically received by the people.

Lima, Jan. 22.—The American steamer Joseph Clark is here with the yellow fever.

Havana, Feb. 6.—The cholera, smallpox and yellow fever still prevail at St. Thomas. There were 700 cholera deaths in five weeks. The smallpox was abating in Matanzas. The whites suffer the most.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—The *Commercial and Argus* office was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The *Bulletin* office adjoining was damaged somewhat by water. The loss is not known. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Weather clear and pleasant. The thermometer 48.

Galveston, Feb. 11.—Rio Grande dates to the 7th, and from the interior of Mexico to 23, are received.

Ortega and Patone have been sent to Monterey, and a court martial has been convened for their trial.

While Juarez was rejoicing at Zacatecas, Miramon suddenly appeared with two thousand troops.

Juarez evacuated and Miramon seized the city and pursued the retiring chieftain. There was great vacillation among the Liberal leaders.

The Imperialists were on the offensive, and the fall of San Luis de Potosi was considered certain. Report says they have captured Juarez and his train, with three-quarters of a million in silver. All the Imperial chiefs are conscripting closely both men and horses.

A French frigate has arrived at Brazos with Liberal prisoners to exchange for the French and Austrian prisoners at Matamoros.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 11, 9 A. M.—The people of Pilot Town have began already to prepare for rebuilding the place. The Association will put up new and substantial buildings, such as will be better adapted to their purpose than heretofore. At present the people are banking around as best they can. Most of the pilots are ruined in fortune, and have lost valuable papers, which can never be replaced.

We are sorry to say that several cases of pilfering have been discovered, and probably the guilty parties will be apprehended and brought to justice.

One of the pilots has lost $15,000 in cash, and a small lot of gold and silver coin has been found; it was melted into a solid mass.

The intense heat brought to the surface scores of eels, who were cooked to a turn; a flock of tame ducks were roasted alive in a small pool.

There will be a scarcity of water in the town, if the rain should fail, as most of the cisterns have been destroyed.

Quite a number of the pilots' families will go up to the city in a day or two, to remain with their friends until houses can be put up.

Capt. Radovich, of the steamer A. G. Brown, telegraphed yesterday that he would bring his boat down and render any assistance in his power.

The offer was declined, as the people would not be ready in time.

The place presents a truly barren appearance, and mariners approaching this part of the coast will scarcely be able to locate their position, now that this very old landmark is gone.

SERENADE TO M'ME RISTORI.—Madame Ristori, the celebrated tragedienne was serenaded last night at her apartments at the St. Louis Hotel, by a band of thirty of the best musicians in New Orleans, under the leadership of the clever Carlo Patti. The serenade was gotten up by some of our leading citizens, English, French and Italian, as a mark of respect and admiration to the Queen of the tragic stage, soon to appear before our people. The music was very fine, and both M'me Ristori and her noble husband, the Marquis del Grillo, enjoyed it very much, frequently showing their appreciation by slight demonstrations of applause. M'lle Bianca del Grillo, M'me Ristori's daughter, a beautiful girl of some seventeen or eighteen years, and her son, a young man, were also present, and seemed to enjoy the music exceedingly well. We had the pleasure of a presentation to Madame Ristori, the Marquis and other members of the family, and joined in the entertainment of the evening. The romantic marriage between the Marquis del Grillo and Ristori, who ranks high in the world of genius, gives additional interest to them, and we could but recall the time, years ago, when Ristori made the world acknowledge her genius and dared to dispute the supremacy with Rachel herself, then in the heighth of her fame. The impromptu gathering last night was an unusually agreeable affair, and every one left delighted with the interview. The band played some choice selections from the operas, and the evening closed by a wonderful performance on the violin by Carlo Patti, which was encored amid loud cheers and cries of bravo! bravo! on all sides. In a few days more this great actress will appear upon the stage.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Merrimack, Capt. Van Sice, from New York Feb. 2d. The Merrimack experienced heavy weather, with adverse winds, nearly the entire passage. She will probably be at her wharf this morning:

Harry S Ward, H R Honeywell, John G Sharp, A Brown, wife and child, A Faris, J H Fowler, Wm Kinsey, John Kline, Mrs Whitman and 3 children, E M Brally, M D Oliver, John A Nugent, E Francis, D W Benjamin, and 27 others.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The charming comedienne, Miss Maggie Mitchell, appears to-night for the last time in her exquisite personation of "Fanchon the Crickett." The opportunity to see her should not be lost.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Vestvali "the Magnificent" as she is called, will appear as Henri Layadere in the drama of "The Duke's Motto, or The Hunchback," in which she will be mainly supported by Mr. Tilton. The programme will close with "Caught by the Cuff."

