The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Alf. Bouligny sells four lots of ground in the Third District, in square bounded by Goodchildren, Piety, Columbus and Mysterious streets, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

FLOUR.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Beck & Pearce, flour dealers, No. 87 Magazine street. These gentlemen, besides being general dealers in the article, keep constantly on hand the choicest brands for bakers' use.

THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—Particular attention is invited to the extended announcement in another column of the "Spring and Summer Arrangement" of this road, giving the times of the arrivals and departures of trains at both ends of the road, the various connections with the road, the prices of fare and changes which go into effect at once and others which will take effect after the 7th instant. These changes will, we think, be generally regarded as exceedingly desirable, and the public will, no doubt, be gratified at the spirit of accommodation and enterprise displayed by the company under the direction of the able Superintendent of the road, Mr. George Pandelly.

It will be seen that steam trains from the city are substituted for horse cars Sundays; that an extra will leave the city every Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M., and that after the 7th instant the Sunday trains will leave either end of the road every half hour, from 2 o'clock till 8 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The celebrated tragedian, Mr. David E. Bandmann, appears to-night in Bulwer's great play of "Richelieu"—"Hamlet" will be given Friday night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Harry Macarthy and Miss Estelle in their popular personation concerts; Miss Christine Zavistowski in her great character of the "French Spy"; Miss Reynolds and Mr. Lacy in their original characteristic "The Nerves"; the fair songstress, Miss Brent, in two of her beautiful songs; Johnny Thompson in his amusing "banjoical influences" and the Zavistowskis and Clinetop sisters in the beautiful nautical ballet divertissement "The Mariner's Vision" and pretty fancy dances are the great attractions at the Academy this evening. To-morrow night, benefit of the popular Ethiopian comedian, Billy Reeve.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The wonderful Buislay family, we notice, continue to attract crowded houses by their beautiful dances and tableaux, their amusing pantomimes and transformations and astonishing feats, such as the "Niagara Leap," the ascent and descent of the "Spiral Mountain," &c., in which they are not excelled by the Ravels, the Hanlons, or any artists we have ever seen. Their programme for this evening is particularly interesting. They give a noon performance Saturday.

OPERA HOUSE—"The Wandering Jew," the drama, in 5 acts and 13 tableaux, adapted from Eugene Sue's great work of that title, will be given this evening. Mrs. Damorean is announced for a benefit Saturday.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Misses Aubrey, Lonisett and Ida Lee, all fine danseuses, Johnny Reddin, comedian, Miss St. Clair, songstress, and Miss Richmond, actress and singer, together with the veritable humorous Bob Hart himself, and a number of other actors, all appear this evening in an amusing and generally interesting programme.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This popular Museum is open, opposite to the St. Charles Hotel, from 9 o'clock in the morning. Numerous rare and beautiful objects are on exhibition, such as birds, fishes, monkeys and rare artificial collections, besides the wonderful "mammoth child."

STEAMSHIP FOOTE ASHORE.—From a gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from Galveston, we learn the following in regard to the New Orleans and Corpus Christie packet Foote. She left Corpus Christie on the 23d ult. for New Orleans, and on the 28th March, after leaving Aransas Pass, encountered a terrible gale of wind, after and sailing for over twenty-four hours it was decided to make for the port of Galveston, as the gale was still increasing, but in attempting to make it was driven thirty miles out of her course, and forced upon the Peninsular Beach, near Velasco, three miles east of Brazos River.

The vessel will in all probability be got afloat after discharging her cargo, which consists of 100 head of cattle, 1,144 bbls. beef, 2,000 hides, 200 tcs tallow, and a lot of specie.

The Foote had on board the following passengers: E. L. Cushman, Wm. Leadmark, H. M. Stelle, Mark Laurence, H. W. Rhodes, who, together with the officers and crew, were all landed in safety. The passengers all unite in praising the skill and kindness of Capt. Chase, his officers and crew.

CREVASSE IN CONCORDIA PARISH.—The Marengo levee in Concordia parish, opposite Natchez, Miss., has given way, and it is thought cannot be stopped, owing to the sandy nature of the soil, until the river falls considerably. The country protected by this levee is very low, and the destruction to property and crops will be very distressing. The levee was about eighteen feet high and cost the State about $75,000.

THE HICKEY CREVASSE.—The following telegram showing the difficulties under which the Board of Levee Commissioners labor speaks for itself:

BATON ROUGE, April 2, 1867.

Col. J. V. Duralde, Chairman Levee Board:

Cannot get the hands to work on the crevasse. Can you not get an order to force hands? It requires about 350 laborers. The crevasse can be stopped if I can get the labor.
E. M. DUBROCA,
Ass't Engineer, First Div. La. Levees.

Col. Duralde replied as follows:

No order can be had to force out hands. Offer inducements to laborers on plantations. Pay $2 50 per day, they paying their board, if you can do no better. Confer with Messrs. White, Hickey and Vaughan. Answer to-morrow if you have any success.

The Surratt Affair.

The *Journal de Quebec* of March 20th publishes the following letter from Ste. Marie:

Washington, March 9, 1867.

