The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1867.

A large lot of dry goods will be sold at auction to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Vignaud & Co., at the store of Messrs. Loeb, Simon & Co., for the purpose of liquidation.

To Tax Payers.—Mr. Lemarié, State Tax Collector for the Second District, gives notice in another column that the taxes for 1866 and licenses for 1867 must be paid forthwith at his office. The receipts remaining unpaid at the end of March will be put for collection into the hands of the City Attorney.

Ball.—A ball will be given by the Young Men's Association, Saturday, 6th of April, 1867, at the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley. Among the managers we notice many of our friends. We are in receipt of tickets of invitation.

Literary.—We are pleased to put upon our exchange list the *New York Evening Gazette*, Mr. Sweetser's new paper, which seems to us to be the best arranged and most interesting of all the New York daily newspapers. Mr. Sweetser, it will be remembered, founded the *Round Table*, the ablest literary weekly in America, which he designed to fill the place that the *Saturday Review* does in England. In this plan he was eminently successful. In the *Gazette* we presume Mr. Sweetser has in view a second, or an American *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the editorials in the number before us—the only one that we have seen—has the ring of that able journal. They are scholarly, spirited, yet withall genial and pleasant to read. The paper is full of literary items, personals, information of all sorts, gossippy sketches, fashions, city news, telegraphic, &c., &c. If the same ability that is displayed in this number be continued in others we predict a sure and liberal success for this new enterprise. We should here remark that the *Evening Gazette* has been published for more than three months, yet this is the first copy that we have heard of in New Orleans.

Messrs Hurd & Houghton, the well known publishers of the *Riverside Magazine*, *London Society* and many very fine books, announce "The Open Polar Sea," by Dr. Hayes. We have not seen this work but the papers speak in high terms of its merits. Dr. Hayes has drawn attention to the scenery of the Arctic Regions, and has excited universal interest in his explorations in the vicinity of the Polar Sea. We presume this book will find a ready sale in the South. It must prove delightfully refreshing to read of icebergs and Arctic seas in the middle of the long Southern summer. *London Society* for March has just arrived and will be noticed hereafter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.—The farewell performances of the truly eminent comedian, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, takes place to-night and to-morrow evening. Boucicault's fancy and domestic drama, "Dot," and the laughable farce, "A Regular Fix," are the capital pieces chosen for each occasion.

St. Charles Theatre.—Benefit to-night of Mr. O. B. Collins, Mr. Eddy appearing as *Lydden, the Gladiator*, in the play of the "Last Days of Pompeii;" the Bedouin Arabs in a new act, and the performances concluding with the drama of "Sixteen String Jack."

New Opera House.—There will be no performance to-night on account of the rehearsal of a new comedy, "La Famille Benoiton," or "The Fast Family."

To-morrow.—"Le Bourreau des Cranes" and "La Veuve aux Camelias" are the selections.

National Theatre.—Mr. Richard Kaps is announced for a benefit at the National this evening. The pieces selected are entitled "Adel and Kunch," and a comedy in three acts and eight tableaux, "Ein Schneider als Parbenreiben."

Academy of Music.—A festival dansante, arranged by Miss Christine Zavistowski, something new and beautiful, in which the Zavistowskis and the pretty Olmstep Sisters appear, is one of the attractive features at the Academy this evening. The charming Miss Brent will sing "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "The Power of Love," and Miss Lottie Estelle a serio-comic song. Jenny Thompson will give some of her banjo eccentricities, and the performances will conclude with a series of spectral shadows, entitled, "Frolics of Cupid, or a Night in Dream Land."

Olympic Music Hall.—Miss Aubrey in fancy dances, Mr. Stout in ballads, and Misses Bechett, St. Clair, Richmond, and other female and male artists, assisted by Bob Hart himself, in a variety programme of songs, farces, burlesque, and humorous original conceits, are the attractions at the Olympic to-night.

Crescent City Museum.—This Museum is open from 9 A. M. till 12 o'clock at night, on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, presenting many objects of attraction to numerous visitors.

The McKenna Will Case.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE THOMAS.

A remarkable contest is now in course of progress before this Court, in relation to the estate of the late Hugh F. McKenna, for many years a leading and very wealthy merchant of this city, of the late firm of Brander, McKenna & Wright.

Mr. McKenna, in 1861, left New Orleans for Europe, and died in London, England, on the 2d February, 1864, and on the 31st May, 1861, he made an olographic will, appointing W. H. Avery and Wilhelmus Bogart his testamentary executors, and which was probated on the 4th April, 1864. By this will he left to Ellen Frances McKenna, (born Keiran) his wife, residing in Brussels, Belgium, $25,000, on condition that she should renounce all further claims on his estate.

On the 19th August, 1861, Mr. McKenna wrote a letter from London to Mr. Bogart, in which he refers to his wife and this will, and states, "any restrictions in it with respect to her, it is my wish should be dispensed with, in the event of my death." This letter was probated by the court as a codicil to the will of 1861. An inventory of the property was then taken and filed, showing the estate and effects in Louisiana to consist of about the amount of $130,000, while it was shown the testator held a vast estate of 16,000 acres in Texas, and property also in Massachusetts and Missouri.

In December last the widow of the testator arrived here from England, and offered for probate an instrument purporting to be the last will of McKenna, executed in London on the 1st of February, 1864, while McKenna was in *extremis* and on his death bed, he dying the following day. This will bequeaths to her the sum of $100,000, and makes her the residuary legatee of all his other property, real and personal. The body of this will is not in the handwriting of Mr. McKenna, and one of the witnesses attesting it is Miss Sophia Ann Scott, the niece of Mrs. McKenna, and the other attesting witness is one Ann Tutorale.

Miss Scott, at the same time, instituted a suit against Wm H. Avery, the executor of the deceased, on a promissory note, dated 1st February, 1864, for £1000, purporting to have been executed by McKenna the day preceding his death, payable one day after date, and attested by Mrs. McKenna. Nearly three years had elapsed after the death of McKenna before any knowledge of the existence of these instruments was received by the executor.

The executor now resists the probation of this alleged last will, upon the ground that if said will ever was executed by the testator, it was obtained through fraud and undue influence, and that on account of his sinking condition and imperfect understanding at the time he could not have duly executed the same. A jury has been prayed for to try this issue, which will be tested as soon as the evidence from England can be obtained.

The suit on the note for the £1000 has been discontinued in the Second District Court, for the purpose of bringing the same in the United States District Court.

Singleton & Hays, attorneys for the executor and the succession.

Attorneys for Mrs McKenna and Miss Scott, Bradford, Lea & Finney, and J. Ad. Rozier.—*Picayune.*

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston *News*, of the 23d, has the following:

We are indebted to Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, U. S. Army, for the following intelligence, dispatched from Fort Clark via San Antonio, received at District Headquarters, Galveston, yesterday: "On the 12th inst., 36 men attacked a permanent camp of Indians, 1500 strong, on the river near Fort Lancaster, fought four hours, killing and wounding between 20 and 30 Indians. Loss, so far, one killed, two wounded and four missing. Captured a Mexican boy, who says they are Comanches, Apaches and Kickapoos. Six companies started in pursuit immediately, and will probably overtake and annihilate them. Capt. John A. Wilson, of the 4th Cavalry, commanded the attacking party.

Cotton from Mexico.—The San Antonio *Express* saw, on the 12th, the largest cotton train which has passed through there since the "break up."

It numbered in the neighborhood of fifty wagons, each containing thirteen bales. The cotton was beautifully baled, and averaged largely over six hundred pounds, some weighing eight hundred pounds—rather large for the New York market. It was raised on the Rio Nazas, we were told, and its destination the interior of Mexico, where our Texas cotton finds a much more profitable market than New York.

The *State Gazette* contradicts the rumor, telegraphed to all the leading Northern papers, that Gov. Throckmorton had sent his private secretary, Capt. Lane, to Washington, for instructions concerning the execution of the Military bill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.
Fenian Matters in New York.
The Conspiracy in Buenos Ayres.
Mendoza Rebellion Suppressed.
St. Domingo Quiet.
Severe Battle in South America.
The Lamirande Case.
Miscellaneous News.
From the Balize.

Washington, March 24.—It is considered almost certain that Congress will adjourn on Tuesday. Several members are packing up.

New York, March 24.—James F. Cummings, a Confederate Commissary, has been arrested on a charge of having used the power of the Confederate Government to take from a resident of Tennessee property valued at $600,000, which he fraudulently converted to his own use. He is now in Ludlow street jail.

Counterfeit twenties on the National Bank of Portland, Maine, are in circulation.

The Rising Star has arrived with California dates of the 28th ult.

New York, March 24.—Judge Russel has refused bail in the case of the Marshal in the St. Patrick's day procession, who cut and slashed the policemen with his sword.

John Savage, Judge Daly and Eugene Kelly, who were, unknown to themselves, appointed to receive Fenian funds by the Union square meeting, decline to have anything to do with such funds, and have returned various sums already sent them from a distance.

The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondence, dated the 24th ult., says nothing was transpiring beyond the occasional bombardment of Curupaity by the Paraguayans, and picket firing along the line. Reinforcements continued to leave Rio Janeiro. Two steamers, with Argentine and Oriental troops on board, had exploded, and quite a number of lives were lost. An Argentine war steamer had been run down.

The Mendoza rebellion was nearly suppressed. United States intervention was talked of, but not generally expected.

A conspiracy to murder the members of the government in Buenos Ayres had been discovered and the conspirators seized.

St. Domingo advices to the 15th inst. state that the Baez party had been crushed and the Republic was quiet.

The proposed treaty with the United States for the Bay of Samana is likely to elicit a spirited debate in Congress.

The steamer Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall, detained in the bay by the storm since the 21st, put to sea this morning.

The steamer Atlantic, from Bremen, has arrived.

Chili advices State that Peru never thought of peace on the basis proposed by the mediatory powers.