It is reported by a correspondent that a merchant of New York, who failed twice in fifteen years, and was forced to sell his wife's wardrobe to procure the necessaries of life, has just retired with a fortune of $500,000.

The Minority Report of the New Orleans Riot Committee.

The special dispatches to the *Crescent* of yesterday give a lengthy and interesting synopsis of the minority report made to Congress by the Hon. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania. We give some portions of the synopsis as follows:

Washington, Feb. 10.—The minority report of the New Orleans Riot Committee covers sixty-eight pages of manuscript.

It proves that the so called Convention was utterly destitute of constitutional and legal form—and that Boutwell, Kelly, Stevens, Grinnell, Paine and Morris advised the radicals and negro inciters to hold the Convention, without regard to those facts.

The evidence of Tisdale, Leaumont and Waples also proves the congressional origin of the revolutionary attempt to hold the Convention.

Hiestand, Hire and Fish gave testimony which clearly showed the incendiary character of the speeches made by the radicals and negro leaders on the twenty-seventh of July.

The examination of James Belden and Col. Smith led to the proof that it was fully intended that the proceedings of the Convention should have been submitted to the radicals and negroes exclusively.

The testimony of Nathaniel Page, who was examined in reference to the determination of the radical negro conventionists to pursue their project, even at the price of bloodshed and revolution, recites a conversation on the subject with Warmouth, Dostie, Plumley and McKee, the present United States Marshal, which fully established the fact.

General Benton testifies to the incendiary harangues which were made by the Radical agitators, and proved that their effect was to arouse in the minds of citizens the fear that the negroes would be incited to a massacre by them.

Howell, Hohe, Butler, Fish, Terry and Daunoy proved that Confederates and Conventionists would alike have been legally liable to arrest for any such proceeding as was attempted.

The negotiations shown to have taken place between Lieut. Gov. Voorhies, Gen. Baird and Mayor Monroe, prove that the civil authorities displayed great energy, and the military, at least, great dilatoriness; that, in the next place, there was good intention in all that was done; that the evidence of colored Hughes proved great effrontery on the part of the negro procession, and the passiveness of the whites.

The testimony of Snethen and Larue, who were standing in the Mechanics' Institute at the time of the occurrence, leaves no doubt that the negroes fired the first shot.

Andrew, (Banks' secretary,) O Donnell and Brooks, testify to the vigorous firing from the negro procession and from the Mechanics' Institute.

The cruel brutality of the riot is generally admitted, and, on common principles, this is shown to have been inevitable.

Many policemen are shown to have behaved very handsomely in the execution of their duty. The conduct of Col. Adams, the Chief of Police, is particularly complimented.

The riot is shown to have been quelled by the civil authorities long before the arrival of the military.

The conduct of Gen. Baird is condemned in all respects.

The conduct of Gov. Wells is shown in a rather discreditable light. That of Lieut. Gov. Voorhies is particularly commended.

The course pursued by the President is proved to have been constitutional, just and considerate, and the feeling of the people generally, and their course in electing ex Confederates to office, are strongly defended, and shown to have been alike natural and justifiable.

The stories about commercial and social proscription on account of sectional feelings are proved to be utterly mere.

Leaumont, Darrell Beard, Abell, Crawford and Bailey, all testify that Unionists and all other persons get even handed justice in the courts, and that Union men are perfectly safe without military protection.

The general conclusions of the report are that the riot was merely local, and afford no proof whatever of disaffection towards the general government, that it would be a monstrous injustice to hold the State of Louisiana responsible for such occurrences, and yet to abrogate her civil government as now in peaceful operation.

Similar provocation, it is urged, would have produced a similar riot anywhere.

Judges Howell and Governor Wells, members of the State Government, and Congress are alone held responsible for the riot.

The minority report is throughout well written, and is highly creditable to Mr. Boyer.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, February 11, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation throughout, although few of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration. Sugar and Molasses were in demand at stiffer prices, and Western Produce displayed considerable vitality. A better feeling characterizing the movement in Coin while operations in our leading staple were to a liberal extent, and factors under the influence of a brisk demand, have succeeded in realizing stiff prices. The sales at the close summed up 7000 bales, which will no doubt materially add to the supplies of Exchange.