MR. EDITOR—The communications that reach you from well-informed sources are false. He of whom you speak in this article will not be the principal witness. He will have very little to say. It is absolutely false that he, as you say, apostatized. That is an invention—a story to amuse news-seekers. He does not propose, moreover, to say that the priests have had anything to do with Surratt or the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, for he knows nothing of it and can say nothing of it. As to the infamies that you have to expose on his part, he is not aware what you can have to say thereon; and as in a few days he will have occasion to visit Montreal, he will have the pleasure of asking you for a verbal explanation on this subject.

How can people invent such stupidities? I bear in mind, Mr. Editor, that I am a Canadian and a Catholic; and, although I cannot speak well of the encouragement that I have received from my country, I will never be so cowardly as to lie with such effrontery as you pretend.

Do with this letter what you please, but do me justice. That is all I ask of you.

I have the honor to be,
R. B. STE. MARIE.

EXCITEMENT IN BRANDON, VERMONT.—Great excitement is now existing at Brandon, owing to the discovery of the body of a daughter of Mr. Goodenough, buried in her father's cellar. The girl has been missing for some time, and it was supposed that she had either committed suicide or been accidentally drowned in one of the mill streams or ponds in the vicinity. Mr. Goodenough has been arrested and lodged in jail at Rutland on suspicion of having murdered her, the report being that he wished to get rid of her on account of her being of unsound mind. The unfortunate girl was eighteen years of age.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.—The receipts of the Government from duties on imports at the below-named ports during the week ending March 23d were as follows:

New York	$1,935,885 89
Boston	315,870 71
Philadelphia	216,698 16
Baltimore	85,679 93

The receipts at the port of New Orleans during the week ending the 16th inst. amounted to $114,279 92.

The above returns, as compared with those of the previous week, show an aggregate decrease of nearly one million of dollars. The receipts at New York alone have decreased upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars; the receipts at Baltimore decreased upwards of twenty-two thousand dollars, while the receipts at Philadelphia have increased upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

CONGRESS AND SUFFRAGE IN THE STATES.—A bold demonstration was made in both branches yesterday in favor of the power of Congress to control the question of suffrage in the States. In the Senate the Senators who have stood forward as prominent champions of universal suffrage insisted not only on the power, but the duty of Congress to do away with all State disabilities. The Radicals are rapidly taking that ground. The moderates have lost all vantage-ground of principle. They have allowed themselves to be forced into constructions of the Constitution which completely subvert it. They have played into the hands of the ultraists until they have themselves become revolutionists. We shall hear no outcry, a protest, a denunciation, but they will go into caucus and come out staunch supporters of Mr. Wilson's bill.—*National Intelligencer.*

BUTLER.

The good people of New Orleans who were fortunate enough to keep their silver securely buried during the Butler administration, and who had few words with the hero, will undoubtedly pardon much of his diabolism on account of his consistency in carrying out the same ideas in the North which he put in practice here. Thus far his Congressional career has been an admirable one, and we must confess that he has done the country more service, in unmasking the misdemeanors of his fellows, than he ever did in the field. In the short time that he has been a member of the House he has succeeded in making himself the *bête noire* of Congress, and of rendering his name a terror to the Radical leaders, as he did to the women and children of the Crescent City. He is terrifying both Radicals and more moderate Republicans, many members of which parties are now trembling in their boots for fear of being the next to figure in some grand *exposé*. There can be no doubt that Butler started upon his Washington career with the full determination of becoming a leader of his party, and that others who were aiming at the same position began with an equal determination to put him down, to destroy his hopes by making him the subject of ridicule and abuse. In this they were greatly mistaken, for he has a skin as impervious to the shafts of ridicule as the aligator's hide to the arrows of an Indian. At the very first encounter B. B. got the whip hand of them, and it is extremely amusing now to see how careful they are not to tread upon the tail of his coat. He is the hero of Fort Fisher taken and not taken no longer, but is the honorable Mr. Butler of Massachusetts. For some days before taking his seat the honorable gentleman was mousing about the departments, examining all kinds of records and papers, ostensibly looking up his case for impeachment, but in reality gathering up proofs of the short-comings of his fellow-members to use in case of need. It seemed a well understood thing on the part of the leading Radicals that Butler would enter for the leadership, and on his part that they would attempt to put him down by referring in sarcastic terms to his military experiences. It was with the utmost confidence that the first shot was fired at him, but

"Hit old Nick with a sugar stick,
It did'nt phase a shell."