The latest advices respecting the Argentine revolution are important. A division under Felipe Saa, after a bloody engagement, lasting two hours, was defeated by Gen. Pannero at Los Loves, with a loss of three hundred killed and many wounded. Two other revolutionary divisions undertook to avenge this defeat, but were themselves routed, meeting with much heavier losses than Saa. Pannero then quietly continued his retreat to form a junction with Mitre.

The harvest was over. The yield of cereals was larger than ever before known. Large quantities had been exported, and the markets offered no inducements to shippers in Chili or California.

The Aborigines of New Zealand were again giving much trouble.

London, March 24.—The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

Dublin, March 24.—The trial of Fenian prisoners for high treason will commence on the 9th of April next in this city.

Queenstown, March 24.—The Asia and Aleppo have arrived.

Southampton, March 24.—The Western Metropolis has arrived.

Southwest Pass, March 24, 6 A. M.—Bar and river covered with a thick fog. Wind northerly and light. Barometer 30.35.

10 A. M.—Weather cleared up beautifully.

5 P. M.—Fine weather. Wind N. E. Barometer 30.20. We may repeat, very full tides on the bar on Tuesday and Wednesday the 26th and 27th insts.

Arrived, British ship Glendower, Anderson, from Guadaloupe 17 days, in ballast, to Maury & Co; British brig Sarah, Partridge, Cienfuegos 8 days, with molasses to A. Courcelle & Co, vessel to Jos. Kelley; steamship W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola and Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to I. C. Harris; steamship Victor, Gates, New York 15th, with merchandise and passengers, to G. A. Fosdick; three masted schooner Mary McKee, McKee, Boston 22 days, with general cargo, to G. A. Fosdick. The captain reports was 17 days within 180 miles of Hole-in-the-Wall, becalmed.

Arrived outside and anchored: ship Serene, Wilson, from Boston, February 24th.

Arrived down: steamship Austin and went to sea. Steamship General Grant arrived down at 4 this evening and anchored on account of the bar being blocked.

Went up in tow: ship Glendower and schooners Watchful and Lizzie Evans. Ship Glendower reports passed on the 20th inst. schooner Gratitude, of Belize, Honduras. She was loaded with empty casks.

The light-house steamer Geranium, Captain Tilburgh, went into Cubitt's Gap this morning in a thick fog. The Light House Board would do well to place a fog bell near that dangerous trap. The Mexican schooner Robasto, which lay in there for several weeks succeeded in getting out on Saturday. We are unable to say if the Geranium will be so fortunate. The ship Hanes is nearly over the bar. Bar badly blocked.

Mr. Stevens's Bill Relative to Damages Done to Loyal Men.

The measure entitled "A bill relative to damages done to loyal men" was introduced into the House a few days ago by Mr. Stevens. It provides for confiscation of a sweeping character. He will call it up next week, and support it in an elaborate speech which he prepared more than a month ago. Following is an abstract of the bill:

Section one declares all public lands belonging to the ten rebel States forfeited to the United States.

Section two directs the President forthwith to cause the seizure of such property belonging to the belligerent enemy as is deemed forfeited by act of July 17, 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as the enemy's property, and further directs him to proceed to the condemnation of the property already seized.

Section three prescribes how such property shall be condemned, viz: By a committee of three persons for each rebel State, to be appointed by the President, to consist of one army officer and two non-resident civilians, who shall adjudicate and condemn property aforesaid, under such forms and proceedings as shall be prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States, whereupon the title to said property shall become invested in the United States.

Section four provides that of lands thus confiscated, there shall be distributed to liberated slaves as follows: To each adult male, whether of a head of a family or not, forty acres; to each widow or male person who is the head of a family forty acres, to be held by them in fee simple, but to be inalienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof. The title to these homesteads shall be vested in trustees appointed by the Secretary of War and held for the use of the liberated persons aforesaid, but at the end of ten years the absolute title to said homestead shall be converted to said owners, or heirs of such as are deceased. This land is to be distributed or allotted by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War.

Section five provides that out of the balance of the property thus seized and confiscated there shall be raised, in the manner hereinafter provided, a sum equal to fifty dollars for each homestead, to be applied by the trustees hereinafter mentioned toward the erection of buildings on said homesteads for the use of said slaves; and a further sum of five hundred millions of dollars, which shall be appropriated as follows: two hundred millions shall be invested in U. S. six per centum certificates, and the interest thereof shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war; three hundred millions, or so much thereof as may be needed, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the government lately called the Confederate States of America.

Section six exacts exemption for all persons whose property on the 4th of March, 1865, was worth less than $5000, except such as voluntarily became officers in the civil or military service of the rebel government. And declares that in enforcing the confiscation act $5000 worth of property shall be left each delinquent.

Section seven makes it the duty of the commissioners named in section three, to make a fair valuation of all property seized and forfeited, and when such valuation is completed in the several States, said committee shall meet in the city of Washington, and assess $500,000,000 as aforesaid, as well as the allowance for homestead buildings pro rata on each of the properties or estates thus seized. And they shall give notice of such assessment of apportionment by publication for sixty days.

Section eight provides that if owners of said seized and forfeited estates shall within ninety days after the said publication pay into the treasury of the United States the sum assessed on their estates, respectively, all estates and lands not actually appropriated to liberated slaves, shall be released and restored to their owners.

Section nine declares that all property not redeemed as aforesaid shall be sold for the benefit of the United States, provided that not more than three years credit shall be given on purchase money, and arable lands shall not be sold in larger lots than 500 acres.

Maryland's Aid for the South.—Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature, on Tuesday last, adopted a bill reported by the Committee on Finance, appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of food supplies, and such necessaries as may be wanting by the sufferers at the South.

MEXICAN NEWS.

[From Fiske's Bulletin, 23d.]

Our last Rio Grande dates were of the 7th inst. They contained news from the interior of Mexico to the 28th of February. We now have dates of the *Courier* (Liberal) of the 16th, but not full files, yet these contain no later news from the interior than the 28th. There are events related that must have taken place, if at all, subsequent to that time. This is also accounted for by the careless journalism which one time gives the date of the paper and at another the date of the correspondence, so that we are constrained to believe this news to be several days later, though how many we cannot tell. It is all taken from translations in the *Courier*.

GENERAL NEWS.

An extra to No. 17 of *El Monarca*, says: "We extract the following from a letter from Aureliano Rivera, dated San Luis de la Paz, February 24, 1867, received last night:

"As for news, I will tell you that there was a grand review at Queretaro yesterday, at which Maximilian was present. The forces reviewed numbered 8750 which, with 2000 brought by Mendez, makes a total of 10,750. This number is positive, for the person who sent there is intelligent.

"These few days back, according to the plan adopted by them, they divided their army in three columns, the first under command of Miramon, the Emperor, Marquez, Vidaurri and Quiroga is of 4000 men, and will march, it is said, upon the forces now at San Miguel, and take San Luis de Potosi, if not defeated on the road.

"The second column under the command of Castillo and Mendez, marching against the city of Guanajuato, is also of 4000 men. Upon the position which I occupy (San Luis de la Paz) Mejia is said to be marching with 2000 men and a battery, the other divisions have each three batteries.

"Queretaro will be left occupied by about 1000 men."

"Such is the news received this day, from reliable persons living in Queretaro."

"The manifesto of the diplomatic corps has, it is said, caused a bad impression among the Imperials and discouraged them much. I omitted to mention that there were 2000 foreigners in the Imperial army, but I have a blind faith that we shall defeat them.

ALL WE KNOW ABOUT THE BATTLE.

At the last hour I received news of Colonel Jose Casio Pantones and of G. Lista. These two chiefs, with 500 men, have whipped Marquez (?) and the Emperor, near Calpulalpam, causing them great trouble with the ambuscades established by our forces on different points.

Maximilian in person must have taken part in the engagement. The forces of the enemy were 1500 strong and was vexed until San Juan del Rio where Carvajal is now.

I learn from the City of Mexico that Porfirio Diaz was approaching the capital, his forces from south of Queretaro were also marching upon the capital by the roads of Cuernavaca, de la Cruces and Taluca. Colonel Martinez with about 300 men was also marching upon the capital by the road of Pachuca, the situation being such I believe that the capital is on the eve of being besieged.

SOMETHING ABOUT ANOTHER BATTLE.

We also find the following in the *Monarca*, (Imperial):

"We shall soon have a great battle with the Emperor, who arrived at Queretaro with 4000 men, and according to the news, is marching upon Salamanca. The question will soon be solved, and if, as is very probable, we beat him, the deal will soon be terminated."

"Poncho Velez has routed Tavera in the City of Mexico. He killed some 600 men, wounded as many more, and took a number of prisoners."

MORE GENERAL NEWS.

The Zacatecas Government has exiled from that State the Curate Octoviano Macan, for his conduct during the time of the intervention.

The same papers publish the news that Gen. Ascenion Gomez has imposed a prestamo of $300,000 upon the inhabitants of Tampico, of which $250,000 had already been paid.

The papers from that city do not mention anything in relation thereto, and we do not believe it.

The *Republicano* says that at Aguascalientes there are more than fifteen officers who have sworn not again to take up arms against the Republican Government, and who want to retire to private life.

THE FRENCH TO BE EXPELLED.

The following is published in *La Prensa*, of Guadalajara, relative to a decree of expulsion against the French:

"The latest dates received by the mails of last night, says that the citizen President will shortly issue a decree declaring that the relations of commerce and of friendship have ceased between France and Mexico. The French who desire to remain in the Republic, if they want to enjoy the guarantee accorded by law to native Mexicans, will have to be naturalized."

MAX PEACEABLE.

The Imperialists are circulating the idea that Maximilian does not want Mexican blood to be spilled, and that he is preparing for an arrangement with the Republicans, but, adds the letter, it is a fable. Juarez's Government will not listen to any such arrangement. Conquer or die, is their last word.

MAXIMILIAN AND JUAREZ.