The transactions in Coin were of a restricted character from the opening to the close, and rates in agreement with the course of prices at New York have declined increased weakness. Gold opened nominally at 135½ to 1..., against 137 to 137¼, the closing rates on Saturday evening, and after the transaction of a limited business closed weak at 136. There was one sale at the noon session of the Board, $10,000 at 136¼. Outdoors the transactions included $10,000 at 135¾, $1000, $5000 and $10,000 at 136, $1000 and $20,000 at 136¼, $10,000, $12,000 and $20,000 at 136⅛, $10,000 at 136¾, and $10,000 at the same. In Silver, we noticed sales of $200 in American halves at 133, and $1800 at 133¼. The counter rates for Mexican dollars were 137 to 137¼.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been unusually light, and rates, sympathizing with the decline in Gold, have been attended with depreciation. The offerings were firm, but the majority of dealers evinced little disposition to operate, being restrained by the unfavorable tenor of the news from the North. The sales of Sterling to banks and bankers comprised: £6000 bill of lading and clear at 144 to 145, £5000 clear at 145, £1500 A1 at 145¾, £5000 at 145¾ to 146, £10,000 at 145¾, £25,000 at 145¾ to 146, and a small amount of sight at 146. In Francs we noticed sales of 100,000 A1 Commercial at 3.91¼, 80,000 at 3.90, 100,000 at the same, and 20,000 at 3.87½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 144½ for bill of lading bills, 145½ for A1 to first class, and 146½ for Bank; and Francs at 3.87½ to 3.90 for A1 Commercial, and 3.85 to 3.82½ for Bank.

Domestic Exchange continued dull and depressed throughout the day. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent discount, some being willing to draw for round amounts at ⅛. The counter demand was light. The supplies of Commercial were restricted, and the sales included $150,000 New York sight at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent discount, $25,000 bank at 1-16, $10,000 and $100,000 same at ⅛, $50,000 at the same rate; $30,000 at ¼, $20,000 one day at same, $25,000 five days at the same, $5000 fifteen days at 1½, $10,000 twenty days at 1½, $15,000 thirty days at 1⅝, $10,000 do. at 1¾, and a round amount same at 1¾. The rates for Commercial sight were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

The Stock market was more active. The sales at the morning Board comprised 60 shares Opelousas Railroad at $6 50, 41 Carrollton Railroad at $57, 15 same at $57 25, 10 New Orleans City Railroad at $221 50, 191 Louisiana State Bank at $35 25, 75 Canal Bank at $58 75, 135 Jackson Railroad at $8 50, 40 Bank of Louisiana at $10, and 40 Merchants' Bank at $25 75. Outdoors the transactions included 100 shares Louisiana State Bank at $35 25, 50 same at $35 50, 50 Opelousas Railroad at $6 75, and 50 same at $7, deliverable in three days.

City Bonds were dull, no sales being reported throughout the day. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 94½, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 82½, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 68 to 70, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 80 to 82½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons, at 64 to 66.

The sales of Uncurrent Money included $8000 State Treasury notes at 91½ to 94¾c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62½c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 93½ to 91½c. Dealers pay the inside figures and are receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount. National currency being the standard, they are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a liberal inquiry, and has continued quite active throughout. The offerings were sufficient to meet the requirements of buyers, and most factors were disposed to sell, but generally demanded and exacted stiffer prices, notwithstanding which buyers came forward with unabated spirit and sales to the amount of 7000 bales were effected, seventeen brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated increased firmness, the principal portion of the sales consumated to day being at figures approximating the following quotations: Ordinary 28½c to 29c, Good Ordinary 29½ to 30c, Low Middling 30¾c to 31—, and Middling 31½ to 32, with the remark that several even running lists of good staple sold at figures in advance of our outside rates.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales	102,092
Received since Saturday	...	
Received previously	...	543,446
		646,528
Cleared to-day	3,074	
Cleared previously	...,816	401,830
Stock on hand		243,708

The clearances comprise 1151 bales for New York and 1153 for Liverpool.