Catch a weasel asleep and you may catch B. B., but so long as his eyes look "both ways for Sunday" it is folly to attempt to hoodwink him. He had posted himself thoroughly in all personal matters pertaining to his co-laborers, and knew every sin of omission and commission, and every little peccadillo committed under the guise of loyalty by the gentlemen of Congress, while he was fighting in the field and bearing the abuse of the whole country in silence. Like a careful soldier he fortified himself strongly before beginning the campaign, and had at his tongue's end the private record of every prominent man on both sides of the house. The very first attempt brought him out in full force, and he dealt a crushing blow. It was one of his greatest victories. He won the field clearly and succeeded in gaining a strategic point from which he could throw down the gauntlet with confidence. Bingham was effectually silenced; and the shafts shot at him went still further and left other wounds, for the remarks apply with equal force to Stanton, and fall with damaging severity upon his party. The idea was not to injure the party itself, but to make the power of B. Butler felt. It was the Machiavellian policy that he adopted during the war—first ruin the provinces you would hold—and he found the task much easier after humbling its leaders. At that time it was amusing to see the trepidation of the Radicals, and even the great Radical himself, thought it time to throw up the sponge and cry "enough." Besides this, we know that many efforts were made to stop the honorable gentleman's tongue by the members of his own party, while the Democrats urged him to unseal the fountains of his wrath by insisting that the gentleman should not be "bottled up." Butler's *exposé* was the topic of conversation that day, and a meeting was held to consider the matter, which resulted in the appointing of a delegation to wait upon B. B. for the purpose of requesting him to dry up. But in this they reckoned without their host, for Butler told them without mincing words that he should "say what he pleased—as he pleased and where he pleased," and they retired with a flea in their ear of tolerable dimensions. In every engagement Butler won the field, and he has succeeded in making himself feared, and consequently the best hated man in Washington. He has succeeded in making himself the terror of evil doers by a vigorous application of the knout which he learned to use by having it applied to his own shoulders. We have no reason to doubt that Butler will soon be the Radical leader in Congress. If the Hon. Mr. Morrissey will exercise his peculiar talent upon the Democratic side of the House the American Congress will be led by a brace of worthies that the whole world could barely furnish an equal.

The Late Lindell Hotel.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The whole structure, from basement to attic, inclusive, embracing public rooms, lodging rooms, stores, wine cellars, offices, etc., had the enormous number of five hundred and thirty rooms. Those of public character were numerous and capacious beyond those of any other hotel edifice on the continent. Their dimensions were as follows:

Gentlemens' dining-room	116 feet by	44
Ladies'	65	44
Carving-room	49	44
Billiard-room	63	41
Bar-room	60	41
Lower vestibule	92	63
Upper	64	40
Kitchen	82	45
Barber shop	31	20
Ladies' drawing-room	40	30
Parlors	31	30
Same	21	18
Same	16	17

It has been stated that the bricks laid on the walls would be sufficient to pave an area of more than thirty-eight acres. This is in addition to 8000 perches of rubble masonry in the foundation; 35,000 cubic feet of cut stone in the fronts, 740 tons of cast and wrought iron, 27 acres of plastering, 810 windows, 650 inside doors, 3240 pounds of copper for gutters, the plate glass used would cover an acre of ground, the floors seven acres. The sheeting or wash boards, laid in a continuous line, would reach thirteen miles; and if a boarder desires to take a walk before breakfast, he might travel through the corridors one mile and a quarter without going over the same floor a second time. Besides the marble flooring and other flagging, 300,000 feet of flooring boards were laid, requiring 30,000 yards of carpet to cover them. Thirty-two tons of sash-weights were used, 16,000 feet of gas pipe, 120,000 pounds of lead and 30,000 of iron pipe to supply it with water, besides 87,700 feet of steam pipe for heating it. Thirty-two miles of bell wire was used.

The actual cost of the building was $950,000, which, with the ground (valued at $326,400), makes the whole value $1,276,400—not to speak of furniture, $500,000 worth of which was imported and put in. So that when the house was fully completed and furnished, the whole property cost nearly *a million and half dollars!*

The floor of the ladies' drawing room was covered with a costly Axminster carpet of highly ornate pattern. The piano was a Steinway grand, probably the largest and finest ever made by the manufacturers. The chairs, sofas, mantels, mirrors, &c., were gorgeous and luxurious. The ladies' parlors, three in number, were also most elegantly furnished, and this remark is true, indeed, of the gentlemens' parlors, four or five in number. The furniture of the bed rooms was the same all over the house—black walnut bedsteads, with walnut marble-top bureaus. The carpets were all velvets on the first floor, on the second Brussels, and the floors above tapestries.

The Lindell was leased by Messrs. John H. Sparr and John C. Parks (formerly of the Virginia and Olive Street hotels), by whom it was opened on the 19th of October, 1863, and under whose auspices was given the grand "Lindell Ball," on the 25th of the following month. The lessees occupying the hotel at the time of the awful catastrophe we have above recorded were Messrs. Hatch, Felt, Weaver & Co. It was in September, 1865, we believe, that the ownership passed into the hands of Henry and Edgar Ames by purchase.