A man occupying an official position stated that a diplomatic functionary, who recently had an interview with Juarez and his ministers, expressed the opinion that the rumor of arrangements between Maximilian and Juarez are well founded, and that these arrangements are not only possible, but probable.

[Special to Fiske's Bulletin.]

Brownsville, March 17.—The stage is just in from the interior of Mexico with later news.

Maximilian is besieged in Queretaro by Gens. Escobedo and Corona. A battle was expected immediately at Queretaro. The Liberal force is estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand strong. The Imperial force is estimated at half these figures. I derive these figures from Liberal sources. JACK TAR.

The Next Political Sensation.

Political affairs at home have latterly engaged public attention to such an extent that our foreign relations have attracted but little notice. The fears and anxieties about reconstruction have caused other important matters to be overlooked or passed by without much thought or consideration. It will not be long, however, before public interest is centered in the external affairs of the country. The Mexican question and the British Confederation project will soon take the lead as topics of public discussion. The former, particularly, will assume important proportions. Maximilian's career in Mexico is virtually at an end, and we would not be surprised to hear at any moment of either his escape from the country or his capture by the Liberalists. When such an event shall occur, the United States will be obliged to take some definite and decisive action concerning the Government of Mexico. Unless that be done, anarchy, disorder and civil strife will have no check in that unhappy country. There are half a dozen rival chieftains there, each one ambitious to be at the head of the nation, and all of them unscrupulous about the means of gratifying their ambition. Factional wars, pillage and destruction of property, insecurity of life and a general reign of terror may be expected immediately after Maximilian's exit, unless our government shall take some action calculated to maintain order. As a general principle it is bad policy to meddle with the affairs of other nations under any circumstances. The case of Mexico, however, is exceptional. The United States, as the leader in Republican Government, and as the first power on the Western Continent, is under moral obligations to aid its weaker Republican neighbors as far as practicable in maintaining peace and building up their national prosperity. Mexico, also, is so situated geographically that its ultimate annexation to the United States may be called a certainty. It may be ten, twenty, fifty years before that consummation is reached, but that it will eventually come there is not the least ground for dispute. Again, the population of Mexico contains a large percentage of Americans, and that class our Government must protect. The true American theory is that the flag follows the citizen—that the strong arm of the Government must protect and defend the subject wherever he may go. Intervention in respect to Mexico will be necessary, but there is a question as to the extent to which our Government can judiciously go. It is not the desire of our people to become embroiled in quarrels with factions in Mexico, and yet it is imperatively necessary that a firm stand be taken. We need a decisive Mexican policy—one which will ensure protection to Americans and aid in the maintainance of peace and the establishment of republican Government. With regard to the proposed British Confederation on our Northern frontier we must likewise take a stand as soon as that project shall take more tangible shape. If we propose to ignore the Monroe Doctrine, silence is best; but if we intend to adhere to the old principles concerning the establishment of monarchies on our borders, let us say so plainly and pointedly. The infusion of a little more vigor into our general foreign policy, and the subtraction of a little timidity from it would result in a marked improvement.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Cotton Crop.

[From the Mississippi Clarion.]

The estimate of the cotton crop of 1866 varies from 1,250,000 to 1,400,000 bales. Taking the medium, 1,325,000, the crop is worth, at thirty cents per pound, rating 500 pounds per bale, $198,750,000. Upon this, the Government at three cents per pound, realizes a revenue of $19,875,000. Small as the crop of 1866 is, compared to the productive years before the war, when four millions of bales and over were produced yet the advanced price makes the aggregate value of the smaller crop nearly as large as the receipts for the larger. Two hundred millions of dollars was a common rough estimate of the value of the crop of 1857, '58, '59 and '60. The million and a quarter of 1866 is worth nearly as much, and would be a magnificent revenue for the South, and a matchless capital for the use of the planter and the merchant, if it was not necessary to use it in repairing the ravages of the war and in keeping body and soul together. Much of the vast sum realized on this crop has gone into other hands than the planter. Many of the planters sold early, in advance of the harvest, in many cases at low prices. The buyer has reaped a very large proportion of the price which in other times would have gone into the pockets of the producer, who, uncovered by pressing necessities, could have taken his own time to sell and regulated his own terms.

It is apparent, however, from the foregoing estimate of the value of the cotton crop of 1866, that, when quiet and regular industry and an abundant and speedy supply of labor are again restored to the South, cotton will continue to be the grand source of income, and that it will command in cash, with ease, two hundred millions per annum. There can be no reason to doubt that the lands of the South adapted to cotton will, in coming years, be used to produce it. It is as sure a crop as any other, and is in universal demand. In 1860 over 4,300,000 bales, of 400 pounds to the bale, were produced. Within five years we shall see it again. At only ten cents per pound, four million bales would distribute through the South two hundred millions of dollars.

Military and Political—Colonizing Freedmen—A Failure in Florida.

We make the following extracts from a copy of a letter to General Hartsuff from Colonel Sprague, 7th U. S. Infantry, commanding the District of Florida:

Tallahassee, Feb. 26, 1867.

General—Since my last report, the 15th inst., there has been an unusual interest and excitement manifested in reference to the action of Congress in placing the State under martial law. This is repugnant to many, but there are numbers of citizens, old residents of Florida, who believe it absolutely necessary. Every day brings evidence of this, and unless prevented by stringent measures, neither lives nor property will be safe from the encroachments of ruffians and outlaws. Outrages upon freedmen are less frequent.

This is owing to the necessity of the freedman's labor. Contracts have been entered into very generally, and the crowds of freedmen usually hanging about the towns have diminished, as all classes can find ready employment. Laborers arrive at Jacksonville, from South Carolina, who are engaged as they land upon the dock, and sent to the interior. The civil law has no force, as the administrators have not the means to arrest or to punish, and if impartially administered, the Executive and the Magistrates are ridiculed, and their authority defied. The military has been used in several instances, without the authority of law; but this was indispensable to arrest murderers and bring them to justice.

The troops act with promptness, and the officers carry out their orders judiciously, without reference to the offensive epithets often indulged in by citizens with whom they are brought in contact officially and socially. There is an earnest desire manifested on the part of officers and soldiers to create mutual confidence and harmony. This, however, cannot be done until a law of some kind is introduced to punish offenders, and to make them feel the power of the General Government.

Col. Sprague thus alludes to the attempt to colonize freedmen in Florida:

The establishment of a colony of freedmen at New Smyrna, from South Carolina, under the control of Gen. Alfred Ely, is a failure. He landed there with about two hundred souls. Bad management, the want of subsistence from speculation and carelessness, and a prevalent disposition to impose upon the emigrants, caused dissatisfaction when they availed themselves of the opportunities offered to obtain work in the interior. Citizens from Marion and Alachua counties came to New Smyrna and hired men with their families under contracts and monthly wages, thus reducing the colony to about one hundred and fifty souls. My latest dates from there, February 27th, inform me that they have engaged to work and are waiting for transportation into the interior.

These schemes to locate freedmen under an enthusiastic spirit of philanthropy result in an overheated disposition to plunder, and a determination to deceive the colored man in the way of exorbitant fees and extravagant and unreasonable charges for personal service. A remedy will be promptly applied.

Great Suffering in the Mississippi Valley.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

An amount of suffering too terrible to contemplate exists in the Mississippi Valley. The freshet is sweeping like a besom of destruction everything within reach of its terrible conquest and immeasurable dominion. It is not the material values which are destroyed by its ravages which should now engage our attention. It is not the prospect of the coming cotton crop which has been swept away by its progress that should excite our lamentations, and cause us to stand appalled at the consequences which so dire a casualty necessarily entails. It is not the effect upon business and real estate in Memphis which the calamity, to a great portion of the country that contributes to our wealth and future prosperity, must in some degree operate that should occupy our discussions, and excite profitless debate as to what we may lose, or have, through its desolation, already lost. No, these are not the thoughts which should engage the minds of our good people now. An amount of suffering is now being undergone in that overflowed country which cries aloud for immediate relief. Many men, women and children, white and black, driven from their homes by the rise of the water and the sweeping away of their homes and cabins, are floating about on temporary structures, at the mercy of the waters and the inclemency of the season. Many of them are huddled together on the levees, awaiting, with almost heart-broken despair, the result of what promises to be to them a terrible fate. The sweeping away of the most of their provisions has left them but little, and, in some cases, nothing to eat. Drenched by the almost constant falling rains, and freezing in the terrible season of cold, what pen can picture the excruciating agonies which now harrow their souls. The vampire famine stares them in the face, and the unrelenting waves inch by inch, creep toward the height which is to seal their fate.

Presto! Change!!

How funny it is to look over a file of newspapers five or six years back, or even five or six weeks back. How few editors or newspaper writers would like to have all that they have written in the past few months or years republished. It would be fun for others but to the writers? What a world of trouble the poor fellows would have to "explain." The sudden and wonderful changes in the tone and character of the same men were forcibly brought to our attention lately while looking over some of our own files. The fellow that was suddenly metamorphosed into a goose was not more astonished when he exclaimed—"can this be I!" But, it is perfectly natural and right. Men change their opinions, sometimes, in a moment, even when nothing new has occurred, but simply because a new thought has entered the mind and the facts are seen in a new light. How much more reasonable that this is to suppose that in these days of sudden changes, that men should really be of the same question, to day, in a very different light from what they did yesterday. Only five years ago, the whole North, with the exception of a small party of out and out Abolitionists, declared that they were not in favor of interfering with the institution of slavery, or with State rights. The most that they demanded was, that slavery should not be extended over free territory. What do they demand now? The Military bill and its supplement is sufficient answer. And now look at our own changes. Five years ago if any one in the South would have advocated submission to such an act, he would have been considered a fit subject for the insane asylum. Yet such has been the wonderful march of events, that we find the press and people of the whole South ready to obey the law; notwithstanding it is so monstrous that we have hardly yet been able to realize it as an accomplished fact and still find ourself wondering if we are not asleep and the whole affair some hideous dream.—*Houma Civic Guard.*

A Noble Act.