TOBACCO—The stock is too small for operations of any importance. There are only some 400 or 500 hhds on sale, which are in one or two hands. 1 hhd Common Leaf sold at 8c; 3 Light Leaf at 10c per lb. A number of buyers are in the city awaiting receipts from the West, and supplies would meet with immediate and advantageous sales. We repeat our quotations, for reference, although they are the very inside figures: Inferior to Trashy Lugs, light and heavy, 2 to 4c, Good 4 to 5c, Inferior to Common Leaf 6 to 7¼c, Medium Leaf 7 to 9c, Fair 9 to 11c, Fine 12 to 15c, choice selections, cutters and balers 15 to 20c. per lb. A hogshead, bailing, sold at 20c per lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday were confined to 199 hhds Sugar, and 325 bbls Molasses. The demand continues good at firm and full prices and nearly all the receipts were sold at 13¼c per lb for Good Fair Sugar, 13¼c for Fully Fair, 13½c for Prime to Choice, 14¼c for Choice, and 15c for White Clarified, 75 to 76c per gallon for Prime Molasses, 77c for Strictly Prime and 78c for Choice. Last Saturday afternoon, not previously reported, 60 hhds Sugar sold at 14¼c per lb for Choice and 900 bbls Molasses at 68 to 78c per gallon for Common to Choice.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Only one steamer has arrived from the West since Saturday. The stocks on hand of the various products of the West are light but the demand is limited, increased receipts being expected.

FLOUR—Only a retail business is doing at previous prices. The principal sales were confined to 1000 bbls, of which 100 on its merits at $12 25; 500 Choice Extra at $15, 20 on its merits at $12 25; 100 bbls Common at $10 50, 50 Superfine at $11 87½; 50 Double Extra at $13 50, and 50 Choice Extra at $16 75 per bbl. On Saturday, not previously reported, 500 bbls Double Extra sold at $12 75 per bbl. Superfine is quoted at $11 60 to $11 75.

CORN—We notice a quiet but firm market with a light stock and fair demand. Sales, 12,197 sacks, of which 450 and 160 Mixed, 1500 Yellow Mixed, 250 White Mixed at $1 10; 607 White Mixed at $1 11; 100 Yellow at $1 12; 442 and 1000 do. at $1 12½; 2300 White Mixed at $1 12, 2500 White Mixed and White at $1 12 to $1 13; 435 and 500 White at $1 14; 500 and 1500 White at $1 15 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply but not much in demand. Sales, 2000 sacks of which 140, 400, 554 and 900 at 85c per bushel.

BRAN—The stock is light, the demand is small and the sales are confined to 600 sacks, in lots, at $2 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The supplies are light and only small sales are making at $33 to $35 per ton for Prime Western. A lot of 300 bales Ohio river sold at $33 50 per ton.

PORK—The market is very dull and depressed, early and increased receipts being expected. A lot of 50 bbls Mess sold at $21 50 per bbl. It is offering freely at that price and is retailing at $22 to $22 25 per bbl.

BACON—There are very few Sides and Shoulders in market. The demand is limited, however, better supplies being expected. A lot of 10 casks Shoulders sold at 13¾c and 10 tierces canvassed at —c. per lb. Clear Sides are held at 15c, and 14¾c offered. Shoulders are retailing at 13 to 13¾c, Ribbed Sides 14¾, Clear 15c per lb.

LARD—There is a good supply in tierces but that in kegs is scarce. Only a retail business is doing at 13c per lb for Prime in tierces and 15c in kegs.

COFFEE—The demand is active and is being supplied by dealers at 21½ to 25¼c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio. Sales are making from first hands readily at 18 to 18¼c per lb, gold, for Good to Prime. The stock is reduced.

FREIGHTS—Are dull and unchanged. Tonnage is ample, offerings for shipment are small. The rates are ½ per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, 1 ... by steam for Liverpool, and 9-16 by sail for Liverpool and 1¼ for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 11, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—290 Texas and 44 Western Beeves, 100 Calves and Yearlings, 87 Hogs, 412 Sheep and 15 Milch Cows.

Sold—251 Texas and 46 Western Beeves, 14 Calves and Yearlings, 145 Hogs, 306 Sheep and 5 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—192 Texas and 35 Western Beeves, 138 Calves and Yearlings, 34 Hogs, 176 Sheep and 25 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 12, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fung Shuey, ... for New York. Steamship Agnes, ... for Galveston. ... [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, from New York ... Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, from New York ... Ship Vesantre ... Bark ... [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship ... [illegible] GALVESTON—... LIVERPOOL—Per bark ... CADIZ—... HAVANA—... BOSTON—... [illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Merrimack ... NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell ... LIVERPOOL—Per ... [illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Cleopatra, from Boston— ... Per steamship George Cromwell from New York— ... [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer ... [illegible]