"A WORD OF CAUTION.—Since conventions are to be ordered in the Southern States by the Commanding Generals instead of by the Legislatures, we sincerely hope that those who have urged the policy of inaction on the ground that there would be dishonor in complying with the requirements of the Sherman bill will review their opinions and change their advice; for it is manifest if the Legislatures could not provide for the elections without seeming to sanction the iniquities of the Sherman-Shellabarger scheme, and without seeming to consent to their own degradation, that the people cannot vote in such elections without giving the same sanction and incurring the same degradation. The cases are precisely parallel, and if the arguments against the proposed action by the Legislature were worth anything, it would be fatal to all hope of success at the polls. It is of the first importance that nothing shall be said to discourage, but everything to encourage the fullest possible vote on the part of those most concerned in the welfare of the State. Every man of the class who have hitherto controlled, allowed to vote under the act of Congress, should be brought to feel that as far from dishonoring himself by casting that vote, it is his most imperative, most momentous, and most sacred duty, not only to vote himself, but to use all the influence he can exert to induce as many as possible of the newly enfranchised to vote with him. If any man in or out of public position has the hardihood to talk now about 'inaction,' 'passivism,' 'accepting dishonor,' and such nonsense and rubbish, we hope he will be rebuked into silence and shame by those who are too wise to be imposed on by pretentious imbecility, and too honorable to be deluded by an affectation of superior sensibility to honor."—*Richmond Whig.*

YALE COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1817.—The survivors of the class that graduated at Yale College in 1817 will meet, in honor of their semi-centennial anniversary, at New Haven, Connecticut, on Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

Mr. Peabody is lingering.—[*Washington Republican.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Danish Society.—This Society, we learn, held their regular quarterly meeting last night, at which the different officers submitted their returns of receipts and expenditures. We are glad to learn that this Society is in a flourishing condition. Its object, we understand, is mutual benevolence; and we wish them success.

Board of Police Commissioners.—This Board met last evening, Mayor Heath, ex-officio President. The proceedings presented no feature of special interest, the more important cases being continued.

Board of School Directors.—Meeting last evening. Mr. Mount in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to employ an additional teacher in the Girls High School first and Fourth District.

The special committee on Teachers, asked further time to consider the subject of increasing the salaries of teachers.

Mr. Mason, of Committee on Text Books, reported against having a custodian for the Book Depository.

Mr. Parham, of Committee on Teachers, reported several vacancies, and recommended for respective schools appointments of Mrs. M. Ferguson, Miss Sheban, Miss M. O. Carter, Miss H. Hoffman, Miss Louise Chancion, Miss Eliza Jones, Miss C. Nicaud, Miss D. Fitzgerald, Miss O. Montaguet and Miss B. Davis.

Resolutions were adopted prescribing a corps of teachers for the Central High School, and fixing the salaries—the principal at $2500 per annum, and assistants at $1800 each.

Mr. Sambola offered a resolution to take steps to open public schools for the education of colored children, and raising a committee to take the necessary steps as early as possible. Referred to special committee of Messrs. Sambola, Race, Thieneman, Parham and Mount.

The report of Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of Public Schools, was read. The average attendance of pupils was 13,935, out of 17,088 names on the roll.

Mrs. Shaw, formerly Miss Kate Calden, was elected additional teacher in the Girls High School, First and Fourth District.

The following gentlemen were elected to respective professorships in the Central High School: Messrs. Calhons, Hopkins, Seaman, Lambert and Hyer.

Mr. Parham moved that a previous report made by Committee on Text Books, recommending changes in the books to be used be adopted, except the portion relating to the selection of geographies. Motion adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Fatal Casualty.—Walker Baker, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with driving his float a species of cotton wagon over a colored boy named Joe Allen, and thereby killing him, about 3 o'clock yesterday evening, on Julia street. No particulars given.

A Man Shoots a Woman and Kills Himself.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Joseph Walbrel, native of Germany, about 35 years of age, found at 136 Tchoupitoulas street, a boarding house kept by Mrs. A. M. Klerber. Verdict: "Came to his death by cutting his throat." This occurred yesterday about 12 o'clock, noon.

The testimony of Mrs. Klerber before the Coroner, tells the story as follows: I knew the deceased. He was a gardener; never boarded at my house. When in the city some fifteen days ago, he told me he lived on a plantation within six miles of Donaldsonville. He had kept Mrs Kinsey, (whom he tried to kill to-day) as his mistress. Mrs. Kinsey came from Osyka, Miss., on the Jackson Railroad, to buy some goods for her store. Mr. Kinsey, her husband, lives in Osyka. She has boarded with me since last Saturday. Deceased came to my house this morning. Mrs. K. and myself were then seated in the store down stairs. They began talking together, and I left them to go into the yard. I heard Mrs. Kinsey say: "Walbrel, don't shoot me;" and at the same time I heard the report of a pistol. I immediately came to the room and saw Mrs. Kinsey running up stairs. The deceased put the revolver to his mouth, and I begged him not to do such a thing in my house, as I was going to call for the police. The deceased ran up stairs. When I returned with two policemen we found the door of the room into which Walbrel went closed, and on entering we found him lying on the floor apparently dead. He was still breathing, however, and soon after died.

Walbrel was a man without family or relatives, as far as known in this city. The woman, Mrs. Kinsey, was shot in the stomach, and will probably die. The ball could not be found. Walbrel, besides cutting his throat, is supposed to have shot himself in the mouth, though there was no wound in the head apparent.