A THRILLING INCIDENT—A NAMELESS LAD SAVES A PASSENGER TRAIN FROM DESTRUCTION.

[From the Dubuque Times, 24th.]

A praiseworthy action of the day previous came into our possession yesterday morning, which it gives us pleasure to record:

A mere lad, probably a resident of the vicinity, in walking along the Illinois Central, near Council Hill, on Friday morning, discovered the end of a rail thrown out of the "chair" in such a manner as to form a Y at the point of displacement. Scarcely had he made the discovery when he heard the morning passenger train thundering along with almost lightning speed toward the terrible place. The little fellow fully realized the position, and with eager steps he ran toward the train, waving a tiny handkerchief, which he luckily had in his pocket, as a warning of the danger ahead. Fortunately, the engineer saw the boy's signal, whistled his "down brakes," and the precious invoice of human freight was stopped on the very verge, it may have been, of destruction.

Without alarming the passengers, the rail was replaced, the boy's name secured by the conductor, and the train moved on. It was not until the train had nearly reached the Dunleith station, that their narrow escape from injuries and death, and the brave boy's act was learned by the passengers. Then they would have gladly given him a memento of their gratitude, but the conductor declined to disclose his name, and they were left to feel the gratitude they would have gladly expressed in pecuniary reward.

Undoubtedly the conductor's motive for concealment was that he preferred his company should reward the noble lad, than that those whose lives and limbs he had saved should do it.

The Debt.—The proposition to transfer to the Federal treasury all the debts incurred by States and counties in raising soldiers and prosecuting the war, is likely to become a law, and will add not less than 500 millions to the debt. Behind these are the claims of loyal men, North and South, for property taken or destroyed by the war. These claims began to come in at the beginning of the first session of the last Congress, and so startled that body that a resolution was adopted postponing the consideration of all such claims from citizens of the Southern States. This is regarded, however, as a temporary evasion of an unpleasant duty. Congress did not dare, says the New York *Times*, to let the country understand the extent of these claims, which, it adds, are perfectly just and can no more be ignored than can the seven-twenties or any other part of the public debt. What the amount of these claims is cannot now be known, but Mr. Delano, the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, has several times intimated that it would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources of the whole country. There is good reason to believe that these claims will equal what is understood to be the present aggregate of the national debt!—*Galveston News.*

Extraordinary Cotton Exports.—The shipments of cotton from New York during the week ending the 12th, says the *Times*, were to the enormous amount of over 22,000 bales, of the currency value of nearly $3,250,000. Of these shipments, over 18,000 bales were to Liverpool, nearly 2,300 bales to Bremen, and over 1,700 bales to Havre. The exports from New York thus far in the current cotton year, reach nearly 240,000 bales, and from all the ports of the country they exceed 750,000 bales, or more than fifty per cent. of the reported receipts at the shipping ports in the same period. The latest mail advices make the available supply at all the ports about 825,000 bales, which, at the average value of each bale of the cotton exported from New York, through the past week, represents over $90,000,000 in lawful money.

Proposed Loan to the South.—A Washington letter states that there is a number of the members of the Maryland Legislature there pressing upon Congress the justice and necessity of lending some $12,000,000 to the Southern people to aid them in their present necessities. It is urged by many that if the amount asked is furnished, the States will never pay the loan, and that the scheme is gotten up by dilapidated merchants and bankrupts to aid their own necessities. Others assert that the people must have aid, or they will be unable to obtain a cotton crop, and that unless some assistance is given them before another winter, the suffering throughout the South will be most intense.

The French Chambers.

STIRRING OPPOSITION SPEECH BY JULES FAVRE.

[Paris (February 25) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The debate on the first interpellation in the Legislative Corps occupied two days, and was closed by 241 voting for the order of the day demanded by the government, and 25 against it. Among this minority are found such names as Berryer, Thiers, Lanjuinais, the Duke de Marmier, Jules Favre, and the like. The object of the interpellation was to learn the reasons for the abolition of the address. The member who moved it was the Vicomte Lanjuinais, second son of the well-known conventionalist. He is an old and consistent Liberal, moderate in politics and in language; and of polished manners, neither captious nor querulous, and less likely than any other member of the Chamber to irritate the susceptibilities of its President. In the course of his speech he unavoidably alluded to the *Senatus Consultum* of July last, (which formally prohibits any discussion on the Constitution) with a view of comparing the present state of things with that of 1860. The *Senatus Consultum* no doubt prohibits all discussion of the Constitution; but it does not and cannot prevent members from alluding to it, citing it, and, if need be, appealing to it. M. Walewski seems painfully sensitive about the slightest allusion to that charter, particularly when coming from a member of the opposition; and as M. Lanjuinais was repeatedly interrupted, told he was traveling out of the question, and was all but called to order—a serious thing for a French deputy. He was more indulgent, however, to M. Chesnelong, one of the majority, who replied to M. Lanjuinais, and who was allowed to speak at his ease, and fly from the question — the interpellation — as far as he thought proper. M. Chesnelong is an optimist, like Dr. Pangloss. With him all that is done by the government is the very best that can possibly be done. He was for the Address so long as the right of Address existed, and now that it is no more is an equally ardent advocate of the interpellation substituted for it, and which, on the whole, he thinks superior.

In defending the changes which have been made, without satisfactorily explaining the reasons for them, M. Rouher made, as he always does, an able speech, and was replied to by M. Jules Favre in the style of which he is so consummate a master. In his apology for the discontinuance of the address the Minister alluded to England, "where for a long time past the right of address and the right of interpellations have existed, but since the existence and extension of the latter the address has become a mere tradition, and a simple formality." To this M. Jules Favre gave the answer that has already been given to the same argument, namely: that the address is disposed of very summarily in the English Parliament simply because both Houses have the sovereign right of interpellation; and that besides these deliberative assemblies there is a press which is not hampered by legislative restrictions, and, consequently, Parliament contents itself with the assertion of its right of reply to the speech from the throne; whereas in France, on the contrary, the right of reply is suppressed. The right of interpellation, no doubt, allows the examination of matters which disquiet the public mind; but, on the other hand, it does not allow the Chambers to resolve them as they could by voting the address, and, what is as serious, the abolition of the address breaks the bond which existed between the Legislative Chamber and the crown. The concluding passage of M. Jules Favre's speech merits particular notice:

"Do you wish to know what disquiets us and justifies me in maintaining the line of demarcation which separates us from the Minister of State? It is because he derives his motives of security from the will of one man only. To him praising him in this House I have no objection and assuredly no word shall escape my lips on what the Minister has said. But the more sincere his praise, the more alarming it is, for it shows what are the dangers that threaten my country. Up to the present moment we thought that it was upon institutions that it relied, and that it did not hold everything from the will of one man. We have forgotten all. These constitutions you speak of are matters of history, and this history is the history of the Revolution, the history of progress. You are no longer of your epoch. In the midst of Europe emancipated you believe yourself, or you wish to believe yourself, a Minister of Marcus Aurelius or of Trajan; for my part, what I ask is to be the citizen of a free country."

These words uttered in a solemn tone, produced great agitation in every part of the Assembly, on the majority as well as the minority. The former, of course, repudiated the meaning which the speaker seemed to convey; the latter applauded his vociferously, and one voice was heard crying out above the rest that they were a provocation to civil war. But the division took place, and, as I have said, only 25 out of 266 voted against the order of the day.

I must not omit noticing an incident during this debate to which is attached considerable importance—namely, the formal adhesion and publicity given by M. Emile Ollivier to the speech, and consequently to the policy, of M. Rouher, Minister of State. This unreserved adhesion astonished not only the members of the majority and the government itself, but also the political friends of M. Ollivier—those of the Thiers Party. It had been arranged between the leading members of that section, at a meeting held only a few days before at the house of one of them, and which meeting M. Ollivier attended, that reservations should be made and regrets expressed in the Chamber for the suppression of the address; that M. Ollivier should explain the advantages of the decree of the 17th of January, and that M. Latour du Moulin should explain that he and his friends would vote for the order of the day demanded by the government, but only on the condition that the concessions held forth in that decree should not be purely theoretic, but that the ministers should pledge the government to carry them out more seriously than they seem desirous of doing up to the present moment.

That understanding, agreed to by all, was deranged by M. Rouher getting up to reply to M. Jules Favre in the opening of the debate, for the express purpose of hindering M. Ollivier from doing so. The consequence of these tactics was to prevent M. Ollivier from pronouncing the great oration which he had prepared for that occasion, and also to prevent M. Thiers and M. Latour du Moulin from addressing the House. M. Thiers' name stood on the President's list, and, had his turn been allowed him, he would most probably have spoken in the same sense as M. Jules Favre—that is, he would have condemned the instability resulting from the power accorded to the Emperor of modifying at his pleasure, and by simple decree, the privileges of the Legislative Chamber.

The Battle of Corinth.

In a late number of the La Crosse *Democrat*, we find "Brick" Pomeroy's letter from Corinth, from which we copy the following extract, embracing a tribute to one of the bravest of men, the first officer whose sword waived over the captured works of Monterey, when Jefferson Davis and Alexander McClung ordered the charge:

The battle of Corinth was a terrible one, more bloody than people knew of at the time. This two day's fighting here was no boy's play, and the Confederates would have won a most glorious victory but for the blundering of an officer who suffered one-third the troops under him to remain all of the second day in sight of the battle, and in hearing of the cries, without moving a man or striking a blow.

You see that line of earthworks to the west of the town, on our left as we stand here? On that point of hill, in that temporary fort, the most terrific fighting was done. The trees were felled by our troops to clear the range. In that swale to the northwest, like quails under cover, for hours lay the gallant Missourians who fought so terribly when the time came. They marched through the marsh—across the railroad track—up the rise of ground in front of us as we face the north—took a red hot battery of ours on the hill by that low house a mile away, drove our folks down the lines to this spot, where stood the old hotel—drove the Federals out of it, and at 2 P. M. of the second day took possession there.