VICKSBURG— ... ST. LOUIS— ... JEFFERSON— ... LITTLE ROCK— ... WASHINGTON— ... FLOYD— ... BAYOU DE GLAIZE— ... FORT JACKSON— ... [illegible]

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

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.
ALONE, every Tuesday at ... 5 P. M.
and every Saturday at ... 10 A. M.
PIONEER, every Monday at ... 4 P. M.
and every Thursday at ... 4 P. M.
FLICKER, every Monday at ... 5 P. M.
and every Thursday at ... 5 P. M.
ALOE, every Wednesday at ... 5 P. M.
and every Saturday at ... 5 P. M.
LOTTS No. 2, every Wednesday at ... 5 P. M.
and every Saturday at ... 5 P. M.
J. M. SHARP, every Tuesday at ... 5 P. M.
and every Friday at ... 5 P. M.
FOR BAYOU DE GLAIZE.
J. D. HINDE on the 4th, at ... 5 P. M.
FOR OPELOUSAS.
VICTORY, every Wednesday at ... 5 P. M.
FOR THE LOWER COAST.
COTILE, every Tuesday at ... 10 A. M.
and every Friday at ... 10 A. M.
FOR VICKSBURG.
ROBT. E. LEE, every Tuesday at ... 5 P. M.
FOR BAYOU SARA.
LAFOURCHE, every Sunday at ... 10 A. M.
and every Wednesday at ... 5 P. M.
NINA SIMMS, every Monday at ... 5 P. M.
and every Friday at ... 10 A. M.
FOR RED RIVER.
ALABAMA, Tuesday, February 19, at ... 5 P. M.

Attention, Second District!

ALL parties intending to make donations to the Bazaar are requested to send them to Mrs. Brousseau, 74 Esplanade street, or to the Mosaique Building on the 15th, with donor's card and valuation attached. Refreshments will be gratefully received, from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M., every day during the continuation of the Bazaar.
By order of Mrs. A. Brousseau, President.
Mrs. HENRY W. CONNER, Secretary, Second District.
feb—12

Drug Store.

DR. M. ESCOUBAR begs leave to inform the public and his numerous patients, that he has opened a Drug Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. 267, near the new market.
Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultations free from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.
feb12 1m

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

W. R. Floyd, Lessee; A. P. Bradley, Stage Manager.
SECOND WEEK OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. Monday and Tuesday Evenings, February 11th and 12th.
Positively Last Nights of FANCHON, THE CRICKET. In active rehearsal—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Olympic Music Hall.

74 St. Charles street.
Open Every Night.
BOB HART'S GREAT VARIETY COMBINATION TROUPE, in Songs, Dances, Farces, Burlesques, &c.
Grand Matinee every SATURDAY. jan12 1f

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, the ... an election for five Directors of the Louisiana Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of Charles B. ... in New Orleans ... feb2 1m

Office of S. H. A. for Disabled Soldiers,

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 8th, 1867.
The hall in the third story, Mosaique Building, with books upon Poydras and Camp streets, is now open for the reception of articles for the Bazaar.
All persons who have made presents to this Association for the Bazaar or who desire to do so are requested to deliver them to the hall above designated, where they will be accurately classified, ticketed, appraised and kept until they can be removed into their proper places in the hall below.
Gen. H. Olad... will be placed in charge of the room and of the articles which may be deposited there with him.
Committees of ladies and of gentlemen will be in attendance daily, at hours which will be hereafter designated, for the purpose of appraising the contributions.
Groceries or produce will be represented in the Bazaar by samples, with information as to where the supposed can be found.
Invalid, bulky and heavy articles it is desired that they may be reported and described before being moved to the Mosaique Building.
The costly articles are articles now on exhibit in the shops of the city will not be removed from their present places until the near approach of the Bazaar.
DABNEY H. MAURY, President of the Bazaar.

Special Notice.

ALL persons and families ... [illegible]

Office of Southern Hospital Association,

NEW ORLEANS, Feb ..., 1867.
The following Committees of Ladies and Gentlemen have been appointed to direct the preparation and arrangement of the Bazaar:

Ladies. [illegible]

Gentlemen. [illegible]

A Card.

Office of S. H. A. for Disabled Soldiers, 128 Gravier street. [illegible]
DABNEY H. MAURY.

Special Notice.

Office of S. H. A. for Disabled Soldiers. [illegible]
DABNEY H. MAURY, Secretary S. H. A.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership ... [illegible]
J. C. DENIS.
JNO. F. LEWIS.
New Orleans, January ..., 1867.

Gardner Wanted.