Mrs. Kinsey's full name was Ann Maria Kinsey, a native of Germany, aged 26 years, with black hair and eyes, regular features, and something over medium size. Walbrell had been enamored with her a long time, and was intimate with her, probably, before her marriage with her husband, Ernest Kinsey, with whom he had had some difficulty. A telegram of his wife's condition was at once sent to Mr Kinsey at Osyka. Walbrell was tolerably good looking, and well dressed.

Ingrate.—About three years ago Charles Spisinger, a young German, emigrated to this city. His cousin, Andrew Schmidt, of this city, kindly received him at his house and procured employment for him in the New Orleans Cotton Press where he was himself working. Notwithstanding all this, he has left for parts unknown, probably St. Louis, with $102 of Mr. Schmidt's money. Spissinger is about 18 years old, and is said to have been a rather wild boy in the old country.

First District Court.—Judge Hore.—N. Soulé, Esq., counsel for G. Zimmer, the gardener who shot and killed the negro thief "Tennessee," while stealing vegetable from his garden, made application for bail yesterday. Rule made returnable for to-day.

Henry Washington was found guilty of assaulting and wounding Mary Johnson, on the 7th of March.

Edward King, alias Quinn, charged with stealing two pictures from Geo. G. Blodgett, was acquitted.

Harry Ward, charged with larceny, was released by *nol. pros.*

New Fire Engine.—A new fire engine, from the celebrated Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, arrived in this city yesterday and will be tried at 4 o'clock, this evening, at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, by Companies Nos. 7 and 9. It is said to be a fine engine.

How Husbands Are Chosen.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 22.]

A case that was detailed at some length in our local columns, yesterday, contained lessons that should be taken to heart, and have a wholesome influence upon all young people, and upon the parents and guardians of young persons. In what we shall say upon the subject in this place names will be omitted, for they are not necessary for the purpose, and the absence of them will avoid giving further publicity to an occurrence sufficiently painful as it stands. It appears that a young man, without character and without scruple, obtained admission to a respectable family circle and succeeded in engaging the affections and marrying the daughter of the person whose hospitality and attention he had secured. This young man had been for some time a resident of this city, boarding at various places, including some of the hotels, and had an office where he professed to carry on the business of a broker.

During this period he appears to have been engaged in a considerable course of petty swindling, from borrowing watches on the pretext of getting them repaired, to borrowing sums of money on various false pretences. The watches were never returned and the money was never repaid. He was, in fact, carrying on the career of a fast man, who supported himself by such tricks, and was, to all intents and purposes, a disreputable character. From these courses he went on to others of greater magnitude, and assuming the character of an officer in the army, and pretending to be a member of a wealthy Southern family, he commenced the business of forging drafts for considerable amounts. In this he was detected and has been placed under arrest. The assumption of the name of a reputable army officer, the pretense that he belonged to a wealthy or a distinguished Southern family, and the mere externals of a respectable member of society, appear to have been all the advantages he had in obtaining admission to the domestic circle of at least one family. So far as we can ascertain from the published evidence in the case, he seems to have had no other vouchers as to the character he claimed. It does not appear that any responsible person supported his pretensions or asserted that he was the kind of man in which any family ought to place such confidence. And yet, upon these bald qualifications, he succeeded to an extent that not only enabled him to gain admission into society, but to obtain considerable sums of money from those he was imposing upon, and also to marry an estimable young woman.

Such an occurrence affords a great deal of room for reflection. It would appear, in the first place, that the desire of persons to be dazzled by a little official rank, and to be captivated by the show of wealth and distinction in the family of a suitor for a young girl's hand, is so well known to be among the weaknesses of the present day, that adventurers and swindlers find it to be a sure basis of operations. They seem to be perfectly aware that if they can maintain for ever so short a period an appearance of rank and affluence, that such an appearance is a sure passport to the favor of the heads of some families. This is no new thing, and it will always continue to be the case as long as fathers and mothers, daughters and guardians look to the mere show of respectability, instead of inquiring into the real merits of a man himself, apart from either his apparent social rank or his claims to wealth. There is a great deal too much of this sort of thing in life. It is certainly a much more important thing for parents when they are selecting husbands for their daughters, and for young women when they are choosing their partners for life, to consider whether their suitor is a true, intelligent, honest and respectable man, fit to be a good girl's husband, than to confine their attention to a mere glance at the rank he claims or the money he is supposed to possess. Half the evils that we read of as arising in married life grow out of this very matter. If there were more attention paid to the character of the man as a man, we should hear less of the domestic troubles that are constantly coming before the public through the medium of the police and court reports, and the proceedings of the Legislature. There would not be half so many applications for divorce, and we would have far fewer instances of young women with prospects darkened for the whole of their after lives, and of parents bowed down with sorrow to the grave.

The case that furnishes the basis for these remarks is a most remarkable one; for it is really surprising that a person who had been living for a considerable period in the same city with the deluded parties, and who had been in that time a mere adventurer and petty swindler, could have carried on such operations as those that resulted in his marriage without being detected. It would seem as if the least attempt at inquiry into his character and antecedents must have led to his certain exposure. That he was not successfully inquired about, and arrested in his course in time to prevent the calamity that happened, only shows with remarkable force how much a great many people have become accustomed to regard with favor mere sham and show, instead of looking after abiding worth.