By this time the Federal forces were nearly all in the earthworks and fort to the left, fighting like devils, for here was their last hope. Had Gen. Lovell flanked in here, as he should have done, to have won a battle, he would have turned the tables. But he did not, and the Confederates were repulsed. From the fort the iron fell like hail!

Do you see that little enclosure to the left, half a mile away? 'Twas there, at the edge of the earthworks, was buried the bravest man that fell that day, Col. Rogers, of Texas. He had led his men over the logs and obstructions to the ditch in front of the works—had crossed the ditch—had gained the earthworks—was rushing on, followed by his men. He was as brave as a lion. There came an order from the Federal commander—"Don't shoot that officer—take him prisoner!"

But the order was unheeded—he fell pierced by rifle balls, his face to the foe, almost inside the works he was endeavoring to take by storm.

The shot and shell—the musket, balls, grape and canister hailed down upon and through the advancing columns of the Confederates—no troops could withstand the hellish rain; they were repulsed, the Federals won the day. If you wish a pocket full of Confederate lead take a spade to any part of those earthworks on the outside, and in five minutes, dig a hundred rifle balls from the earth, there thrown up, fired there by the Confederates as they sent their whizzing sleet into the crest of the embankment, and into the heads of the Federals fighting behind the same.

Vigorous Attempt to Suppress the Slave Trade in Cuba.—The New York *Times* states that the United States Consul-General at Havana informs the State Department that the Spanish authorities are vigilant and active all over the island to discover and thwart any slave expedition, and that there has been and still is a chain of night sentinels throughout the coast of Cuba, guarding all points where a landing could take place, and that the impression is general that on account of such vigilance and activity no slave expedition could have been fitted out. The Consul says he has become entirely satisfied that the Rosa del Turia, whose arrival in Havana was announced to the Department, came in ballast from Fernando Po, without Africans or any cargo.

Body Imbedded in Ice.—The body of Miss Williamson, who was drowned at the recent inundation of West Hartford, Vt., was found resting on a bank of snow and ice, about fifty rods from the spot where she was last seen. Since the disaster, hundreds of men have worked patiently, and thousands of tons of ice have been cut into fragments and moved by hand in the search. The place where the body lay was at last pointed out, after a fall of snow, by the numerous tracks of cats, which had been drawn to it by the scent. It will be remembered that Miss W. was drowned in trying to escape from the second story of the hotel—the water rising at such a rate as to prevent escape. She was soon to have been married.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 23d instant has the following:

The Bayou here is now as high as it was when the crevasse at Aubert' occurred, and still rising—lacking only about one foot of the high water mark of 1862.

More Contraction.

[From the New York Economist.]

The statement of the Public Debt for March 1st, 1867, shows that, during February, the Secretary effected a further contraction of $5,191,464 in United States notes, and of $1,755,810 in compound interest notes, making a total curtailment of nearly $7,000,000 of currency within the month. This was unexpected, inasmuch as intimations were given out, with a semi-official air, to the effect that, for the present, the Secretary would make no further contraction. The fact, however, coming on the heels of a severe embarrassment of business resulting from the contraction made in the last three months of 1866, shows that the Secretary is bent upon enforcing this part of his policy at all hazards. It is nothing in favor of this step that it has not been attended with a severe stringency in the money market, and a renewal of the embarrassments which were consequent upon the contraction at the close of last year. Those embarrassments produced a general depression of business, attended with a severe curtailment of credits throughout the country, the result of which was a general flow of idle funds to this centre. The plethora of money and the limited demand for loans would undoubtedly have resulted in a 4 per cent. money market, but for the caution excited among the banks by the Secretary's course and the withdrawal of large amounts of currency into the Sub-Treasury, by the sale of five-twenty bonds for conversion purposes. Thus, the very protrusion produced by contraction in October, November, and December, rendered it possible to contract farther in February without causing a fresh spasm. There is a boldness of recklessness in the contraction of last month which is alarming.

In January, the Secretary was so alarmed at the effects of his previous three months' operations in the way of retiring greenbacks, that, to avoid an evidently imminent panic, he made no attempt at contraction that month, and to quiet the prevailing apprehension, gave a quasi assurance that, for a time, at least, he would hold his hand off. Yet he no sooner saw money becoming easier, and confidence returning in commercial circles, than he retired $7,000,000 more legal tenders, effecting in one month a contraction of nearly double the monthly amount prescribed by law. True, this operation has produced no panic, but it has suspended the process of recuperation from the effects of the previous contraction, which was steadily spreading throughout the business of the country, and has renewed the feeling of uneasiness which a few weeks ago paralyzed our commerce.

Mr. McCulloch says in his last annual report, that he considers a curtailment of the legal tender currency "indispensable to an increase of labor and a reduction of prices, to an augmentation of exports and a diminution of imports, which alone will place the trade between the United States and other nations on an equal and satisfactory footing." He fails, however, to show how contraction can promote either "an increase of labor" or "a reduction of prices." In reality, it is inimical to both these results. Contraction deprives the community of a portion of the circulating medium, at a time when, owing to a general demoralization of confidence, it is impossible to substitute the displaced currency by individual credits, i. e., business paper. The result is that the loan market is deranged, trade is embarrassed, merchants, unable to carry their merchandise, are compelled to realize at a loss, and the community generally is incapacitated for carrying on business with the activity. This process of compulsory realizing, of course, has at first the effect of bringing down prices; but the next result is to cause a curtailment of production, producers being indisposed to meet the risks of a demoralized market, and with a diminished amount of products prices again become firmer. The only source of cheapness is abundance; to have abundance we must have all the labor in the country steadily employed; and to have labor in full employment we must have a healthy confidence among capitalists.

Contraction, however, strikes, at the root of confidence. It not only involves the permanent withdrawal of a certain amount of currency, but, by exciting uneasiness, it causes a much larger amount to be held idle by banks and other lenders, and by creating commercial embarrassment excites universal distrust. It is inconceivable how a minister of finance could have hit upon such a stupid proposition as that contraction will encourage the employment of labor or the decline of prices. The condition demanded by the manufacturers and traders of the country, antecedent to their procuring business to the extent of their resources, is that they shall be assured that the money market be not interfered with from extraneous sources. Let there be no official interference with credits, and our derangements will gradually work out their own cure, without violence or widespread disaster. Men now held idle through fears excited by the management of the finances, would then seek employment in productive processes, the whole power of the country would be employed in the creation of wealth, and ere long the abundance of products would bring down prices to their natural level; more surely because unpressed by the fall, inasmuch as their gains through being able to buy more cheaply would be equal to their losses through having to sell at lower prices. Yet, we presume, the Secretary of the Treasury would consider such activity "inflation," and deprecate it as one of the evils of a redundant currency.

The *Civic Guard* (Houma, La.) rejoices that freedmen are improving in industry and attention to the wishes of their employers, and ascribes this circumstance to the fact of their want to parts unknown, of several Radical agitators, who have been using their influence upon the credulity of the negroes. Freedmen are beginning to see through the mill stone, and are learning that their friends are their old masters and employers. That pictured to their imagination by pretended advisers is being seen in its true colors, and the victims are not going to be deceived any longer by its deceptive charms.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Breaks in the Levee.—At 7.45 o'clock last night, Lieut. Jacobs reported to the Chief of Police that a break had occurred in the levee, in front of the Touro Building, which is on the levee, between Desiré and Elmira street. We could not get to see the Chief to ascertain what steps were taken to stop it, but we can safely assume that it was closed without difficulty as it was reported at its inception. Another trifling break was reported at the foot of Congress street, and the water coming up the street. The public may rest assured that these breaks have been closed by the time they read this article, as they were not of sufficient magnitude to cause serious apprehensions. They were caused by the caving through the levee.

Flag Presentation.—A meeting of the National Union Club was held at their rooms on Canal street, Saturday evening, for the purpose of presenting two beautiful flags to Mr Edward Gothiel, Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. These flags, a State flag of Maroon silk with silver fringe, and the Pelican and her young embroidered in silk, and a national flag, were made by Mrs Louis B Collins, the wife of a member of the club, and presented by her for use at the Exposition. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Sullivan, who made a very neat presentation speech in behalf of Mrs Collins, which was replied to by Mr. Gothiel, after which he made a speech upon the commission, the objects in view, the necessity of having Louisiana represented, and dwelt particularly upon the richness and value of the products of the State. Mr. Gothiel was loudly cheered by the members upon the conclusion of his remarks. A lunch, with the usual sentiments and speeches followed and closed the evening's entertainment. Of Mr. Gothiel's remarks we shall have something further to say hereafter, in another column.

Imposing Funeral.—The remains of Rev. Theodore Clapp, brought from Louisville for interment in this city, were followed to the grave, yesterday, by a very large procession, upon conclusion of the services at the church, in which he so long and ably officiated.

The Rumored Removal of Mayor Monroe.—The rumor of the removal of Mayor Monroe by Gen. Sheridan was current yesterday in such shape that we can hardly doubt its correctness. If true, however, there will probably be found in some of the papers this morning an official publication of the fact.

Law Department.—The Annual Commencement exercises of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, take place this forenoon, at 11 o'clock, in the Lyceum Hall.

Sales of Real Estate.—Among the sales of real estate, on Saturday, was one by Messrs Nelligan & Nash, auctioneers, of the three story brick dwelling on account of the succession of Mrs. Jane Kingsbury, known as "Mrs King's," on Basin street, between Canal and Gasquet streets, for $61,400.