WANTED a good gardner ... Apply at No. ... [illegible]

Fruit Trees.

SWEET ORANGE TREES— ... [illegible]

Gold Watch and Locket.

LOST, Thursday ... [illegible] FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward ... [illegible]

Eugene A. Poole's Busts

of

GENS. LEE, JACKSON AND JOHNSTON.

THESE attractive Works of Art are splendid specimens of their kind. Modeled from life by Mr. E. A. POOLE, a young artist of Baltimore, they have received the encomiums of all who have seen them. The public are invited to inspect them at the store of
LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
Corner Gravier and Baronne streets.
feb1 1w

NEW FANCY GOODS.

Just Opened at No. 57 Royal Street.

AN assortment of PARIS NOVELTIES, consisting principally in A GREAT VARIETY OF FANS, such as SILK FEATHERS, SATIN, IVORY, &c., &c. RICH BENOITON BELTS. NEW STYLE BELT BUCKLES. NECK LACES. SHELL COMBS ... EAR RINGS, BROOCHES and JET JEWELRY. SLEEVE BUTTONS ... FINE IMITATION CASHMERE SHAWLS. All of which will be sold very low for cash or ... consignment, by
J. DEKKES, Jr., 57 Royal street.
New Orleans, 8th February, 1867.

Notice.

THE partnership existing ... under the style of F. MESNIL & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the ... of January, 1867. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation only.
(Signed) F. MESNIL, partner.
C. CHAPUS.
feb7 3t

Notice.

THE firm of G. CASANAVE & BROS. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ST. F. CASANAVE ... Bourbon street, is charged with the liquidation of its affairs.
New Orleans, February 5th, 1867.
G. CASANAVE.
ST. F. CASANAVE.
P. CASANAVE, Jr.
F. CASANAVE.
feb8 3t

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
128 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
61 Broad street, New York.
feb3 6m

Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30th, 1867.
BEING about to retire from business on account of ill health, I hereby notify all persons to whom I am indebted or who are indebted to me, and also those who may have any claims against me, to call at the corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets, No. ..., at the grocery store, within thirty days from this notice.
LUIGI VERDA.

For Sale,

FOR Tuesdays' and Saturdays' performances, during the balance of the season, an excellent LETTICE BOX, at the new Opera House. For terms, apply at the N. O. Bee office. jan9 1f

MAURICE BARNETT, JR. FELIX BOUSQUET.
BARNETT & BOUSQUET,
Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, BITTERS, CHAMPAGNE, PRESERVES, &c.
51 ... Conti Street ... 51
jan31 1m New Orleans.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a Wine and Liquor business in this city, under the firm and style of BARNETT & BOUSQUET, and have taken the store No. 51 Conti street, between Chartres and Royal streets, where they will be happy to see their friends.
M. BARNETT, Jr.
FELIX BOUSQUET.
jan31 1m

Notice.

ALL persons who may have claims against the successions of Pierre Casanave and of his wife, Rose Barsquin are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, heir and agent for the other heirs his brothers, and all persons indebted to said successions are requested to settle with him within ten days from date.
ST. FELIX CASANAVE.
No. 98 Bourbon street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.
feb1 10t

JUDICIAL SALES.

Henry Rhine vs. A. Haber.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. ... By virtue of a writ of ... [illegible]
HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Chas. Arnold Hattier.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—... Mrs James Joseph Tourney ... Letters of administration ... Arnold Hattier ... [illegible]
By order of the Court.
P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, FOURTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans—City of New Orleans ... [illegible]
THOS. A. HENDERSON, Deputy Clerk.
..., New Orleans, February 5th, 1867.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED TO LOUISIANA AND TEXAS PETROLEUM STOVE AND G. L. CO.,

232 Camp Street............232 Camp Street.

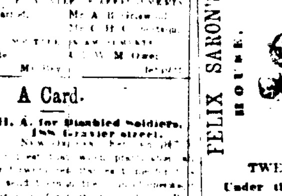
PETROLEUM STOVES.

PETROLEUM STOVES

Save your money by buying one of the favorite Stoves.

Consumers can procure OIL at the following places:
FIRST DISTRICT—234 Camp street, COMPANY'S STORE.
SECOND DISTRICT—294 Old Levee street, at THEO. PADERAS'S STORE.
THIRD DISTRICT—423 Greatmen street, at F. R. PEDERSEN'S STORE.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Corner Jackson and Canal street, at JOHN H. POPE'S STORE.
Louisiana and Texas Petroleum Stove Co.,
232 Camp Street.