The love that kills—pulmonary affection.—[*Punch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Appointments.

FROM MOBILE.

Indian Outrages in Texas.

FROM EUROPE.

Commercial and Financial.

The River Falling Slowly.

Washington, April 2.—Hon. Richard H. Parsons, of Ohio, assumes the duties of Marshal of the United States Court to-morrow.

E. L. Baker, formerly Assistant Professor of Ethics in the Annapolis Naval Academy, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Bureau.

Orange Judd is prominently mentioned for the Commissionership of Agriculture.

Senator Wilson has gone to Richmond.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day over a million.

General Howard has appointed M. V. Wright Assistant Superintendent of Marriages for this District.

The vote in Michigan was light. The Republicans were generally successful.

Violations of the whisky revenue laws have become so frequent that the Department is compelled to adopt extra measures of prevention.

New York, April 3.—The following is from the U. S. Consul at Falmouth, Eng.: There were forty notes picked up in the harbor of Helford, representing 439 bales of cotton, and the following receipt, dated New Orleans, Dec. 19th, 1866: "Ship Mayflower received in good order from the Union Cotton Press 13 bales of cotton, marked 10—H. O. U.; 3 do M. V. R."

Washington, April 3.—The Senate went immediately into executive session. Confirmed Charles H. Townsend Postmaster at Holly Springs; Samuel G. Bodwell at Yazoo City; Miles C. Goodwin at Americus, Ga. Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Third District, George W. Morrow.

New York, April 3.—Money active at the close and quite stringent; 7 per cent. on call. Governments dull and lower. Stocks depressed, with a sharp decline at the close.

New York, April 3.—Cotton dull and heavy; decline ½ to 1c; Middling Uplands 29c. Flour dull and unchanged; State $9 70 to $13 75; Southern fancy $12 90 to $17. Corn dull and unchanged, mixed Western $1 20 to $1 23. Pork steady. Lard dull; 12¼ to 13¼c. Whisky quiet; State $2 28. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval stores quiet. Freights firmer. Stocks heavy; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109¾; 7-30's, 1st series, 106; other series 105½. Gold 133⅞.

Southampton, April 3.—The America arrived. The ship New Hampshire, which recently sailed from Shields for Bombay, abandoned at sea. Eight of the crew perished.

Cincinnati, April 3.—Flour in good demand; trade brands $13 50; fancy $16. Corn active and unchanged. Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 26c. Whisky dull. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $22 75. Bacon Shoulders 9¾c. Sides 11¾c. Clear Sides 12¼c. Lard unchanged. Sugar firm at 14c.

Louisville, April 3.—Sales 150 hhds leaf Tobacco at full rates—$2 45 to $19. Superfine Flour dull at $9 50 to $10 25. Corn in bulk 74 to 75c. Oats in bulk 70c. Mess Pork $22 50 to $22 75. Bacon Sides 12¼ to 12¾c. Shoulders 9¼ to 9½c. Bulk Shoulders 8¼c, loose.

River falling slowly, with 9¼ feet water in the canal.

Departed—St. Charles, for New Orleans. The low-pressure steamer Richmond leaves Saturday for New Orleans. An immense crowd visited her to-day. Weather warm. Thermometer 73.

St. Louis, April 3.—Tobacco—local demand good at full prices. Cotton nominally lower; Strict Middling 26c. Flour very firm but prices unchanged. Wheat 5c higher—$3 75 for Prime Spring; $2 80 for Choice. Corn firm—$1 05 to $1 10 for Choice Yellow and White. Oats firm—74 to 77c. Rye firm—$1 30. Provisions very dull. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon Shoulders 9¾c. Clear Sides 12¾c. Whisky $2 15, free; $2 25 in bond.

Fuller returns show that the Radical city ticket was elected yesterday by an average majority of 2700. The Board of Aldermen stands 13 Radicals; 9 Opposition.

Late news from Montana says mining operations will be extended this season, and the estimated yield of precious metals is $35,800,000.

Rochester, N. Y., April 3.—Government detectives have arrested 30 persons living in Western New York, as counterfeiters and dealers in bogus securities. Further arrests are expected. The affair has created intense excitement.

Valparaiso, April 3.—The allied squadron has returned to San Juan Fernandez.

The privilege of constructing a railroad from Talcanhano to Conception has been granted to Geo. Ricars, of Philadelphia.

Martial law has been declared in Honduras.

Mobile, April 3.—Cotton—Sales 50 bales. Market dull. Prices nominal. Receipts 657 bales.

Galveston, April 3.—News from Camp Verde reports the rumored massacre of twelve families. The rumor is unsubstantial, but Indian spoliations continue. Judge Newman, near Crostoville, lost his whole drove of valuable American horses.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 1450 bales; Middling 19 to 19¼c, specie.

Vicksburg, April 3.—Down, Stroder, 12 last night; Golden Era, 9 A. M. Up—Mollie Able, 11 A. M.; Nick Longworth, 1 P. M. River rising.