The following sales were made by Messrs Gardner Smith, Yeiser & Co., at auction:

Cottage house and lot, 48 by 130 feet, corner Chippewa and Ninth streets	$5,300
Cottage house and lot, 30 by 120 feet, corner Chippewa and Eighth streets	4,400
Cottage house and lot, 30 by 120 feet, Chippewa, between Eighth and Ninth streets	7,300
One vacant lot, 30 by 120 feet, Chippewa, between Eighth and Ninth streets	[illegible]
One vacant lot, 30 by 120 feet, Chippewa, between Eighth and Ninth streets	[illegible]

Inquests.—Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. Mathia Herde, found drowned in the Old Basin, near the Broad street bridge. Verdict, "Came to her death by voluntarily throwing herself into the Basin while under the influence of liquor." Deceased was 39 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Other inquests showed that John Davis, colored, 8 years old, died at 222 Union street, of chronic dysentery, and Patsy, colored, aged 40 years, at 227 Lafayette street, of putrid sore throat.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate animation throughout the day. Sugar and Molasses were quiet, and the movement in Western Produce was to a limited extent, attended with additional firmness in Flour and a further decline in Corn and Pork; while operations in our leading staple were on a less liberal scale, the sales at the close amounting to barely 2750 bales at softer prices, the market closing with a tendency to greater ease.

Increased dullness has been the principal feature attending the Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 134¾—134⅝ being the opening rate at New York—against 134¾ to 135, the closing rates last evening, but subsequently stiffened and closed steady at 134⅞ to 135. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Outdoors the business transacted was exceedingly light, comprising $2500, $3000, $10,000, $20,000 and $23,000 at 134¾, $6000 and $13,000 at 134⅞, $12,000 at the same, $10,000 at 135, $10,000 at the same, and $7500 at 135⅛. In Silver we noticed a sale of $1900, in American halves, at 129. There were nothing of moment reported in Mexican dollars, the counter rates for which were 136 to 136½.

Foreign Exchange continued dull and inactive from the opening to the close of business. The offerings were light throughout, and the demand restricted, few of the prominent dealers evincing a disposition to purchase, being restrained by their want of confidence in the position of Coin. The sales of Sterling to banks and bankers included £2500 and £2500 bill of lading at 144, £6000 A1 at 145¼, £3000 and £4000 at 145⅛, £4000 at 145⅜, £3000 at 146, £5000 bank at 145⅜, £6500 at 145⅜, £11,000 bank and bankers at 146, £2000, £2000 and £5000 at the same, £5000 at 146⅛, and £1000 at 145⅛. In Francs we noticed sales of 50,000 A1 commercial at 3 91¼, 50,000 at the same, and 100,000 at 390. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 144⅛ for bill of lading bills, 145 to 145½ for A1 to first class, and 146 to 146⅛ for bank, and Francs at 3 92½ to 3 90 for A1 commercial, and 3 87½ to 3 85 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material variation. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. premium, mostly at the latter rate. The demand for immediate purposes was moderate. The supplies of Commercial were light, the sales including $160,000 New York sight at 5-16 to ¼ per cent premium; $25,000 Bank check at ¼, $30,000 and $20,000 at 5-16; $20,000, $15,000 and $40,000 at ¼, $60,000 and $65,000 at ¼, $10,000 thirty days sight at ⅜ per cent. discount, $10,000 do. at same, and $15,000 do. at 13-16. The closing rates for Commercial sight were ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. discount.

The movement in Stocks was light. There were no sales at the Board. Outdoors the transactions included: 50 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $227 50, 80 Louisiana State Bank at $35 50, 120 do at $36, 100 Union Bank at $70, 25 Gas Company at $157; and 5 Carrollton Railroad at $51, sixty days, buyers' option flat; also, at auction, (by the Sheriff), 23 shares Bank of Louisiana at $8 75, 4 Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association at $12, and by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co, auctioneers, 20 shares Opelousas Railroad at $6 25. The sales of Insurance Scrip, at auction, embraced, (by Girardey & Co.,) $10—same—for '58, $20 for '59, and $10 for '61 at 70c per dollar, round, and (by the Sheriff) $200—New Orleans—for '61 at 74c, $100 for '62 at 70c, and $300 for '63 at 71c, and $70 for '64 at 74c. The Southern Bank stock and the Polk Copper Company were withdrawn.

City Bonds were extremely dull, no sales being made throughout the day. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 94½, and the Railroad Issues at 80 to 82½, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 62½ to 64, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 76 to 77, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 63 to 64.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $2000 State notes at 92¼c per dollar, and $5000 City notes at 98¼c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 92 to 93c.

Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 1¼ to 1½ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a limited inquiry, and has exhibited little activity at any time from the opening to the close. The offerings were sufficient to meet ordinary requirements, and those factors who uncovered their tables seemed quite anxious to sell, and were evidently disposed to entertain offers below the ruling rates, but the greater portion of the buyers, in view of the unfavorable position of the leading markets, both foreign and domestic, as well as the increased depression attending Gold and Exchange, were averse to operating, preferring to await the receipt of later intelligence. Under these circumstances the sales were restricted, summing up barely 2750 bales, mostly intended for the filling up of unexecuted orders. Fourteen brokers participated in the business. Prices disclosed an easier feeling, but not a quotable decline. Referring to the above remarks we repeat last week's quotations as follows: Ordinary 27c, Good Ordinary 28c, Low Middling 29c, and Middling 30c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866		bales 102,085
Arrived to-day	1,815	
Received previously	652,[illegible]	654,1[illegible]
		756,[illegible]
Cleared to-day	10,[illegible]	
Cleared previously	544,500	552,000
Stock on hand		204,[illegible]

The clearances comprise 7675 bales for Liverpool, 1545 for Havre, and 874 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only two hogsheads Sugar have been received since yesterday—no Molasses. The offering of both are fair, however, but the demand is very limited, and the sales from first hands to day were confined to 68 hhds Sugar at 12c per lb for Low Seconds, 13 to 13¼c for Good do, 13½c for Fully Fair to Prime, and 15½c for White Clarified. There were no sales of Molasses, but we quote Fermenting 65 to 75c per gallon, Prime 90c. There is no movement in Cuba Sugar. Cuba Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 55½c per gallon.

TOBACCO—The stock is too small to allow any scope for large operations, and only a few hogsheads are sold at a time at very full prices. We quote:

Light.		Heavy.	
Inferior Lugs	3 [illegible]	Fair Leaf	[illegible]
Good Lugs	4 [illegible]	Fine Leaf	12½ [illegible]
Low Leaf	[illegible]	Choice Leaf	16 [illegible]
Medium Leaf	[illegible]		

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Lady Gay and T. L. McGill are the only arrivals from the West since yesterday.

FLOUR—Continues in request—the stock is light, the market is nearly bare of Superfine, Single and Double Extra, while prices for all grades are very firm and are ruling in favor of sellers. There were sales to day of 1200 bbls, of which 100 Low Fair at $10 50, 267 ditto at $10 75, 75 and 200 Superfine at $12 50, 100 Double Extra at $14 25, 150 Choice ditto at $16 75 and 114 ditto at $17 12½ per bbl. A number of smaller sales were made also at these prices.

CORN—The market is well supplied but is dull, and prices have further declined 7c per bushel. The sales to day embraced 12,000 sacks, of which 800 Ordinary Mixed at $1 10, 900 Mixed at $1 15, 1441 sacks, particulars not transpired, 4000 Mixed at $1 15½, $1 20, 1000 White Mixed at $1 20, 800 and 2500 at $1 25, and 500 Choice White at $1 30 per bushel.

OATS—The market is dull but prices are unchanged. Sales 1900 sacks, of which 400 at 75c, 100 and 200 at 76c, 300 at 77c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in moderate supply and in fair demand. Several hundred sacks sold to-day at $1 95 to $2 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is quiet but steady and firm with a fair demand. Prime St. Louis and Ohio River is selling, in lots of 50 to 100 bales at $43, and smaller lots at $43 per ton.

PORK—The market continues dull and depressed, and prices are lower. A lot of 240 bbls Mess sold at $23 87½ per bbl, and subsequently round lots could be purchased at $23 75. It is retailing at $24 to $24 25 per bbl.

BACON—A lot of 10 casks Clear Sides sold at 13¾c per lb. Only a retail business is doing at 10½c per lb for Shoulders, 12¾c for Ribbed Sides, 13c for Clear Ribbed Sides, 13½c for Clear Sides, 15 to 15½c for Plain Sugar-Cured Hams, and 16 to 17c for Canvassed.

GREEN MEATS—The supply is in the hands of dealers, who are retailing Shoulders at 9½c per lb.

LARD—The market is quiet but firm at 12½ to 13c per lb for Prime, in tierces, and 14c in kegs, although we have not any round sales to report.

COAL OIL—Is coming in more freely. A good jobbing trade is doing at 35 to 58c per gallon, in barrels, and 60 to 74c in cans.

COFFEE—The stock is small, but the market is dull and prices are lower. The demand is being supplied at 25¼ to 26¼c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 16 to 19½c, gold.

HIDES—Supplies light, demand small. Dry Hides are selling at 15 to 18c, Green 9½ to 10½c per lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in good supply, and a fair jobbing business is doing at 16½c per lb for 12 oz, 17 to 17½c for 13 oz, 19 to 19½c for 14 oz, and 22 to 22½c for full weight.

SUNDRIES—Apples are selling on the landing at $7 to $8 per bbl, Potatoes $4 to $4 25, Onions $5 50 to $6 per bbl; Eggs $18 to $20 per bbl; Chickens $12 per dozen; Geese $12 to $14, and Turkeys $24 to $36.

BUTTER—Continues plenty and dull. Northern is selling at 25 to 40c; Western 15 to 30c per lb.

CHEESE—Is plenty and dull at 17 to 18c for Western, and 15 to 20c for Northern. Pine Apple fetches 25 to 28c.

CORN MEAL—Raw is selling at $3; kiln dried $4 50 per bbl.

BEEF—Texas is in fair supply and demand at $13 to $14 per bbl for round lots Mess, and $15 to $16 at retail.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is scarce and commands 85 to 90c per gallon. Rosin is dull at $6 50 per bbl for No. 1, $5 for No. 2, and $4 for No. 3.