FELIX SARON'S HOUSE, 14 Baronne street NEAR CANAL.



TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Under the Prices of Canal Street.

THE undersigned begs leave to remind the Ladies ... HAIR ... [illegible] TWENTY FIVE PER CENT CHEAPER ... HAIR CUTTING and CURLING SALOON for ...
Branch, No. 214 Baronne street, corner of Gravier.
FELIX SARON,
14 Baronne street, near Canal.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quacktarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, ... [illegible] Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills ... Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, ... street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PRICES REDUCED AT McPHERSON'S GALLERY,
132 .... CANAL STREET 132
CARTES DE VISITE at $2 per dozen. Opaltypes, Ambrotypes and all kinds of Photographic work done in the best manner, at greatly reduced prices. Call and see.
W. D. McPHERSON.

Water Works Department,
Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
February 1st, 1867.
THE Annual Election for six Directors of this Company ... will be held at ... on MONDAY, ... of March next, between the hours of ... A. M. and 2 P. M.
S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Crescent City Bank,
New Orleans, January 28th, 1867.
THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK having been reduced ... holders of Certificates are requested to apply at the Bank for New Certificates of Stock.
CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, February 4, 1867.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent on the Capital ... payable to stockholders on and after Monday, 11th inst.
J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, February 5th, 1867.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant. The United States Internal Revenue tax is assumed by the Company.
J. V. CHAURY, Secretary.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company,
Corner Camp and Gravier streets.
AN election of Trustees to serve during one year from the second Monday of March, 1867, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Feb. 1st, 1867.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors this day, it was
Resolved, That a meeting of the Stockholders be called on the 4th March next, to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the Capital of the Bank.
GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Merchants' Bank,
New Orleans, January 24, 1867.
NOTICE is hereby given that at the request of several Stockholders, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, 28th February, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to take into consideration the affairs of the Bank and determine the future course of the Board.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Pres't.

Office of Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers,
128 Gravier st., New Orleans, January 21, 1867.
DISABLED SOLDIERS who desire the aid of this Association must first be examined by Dr. L. P. Fine, the Surgeon of the Association.
Dr. Fine's office is No. 44 Camp street, over Abram's Drug Store.
DABNEY H. MAURY, Secretary Southern Hospital Association.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,
No. 19 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1867.
THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 19 Camp street (formerly occupied by Messrs Smith, Newman & Co.) and continue to take Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
—DIRECTORS.—
F. Rodney, C. M. Soria, H. H. Stanley, S. L. Mann, George W. Meyson, F. Newman, A. D. Helvestine, Alexander Marks, T. M. Simmons, J. P. Eggleston, James Beggs, W. S. Gardner, B. F. West, A. D. Grieff, W. H. Witherell, John H. Keep, T. Prudhomme, C. E. Staybach, N. H. Thomas.
F. RODNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Southern Hospital Association.

"SECOND DISTRICT."
CONTRIBUTIONS for the BAZAAR AND FREE GIFT LOTTERY to be held in this city on the ... February are earnestly solicited from all who ... [illegible]
Mrs. A. BROUSSEAU, 74 Esplanade street.
Mrs. ... 127 St. Philip street.
Mrs. SAMUEL BELL, 32 Dauphine street.
Mrs. ... BYRD ... street.
Mrs. G. W. HARCOCK ... St. Louis street.

Engine for Sale.

A VERY fine eight-horse power STEAM ENGINE and various appurtenances, for cash or on terms. Apply at the corner of Claiborne and Orleans streets. jan9 1m

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
... Line of Steamships.
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of new Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2500 tons ...
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ...
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons ...
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons ... Van Sice, Commander
HAVANA, ... tons ... Whitman, Commander
MONTEREY, ... tons ... Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, ... tons ... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, ... tons ... Commander
MISSOURI, ... tons ... Hudson, Commander
The steamship HAVANA, Whitman, Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, the 14th, February, from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
To be followed by the MERRIMACK, Van Sice, Commander.
Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the company's wharf at all times during business hours and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent, 31 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or G. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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
CITY OF MANCHESTER ...
CITY OF NEW YORK ...
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin ... $90 00 | Steerage ... $30 00
" to London ... | " to London ...
" to Paris ... | " to Paris ...
" to Hamburg ... | " to Hamburg ...
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage ... 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 ELLIOT & McKEEVER, ... Gravier 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 splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
EUROPE ... Lemarie ... 9th February
ST. LAURENT ... Bocande ... 23d February
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... 9th March
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... 23d March
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $100, including table wine for either cla...
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 Common street.