Baltimore, April 3.—Flour firm but unchanged. White Corn $1 11 to $1 12. Whisky $2 30 to $2 32. Middling Cotton 29c. Sugar quiet but steady; 10 to 10½c for fair to good refining.

London, April 3, evening.—Consols 91; bonds 75.

Paris, April 3.—Bonds 84¾.

Frankfort, April 3.—Bonds 78.

Liverpool, April 3, evening.—Cotton closes dull; Middling Uplands 12⅞ to 12⅜d; Orleans 13¼d.

Paris, April 3.—M. Schneider, Vice President of the French Corps Legislatif, succeeds to the Presidency, made vacant by the resignation of Count Walewski.

Negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxembourg, by France, have been stopped.

Frankfort, April 3—Evening. Bonds closed at 77⅞.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

St. Louis, April 3.—J. S. Thomas (Radical) was elected Mayor yesterday by 1500 majority.

Another large sum has been subscribed for rebuilding the Lindell House.

Nashville, April 3.—Brownlow has appointed Horace H. Harrison, Chancellor of the Nashville District, vice David Campbell, resigned, and John Hugh Smith Judge of the Criminal Court of Davidson county, vice J. G. Frazer, resigned.

Articles of impeachment against Judge Frazer cannot be tried, his resignation being received.

London, April 3, noon.—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, April 3, noon.—Cotton tending down; sales 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 12⅜d; Middling Orleans 13⅛d.

Washington, April 3.—The executive session is somewhat stormy. The Radical Senators favor rejecting all nominations as fast as sent in, until the President yields.

The more conservative and the home-sick favor confirming good men regardless of politics. No rule of action has been adopted. Each Senator will vote as opinion dictates.

Liverpool, April 3, 2 P. M.—Large sale of California wheat for export to New York. Cotton dull; declined ⅛d since noon; Middling Uplands 12⅜d.

London, April 3, 2 P. M.—Consols declined ⅛ since noon; quoted 90⅞.

New York, April 3.—Arrived steamers Arago and Java.

Stocks dull; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 100¾; 10-40's 98¼; Virginia 6's 61 to 65; Tennessee 6's, ex-coupons, 64 to 65; money 7 per cent; exchange sight 109¾ to 109⅞; gold 134⅝ to 134⅝.

Flour quiet but steady. Wheat quiet but without decided change. Corn quiet and steady. Oats steady. Pork heavy; new mess $23 70 to $23 81¼. Lard heavy; barrels 12¾ to 13¼c. Whisky dull. Cotton dull and declining; Middling Uplands 29¼c. Freights dull.

Southwest Pass, April 3, 6 A. M.—After sundown last night we had slight showers of rain. Sky now overcast. Wind east by north. Barometer 30.35.

Noon.—No change in wind or weather. Barometer 30.30. Steamship Alabama went up at 9½ last night. Steamship Marmion, from New York 25th, with merchandise and passengers to D. McCoard.

Arrived down—Ship Brenda and brig R. B. Gove, ships H. L. Richardson, Postmo and Canada; bark Herman Cortes; brig E. Gerstacker.

Went to sea—Brigs R. B. Gove, E. Gerstacker. The Italian bark Bessie, Gavanno, is from Havana, and consigned to Piaggio Bros.

CHEM. CON.—*The Fun of Having a Wealthy Husband.*—A Chicago dispatch says:

A wonderful adultery case has just come to light here. The wife of a wealthy retired New York merchant is one of the guilty parties. With the consent of her husband, she passed the winter of 1865-'66 in New Orleans, with her parents, returning to him in the spring; in the same way she went to New Orleans, to pass the recent winter. Her husband went there suddenly in February, and found she had not been there, either that winter or the previous one; that she had passed the previous winter with a lover in St. Louis, and that the winter with him here. He came here after her, but she heard of it and eluded him. She used to send letters to New Orleans, and they were post-marked there and forwarded to him. His letters to her were forwarded here. He sent her the money she and her lover lived on. He has returned to New York. The guilty parties are still living here. Her husband is about fifty years of age, and the wife twenty-two.

The Queen will hold, during the season, five courts.

The Assistant Controller of Connecticut says he did not pay the bill of $285 71 for whisky and lemons for the State Legislature.

The Bismarck Policy.

THE PRUSSIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT—THE GERMANS URGED TO HASTEN THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY.