RICE—Louisiana is in light supply and in good demand. There is not much India or Carolina in market. Carolina is selling at 11 to 11½c, India 8 to 10c, Louisiana 9½ to 10½c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—We quote round lots at 23c per yard. It is retailing at 25c.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 11 to 12c per lb.

WESTERN WHISKY—Only a retail business is doing at $2 25 to $2 40 per gallon, as in quality and proof.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, but steady and firm. The rates are 9-16d per lb for Cotton by sail for Liverpool, 1 3-16c for Havre, ½d per lb for Cotton by steam for Liverpool, ¾c by steam for New York, and $5 per hhd for Tobacco. The rates coastwise are nominal.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 23, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—105 Sheep.

No sales.

Stock on sale—38 Texas and 172 Western Beeves, 179 Calves and Yearlings, 285 Hogs, 787 Sheep and 40 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ⅌ lb net	—	— 18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— 15	— 16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	— 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	55 00	75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	40 00	70 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	15 00	30 00
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—	—
Hogs	—	—
Choice Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	9	10 —
Texas Sheep, ⅌ head	—	— 00
Western Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]	4 00
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— 00	100 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	50 00	00 00
Calves, ⅌ head	10 00	18 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	8 —	15 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 25, 1867.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tappahannock, Burrows, from Apalachicola to Merritt, Dunham & co—1st district, 15.

Ship Nonantum, Upton, from Liverpool Jan 22d, to G W Mynam & co—4d district 29.

—STEAMBOATS—

Osceola, Granger, from Cincinnati.
Sam Parker, Good, from Cairo.
Baltic, Yore, from St Louis.
M S Mepham, Wood, from Louisville.
B L Hodge No 2, Montgomery, from Shreveport.
Cuba, Ferray, from St Martinsville.
Camargo, Rodovich, from Lower Coast.
New Era, Wood, from Shreveport.

BELOW COMING UP

Steamship Victor, Gates, from New York 15th inst. to G A Fosdick.
Steamship Wm G Hewes, Tripp, from Indianola and Galveston, to I C Harris.
Ship Glendower (British) Anderson, 17 days from Guadaloupe, in ballast, to Maury & co.
Ship Glendevon, Brown, from London Jan. 5th.
Ship Union, Mills, from Liverpool Jan 22d.
Ship Devonshire, ——, from Liverpool, to Lowell & Bailey.
Brig Cuba (British) Mackin, 10 days from Matanzas to Chaffraix & Agar.
Brig Sarah (British) Partridge, 8 days from Cienfuegos, to J Kelly. Cargo molasses to A Courcelle & co.
Schr Mary McKee, McKee, 32 days from Boston.
Schr Arcos, Mudder, 6 days from Havana, to F Trouagroe—Cargo 247 hhds, 17 tcs and 21 bbls molasses 20 cases salt meats E Trouagroe.

IMPORTS.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Tappahannock—120 bales cotton to Merritt Dunham & co—1 do Pool & Hobby—1 do F P Mitchell & co—sundries to order—Total, 132 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer M S Mepham—37 casks pork [illegible] Dean, Adams & Goff—sundries to order—Total, 2 bales cotton.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Baltic—100 bbls pork 10 casks bacon 50 half bbls beer to I C Harris [illegible] Atwater & co—4 bales cotton [illegible] sundries to order—Total, 4 bales cotton.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Osceola—[illegible] 14 kegs whisky 3 boxes and sundries to Capt E B Granger.

CAIRO—Per steamer Sam Parker—1059 sks corn [illegible] Total 28,365 sks corn, 3436 sks oats, 1085 sks bran, 840 bales hay.

ST MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer Cuba—6 bales cotton [illegible] sundries to order—Total, 11 bales cotton, 60 hhds sugar.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer New Era—80 bales cotton [illegible] sundries to order—Total, 81 bales cotton.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Camargo—25 hhds sugar Chaffraix & Agar—15 sacks potatoes A D Savant—sundries to order.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer B L Hodge—No cargo.

Liquidation on Account of Limitation of Copartnership.

THE partnership under the style of BRULATOUR & CO., having expired, is dissolved by mutual consent. P. E. BRULATOUR will attend to the liquidation and carry on the same business as heretofore.
mar25 1w — P. E. BRULATOUR. H. NORES.

WE, the undersigned Planters and residents of the Parish of St. Bernard, Louisiana, having had the occasion of employing Mr. LORENZO MORALES on several occasions for the purpose of stopping crevasses that had taken place on the riparian plantations in said parish [illegible] We would therefore recommend him to the public in general, and to the planters in particular, as a practical, efficient and proper person [illegible]
Mr. LORENZO MORALES offers his services in his capacity as said to Planters and others who may need his services.
PHILIPPE TOCA, Recorder. J. C. COFIELD.
ARTE CHALAIRE, Sheriff. H. TURNER.
A. W. WALKER, Levee Commissioner. F. H. TURNER.
ANTONIO MARRERO, President of Police Jury. E. MACARTY.
mar25 1t

Louisiana and Texas Petroleum Stove Co.,
No. [illegible] Camp street.
NEW ORLEANS, March 17th, 1867.
Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the valuable aid afforded by your Petroleum Cooking Stove during the Bazaar of the Southern Hospital Association.
The Stove was in continual use, fourteen hours daily for eleven days, and cooked on an average two hundred (200) lunches per day. During this time it required no attention and more than fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.
mh23 3t — A. B. GRISWOLD.

Notice to State Tax Payers.
SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE OFFICE of the State Tax Collector for the Second District is on Esplanade street [illegible] for 1866, and the Licenses for 1867, are now due [illegible] NO. 1. Parties in default [illegible]
T. E. LEMARIÉ, State Tax Collector Second District.
Office—Court Building, opposite Jackson Square. Ground floor.
New Orleans, March 23, 1867. mh23 13t

20 .... CHARTRES STREET 20
C. JAUBERT & CO.
OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.
As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.
Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh24 3m

The Louisiana National Bank.
New Orleans, March 1, 1867.
THIS Bank is removed to its new banking house on Common street, between St. Charles and Camp streets. HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.
JOS. W. CARROLL, Vice President. mh24 1m

Merchants' Exchange.
THE inconvenient situation of the "Morrogue Building" for the purposes of the Exchange has induced the Board of Directors to suspend the daily meetings until their rooms on Common street, now rapidly advancing towards completion, are finished, when the meetings will be resumed, and telegraphic information again be received for the information of the subscribers. Meantime the Newspapers Price Current and Shipping Lists of the Exchange will be found at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where subscribers can have access to them at all times.
ARTHUR C. WAUGH, Secretary and Treasurer. mar23 6t

Union Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1867.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders on the 4th inst., more than two-thirds having appeared of the reduction of the Shares, and confirmed by act March 15th, 1867, before A. Mazureau, Notary Public. Stockholders are hereby notified and requested to call at the Bank and exchange the Certificates of One Hundred Dollars per Share for NEW CERTIFICATES of Seventy-Five Dollars, in conformity to said act.
mar19 2m — JNO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Merchants' Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1867.
NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the office, No. 8 Commercial Place, on TUESDAY, April 16, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the following matters, viz:
1. The reduction of the shares of stock to thirty dollars per share.
2. The issue of eighty-four hundred and seventy-two (8472) shares of thirty dollars each.
3. The increase of the number of Directors from five to twelve.
4. The renewal of active business.
5. Any other matters of interest to the Institution.
Books will be opened at the Bank until the said day of meeting for the signature of such shareholders as desire to vote in that form upon any or all of the foregoing propositions. THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, President. mh15 1d

Servant Wanted.
WANTED, a bright colored LAD, living at home, to wait on a gentleman living in this District. Apply at the editorial room of the BEE, between 11 and 12 o'clock. mar21 tf

Louisiana State Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1867.
THE Capital Stock of the Louisiana State Bank having, by act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved February 8th, 1867, and with the assent of a majority of the stockholders in amount of stock held, been reduced from two millions to six hundred thousand dollars, parties holding certificates of stock, representing one hundred dollars per share, are hereby notified and requested to call at the bank, corner of Royal and Conti streets, and exchange the same for new certificates of thirty dollars per share, in accordance with said act.
The new certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the first day of March next.
By order of the Board. feb26 1m — L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Water Works Department,
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
12th March, 1867.
A DIVIDEND of SEVEN Dollars per share has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of April next.
mh14 ap8 — S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co.,
No. 104 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, March 12th, 1867.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election for eleven Directors will be held at the office of this Company, on MONDAY, April 1st, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. mar13 1d — P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

Annunciation AND CHIPPEWA STREET RAILROAD CARS.
CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 98 Canal street, New Orleans, February 27, 1867.
The Annunciation and Chippewa Cars will run regularly after this date from the corner of Magazine and Canal streets to Louisiana Avenue.
DAVID McCOARD, President.
CHAS. PITTS, Secretary. mar1 1m

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
198 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
61 Broad street, New York. feb8 6m

AMUSEMENTS.
Varieties Theatre.
W. R. FLOYD, Lessee. A. D. BRADLEY, Stage Manager.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SPRING SEASON.
Farewell performances of the eminent Comedian, JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Monday and Tuesday evenings will be presented Boucicault's fancy and domestic drama of DOT; CALEB PLUMMER (his original character) Joseph Jefferson, with the laughable farce of A REGULAR FIX—Mr. Jefferson as Hugh de Brass. mh25 R

BOB HART'S
OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL,
74........St. Charles Street........74
Open EVERY NIGHT with the best Company that has ever appeared in New Orleans.
Every Artist a Star, Every Act a Gem.
Pantomime, Farce, Ballet, Minstrelsy, Acrobatics, &c., &c.
Admission—FIFTY CENTS; Boys—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. mh25 tf