For New York.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
To sail on SUNDAY, Feb 17th, at 7 a. m.
THE fast and favorite steamer GEO. CROMWELL, E. E. Vaill, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Second District, as above.
First Cabin passage ... $60
Freight for BREMEN taken by this Line and through bills of lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet street.

For Havre.
PASSAGE ONLY.
THE fine ship FERNANDEZ, ... master, will take ... a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers ... for accommodation, apply to
C. CAVAROC & CO., 1... Royal street.

For Havre.
THE A1 ship FRANCE ET MEXIQUE, Douare, master, having the bulk of her freight engaged, will sail as above. For the balance of freight apply to
C. CAVAROC & CO., 1... Royal street.

RIO JANEIRO.
Cheapest, Speediest and Only Reliable Line.
For Rio Janeiro via Pernambuco and Bahia.
STONEWALL LINE PACKETS.
To sail positively on FEBRUARY 20th.
THE A1 ... brig MARY AGNES, ... will have quick despatch. Passengers ... For freight or passage apply to KANE & CO., ...

U. S. Daily Mail Packet,
In Connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
ON and after this date the steamer ANNA E. ... Vairin ... leave Brashear ... for Franklin and New Iberia. Returning, will leave New Iberia ...
Agents, PRICE, HINE & TUPPER, ... ROBERT HARE, ...
New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1867.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.
RECEIVED by late arrivals from Europe, and partly in course of landing—
German HOSIERY, Brown, Bleached and Mixed, all sizes and qualities.
Cotton UNDERSHIRTS.
Imitation Merino UNDERSHIRTS.
Linen Coat CHECKS, 1st and 2d.
Linen LISTADOS.
Linen DRILLS, Brown, White and Fancy
Linen TOWELS and TABLE CLOTHS.
Fancy Union DRILLS.
White Irish LINEN, 4-4 and 7-8.
White Union LINEN.
Blouse LINEN.
Spanish LINEN.
Bley LINEN.
Brown DUCK.
Elastic CANVASS.
Linen SHEETING.
Duck COATING.
White MUSLIN, Jacquard, Damassé and Checked.
.. TAPE CHECKS 10 yard pieces.
.. JACCONETS.
.. NAINSOOKS.
.. SWISS MULLS.
.. IMPERIALS.
.. soft finished CAMBRIC.
BOBBINET ... inch.
Brown and White Linen NETTING.
Lappet SKIRTING.
White and Colored TARLATANS.
Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Printed Cotton ...
Printed Border Lawn ...
Madras ...
Half Linen TOILE DU NORD
Cotton TOILE DU NORD and GINGHAMS.
Black SILKS.
.. ALPACAS.
.. CLOTH.
Italian CLOTH.
Black Cotton VELVET.
Curtain DAMASK.
Dyed SILESIAS.
Cotton TICKS.
—Also—
Alexander's SPOOL THREAD.
For sale, duty paid or in bond, by
CRAMER & CO., 4 ... Customhouse street.
jan16 1m

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
All descriptions of
SAW MILL, FLOURING and CORN MILL MACHINERY,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
CIRCULAR SAWS.
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working Machinery, etc., constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann Portable Engines, and Chapman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 8 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

Notice.
WE have this day opened a house ... under the style of CHAFFRAIX & AGAR for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business in connection with our Havana house ... & Co.
Mr. A. A. Lelong has our power of attorney.
D. A. CHAFFRAIX.
W. ... AGAR.
New Orleans, January 16th, 1867.

Robinson's City Mills!
Nos. 283, 285 and 287 ... Head of New Basin.
ARE now offering an article of Meal and Flour by the barrel ... known as PREPARED MEAL and PREPARED FLOUR ...
ROBINSON & JONES, Proprietors.

Notice.
IN conformity to an order of the Honorable Fourth District Court of New Orleans, appointing a jury of freeholders to examine the location for the widening of Levee street and repairs of the Levee ... [illegible]
JOHN L. LEWIS, Foreman.
EUGENE DUPRE,
E. MONTFORT,
A. BAREOT,
J. C. DELAVIGNE,
J. REYNES,
P. DAUPHIN,
G. DE FERIET,
CHAS. CAFFIN,
J. A. DEBLANC,
JOHN CULBERTSON,
HENRY BEZOU.

Removal.
THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. ... Canal street, near Old ...
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.