AUCTION SALES.
ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.
Four Valuable Lots in the Third District, within one square of Esplanade street.
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer. Office, No. 20 Carondelet street.
WILL be sold at Auction THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—
FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District in square bounded by Goodchildren, Flauche, Columbus and Mysterieuse, Kerlerec or History streets, designated by Nos. 15, 16 and 17. Lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, measure each 32 feet 2 inches 2 lines front on Goodchildren street, by 117 feet 2 inches 7 lines in depth. Lot No. 17 measures 30 feet 6 lines front on Kerlerec street by 120 feet [illegible] inches in depth. On Lot No. 16, which forms the corner of Goodchildren and Kerlerec streets there is a two-story frame house, containing four rooms, water works, etc., etc.
Terms and conditions—One-third cash, and the balance at one, two and three years, in notes, secured by mortgage on the property sold, bearing 8 per cent interest from date to maturity and 8 per cent thereafter until paid, and 5 per cent lawyer's fees in case of suit; the improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor. Act of sale before E. Mazureau, N. P. at the expense of the purchaser, including the U. S. Internal revenue stamps. mh25 td

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.
Furniture........................Furniture
SUCCESSION OF MARY DOYLE.
Second District Court of New Orleans.—No. 27,390.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer. Office, No. 37 Exchange Alley.
MONDAY, 25th March, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, No. 319 Conti street, between Roman and Derbigny streets by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 13th, 1867, all the MOVABLE EFFECTS of said succession, and consisting of—
Beds and Bedding, Mahogany Sofa, Center Table, Side-Board, Looking Glass, Chairs, Rockers, Armoire, Cane-bottom Chairs, Dining Table, Mirror, Glassware, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. mh14 20 25

N. SCHÆFFER'S STAR CANDLES!
TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF HIS FACTORY.
J. AVET,
60 Old Levee, next to Bienville Street. mar14 1m

AUDUBON ACADEMY,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Under the Management of A. DARROT,
137......DUMAINE STREET......137
Between Burgundy and Rampart.
The Academy has secured the services of a teacher of the Hebrew and German languages. fsb23 1m

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
BLANCAND & GUITET,
No. 49 Old Levee.
New Stock for the Season Just Opened. oct28 tf

R. M. Davis,
BROKER.
No. 30........Carondelet Street........No. 30
Stocks........................Notes.
Exchange........................Real Estate.
mar11 1m

Moet & Chandon Champagnes,
ANTHONY OECHS,
73 Old Street....................New York.
Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, for Moet & Chandon's SILLERY, first quality.
FLEUR de SILLERY,
VERZENAY,
GRAND VIN ANGLAIS, very dry
GRAND VIN IMPERIAL, Green Seal.
Having accepted the Sole Agency for the State of Louisiana at large of the above celebrated WINES, we are prepared to supply the Trade at New York Agency prices, adding only cost of transportation; at the same time we solicit orders for direct importation, labeled and known, and the Trade may rest assured that these Wines are well selected and for consumption. These Wines are sold exclusively by us. G. M. BAYLY & CO., 61 Common street. nov8 tf

E. RICHARD,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER.
160........St. Ann Street........160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.
BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a selection of SIX POCKET and FOUR POCKET BILLIARD TABLES of modern style, made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marble or Slate Beds, furnished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.
Has also on hand Cues, Balls, Cloth Cue Leathers, Chalk, in short, everything belonging to the trade.
Orders by mail carefully and promptly executed, by addressing E. RICHARD, Box 10, P. O. dec18 1y

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.
IS constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Bookkeepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, separately. A business education that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3000 annually is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.
nov1 tf — RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Removal.
THE office of the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 69 Camp street, near Old Levee street.
sep27 tf — GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Drug Store.
DR. M. ESCOUBAS begs leave to inform the public and his numerous patients, that he has opened a Drug Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. 287, near the new market.
Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultations given from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases. feb12 3m

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!
DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced, that Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box. oct10 1y

Special Notice to Builders.
I AM prepared, through arrangements made with Messrs. POITEVENT & BRO., of Pearl River, (who have the largest gang and Circular Saw Mill of the South,) to furnish at short notice bills of all sizes of Yellow Pine and Red Cypress Lumber.
J. B. ST. AMAND, Agent, Steam Planing Mills, Corner Calliope and Rampart sts.
P. S. Always on hand a large assortment of Rough Yellow Pine Lumber, Cypress, &c. Also, dry dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding and Openings of all sizes.
Shipping orders promptly attended to. feb23 tf

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 25 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Nowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
mh11 1m — LEEDS & CO.

Notice.
FRENCH LLOYDS.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Surveyor for the Bureau Veritas, for the classification of ships and steamers in this port, is now prepared to resume his business.
All who require his services will please make written application at his office, 28 Camp street, up stairs.
New Orleans, March 1st, 1867. — RICHARD L. ROBERTSON. mar1 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.
For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of first class Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons........Reives, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons........Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons........Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons........Vandice, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons........Whitman, Commander
MONTEREY, 1600 tons........Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1600 tons........Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, 1600 tons........Snyder, Commander
MISSOURI, 1600 tons........Hudson, Commander
The steamship MATANZAS, Snyder, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, March 30, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
To be followed by the MONTEREY, Edwards, commander, from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
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 any other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 25 Carondelet street, N. O. Or G. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y. dec1 ly

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........$100 / Steerage........$35
to London........$105 / to London........$40
to Paris........$115 / to Paris........$40
to Hamburg........$110 / to Hamburg........$37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool, or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, 16 Gravier street. mh1

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:
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont........23d March
EUROPE........Lemarie........6th April
ST. LAURENT........Bocande........20th April
PEREIRE........Duchesne........4th May
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):
First cabin........$135
Second cabin........$85
Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets 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. dec23

For New York.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
To Sail on SUNDAY, March 31, at 7 A. M.
FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship
GEN. MEADE,
A. W. Sampson, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Second District, as above.
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. mar8

U. S. Daily Mail Packet,
In Connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
ON and after this date the steamer ANNA F. S. [illegible] Trinidad, master, [illegible] will leave BRASHEAR daily [illegible] for Patterson, Centreville, Franklin and New Iberia. Returning will leave New Iberia daily at 4 A. M. arriving at Brashear on time for the 1 P. M. train for New Orleans.
Agents, PRICE, HINE & TUPPER, ROBERT HARE, 55 Carondelet street.
New Orleans, Jan. 23 1867.

FOR HAVRE.
To Sail on SATURDAY, March 28th.
THE A 1 American bark CHIMBORAZO will sail as above. [illegible]
For passage, apply to ZEREGA & CO., 35 Carondelet street. mar 1.

For Texas—Inside Route.
NEW SCHEDULE—FARE REDUCED.
For Galveston and Indianola, via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad to Berwick's Bay, and thence to Texas by the Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamships, commencing DECEMBER 24, 1866.
Passengers leave New Orleans on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Berwick Bay at 8 A. M., and take the Express Train from Algiers at 8 A. M., and connecting with Steamships as follows:
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS.
Steamship MORGAN........CAPT. J. Y. LAWLESS
SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Steamship MATAGORDA........CAPT. LEWIS
BAGGAGE checked through to Galveston.
TICKETS can be had and State rooms secured at the Opelousas Railroad Office, No. 69 Camp street, or at the Ferry boat on morning of departure.
dec1 ly — G. M. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
NEW ORLEANS, December 24, 1866.
ON and after this date, the ferry boat leaves the foot of St. Ann street every day at 7¼ A. M., connecting with trains from Algiers at 8 A. M. for Brashear and way stations.
Returning leaves Brashear every day at 1 P. M.
On Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the ferry boats also leave at 4 P. M. connecting with express trains from Algiers at 4½ P. M. for Brashear and way stations.
Steamboats for all points on Bayou Teche connect with passenger trains at Brashear.
Freight for way stations and for all points on the Teche, Bayou Lafourche and St. Martinville, received from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted. G. M. BAYLEY, Superintendent. dec21 ly

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SATURDAY, October 13th, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:
FROM CITY END. / FROM LAKE END.
[timetable illegible]
Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Spanish Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 15c. each way.
nov7 tf — GEO. PANDELY, Gen'l Superintendent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1867.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that bids will be received until 1st April next for the LEASE (for a term of not exceeding thirty years) of that portion of this Road, north of Canton, Miss., to the Tennessee River (a distance of 203 miles,) including all the surveys, grading masonry and other work already done, with all the proceeds of Subscriptions of Stock to this portion, to build, equip and run the same in conformity with the rules and tariff of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
Any further information can be obtained on application at the office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street.
By order of the Board.
jan16 tapl — G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.

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—
E. Rigney, C. M. Soria,
H. H. Stanley, S. L. Marr,
George W. Marson, F. Newman,
A. B. Hitchcock, Alexandre Marks,
T. M. Simmons, J. P. Eggleston,
James Byrnes, W. B. Greene,
B. J. West, A. D. Grieff,
W. H. H. Witherell, John H. Kell,
T. Prudhomme, C. E. Stavrack,
R. H. Tarrant.
E. RIGNEY, President. A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. jan11 1y

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, &c. etc., constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn or Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO., No. 6 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall. nov18 ly ep

CARPETING,
Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.
200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors. Carpeting of all kinds and qualities. Floor and Furniture Oil Cloths of all qualities, Window Shades, new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Wool Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terrys, Damasks, etc., Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.
mar10 — By A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres street.

Carpet Warehouse,
No. 19 Chartres Street, near Canal Street.
WE have lately received, Direct from English and American manufacturers, the following, viz:
CARPETINGS—A large stock of all kinds and qualities.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTH—Of all widths and qualities.
MATTING—China, White, Checkered and Fancy.
MATTING—Cocoa, of all widths and qualities.
CURTAIN MATERIALS—A great variety of Worsted, Lace, Silk, &c., &c.
[illegible] — A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Notice of Election.
Church of St. Louis of the City of New Orleans.
THE PEW HOLDERS of said Church are hereby notified that an Election for Two Wardens will be held at the Secretary's office, No. 30 St. Anthony Alley, on MONDAY, the 1st of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in conformity with the By-laws of the Corporation of the St. Louis Church of New Orleans, approved the 19th day of March 1866.
— ART. DUBUC, Secretary.