The following is a speech of Count Bismarck at the sitting of the North German Parliament during the debate upon the constitution, a short summary of which we published yesterday:

In rising now, it is not my intention to surprise you by statesmanlike boldness, or to develop the preamble, the want of which has been commented upon. But I rise for the same reason that the preamble has not been laid before you. It would have been too comprehensive a task, for which we had not time. If we had entered into discussions about it with the plenipotentiaries, we should not have been sitting here to-day. The subsequent debates will throw sufficient light upon the subject, although even now the excellent speeches of MM. Miguel and Braun have already stated the most important points. How to restore the unity of Germany, while at the same time leaving liberty of development to individual interests, is the philosopher's stone, the quadrature of the circle, which is not our present task. Our task is to challenge opposing forces and to find the minimum of concessions rendering the confluence of the smaller sovereignties possible, notwithstanding their sacrifices. Call the production constitution or anything else, that does not matter. It leaves the path of the people free to attain its aim, and the genius of the German people will find that path. It has been proposed to establish a responsible Ministry, but by whom is such a Ministry to be appointed? Mention has been made of an united head with a monarchical character; but to adopt such a course would be to mediatize the other federal governments—a proceeding to which they would not consent, and which Prussia does not intend. We will not take anything by force; all shall be voluntarily given. We will not make English peers of the German princes: we have never expected this of them, nor is it our task. It is not the part of Prussia to use her superior strength to extort concessions. The basis of the new constitution is not the employment of force against either the princes or the people; that basis is fidelity to treaties, which must not be shaken so long as they are observed towards us. We have therefore to do not only with the objections of the party of union, but with the opponents of that party, and their arguments weigh heavier than those of the former. We have to do at present especially with those who desire multiplicity of Diet. The battle cry on one side is for the Diet, on the other for the Parliament. But what its supporters claim for the Prussian Diet may be claimed by any other, although up to the present time opposition has only been raised on behalf of the former. A republican member and a Catholic clergyman have spoken to this point, the latter with a jocular side blow at me. To his question whether I should know how to help myself if nothing is achieved here, I reply that I shall not help myself at all. In no other respect shall I refuse my services to my King, but in this matter I shall refuse them, and shall leave those who brought about the chaos to get out of the labyrinth (cheers). Mention has also been made of the failure of the work that was to have been done at Erfurt, and this failure has been attributed to the opposition of the government concerned.

That is not the case. The project failed because Saxony and Hanover placed more reliance upon the Austrian army behind Olmutz than upon the Government of the three Kings (Baden, Prussia and Wurtemberg) proposed by Prussia in 1849. Gentlemen, do you really believe that events like those of the past year, when the crowns of Emperors and Kings were at stake, when thousands gave their lives and their blood, are to be laid *ad acta* by resolutions of the Diet? If that is your opinion, you have not risen to the height of the situation. I do not wish to threaten, but I believe no German Diet will oppose what we may agree upon here. I should like to know what the invalids would say if we were to comfort them with the assurance, "The legs you lost at Koniggratz were sacrificed for no purpose, but the Prussian Diet is saved." But I will leave these fantastic things to those who would throw the dead to the draft with the debts. We have to adopt something that can be reached by any proposal that may contribute to facilitating the completion of the work. We do not come before you with hypocrisy. It is not our intention to withdraw the budget from your supervision; we mean to present a budget before you that includes every item of expense. A period must elapse during which the existence of the army does not depend upon the resolutions of the Parliament, but after that we will willingly submit to you the budget including all expenses. Your advice would be far more effective if you directed your attention to measures and similar matters than if you examined the organization of the army.

In any case we need an unassailable period of transition, and that has not been called in question by really constitutional men. Who is to be the South German? Do you imagine the King of Bavaria would feel himself attracted by a State such as Deputy Waldeck depicts? I do not. We have the Zollverein—if that is to continue an organic institution must exist which enables the South to participate in legislation for the Zollverein. This must not be undervalued, for such institutions will also gradually submit other matters to their jurisdiction. The allied governments raise no objection in principle against legislation regarding taxes, but above all it is essential that we should construct the whole upon a solid and durable basis. The liberty of moving from one place to another and all allowed to the draft, and Herr Braun will be able to introduce his motions upon the further details of these points in subsequent Parliaments. The same applies to furnishing money in the form of loans. The government will every interpellation in the Assembly can receive explanations upon every single point in the special debate. Let us get rapidly to work. Let us lift Germany into the saddle, she will be quite able to ride. (Cheers.)

A Romantic Story—A Forced Marriage—Runaway Daughter—She is Stolen from Her Parents a Second Time.

A rather interesting case of "Now you see it, and now you don't," in which an over-fond father found and yet lost a daughter, transpired in this city yesterday. The opening scene of this drama may be discovered in Buffalo. It appears that there has resided for many years a well-to-do old gentleman named George Tompkins, whose good or bad fortune, as the case may be, some time ago eventuated in the possession of a charming, intelligent daughter. She is still extremely young, not having yet reached her seventeenth year. At all maidens of this susceptible age, she doted on the moustache and whiskers, and would in all probability have married the whole good looks of a "nice young man," had it not been for the determined interference of paternal families.

George Tompkins would have none but a wealthy husband for his beautiful daughter, and to accomplish this end he promised her in marriage to a man almost of his own age, named Sweeney. Although this narrative may sound like a chapter taken from the current literature, yet as the truth must be told, in spite of the maiden's most heart-rending appeals and remonstrances, this match did take place; Miss Tompkins and Mr. Sweeney about three weeks ago were made man and wife in the city of Buffalo, and according to the rites of the Catholic Church, to which the groom subscribed. For two weeks did "May and December" abide together, and after the expiration of that time—the union having become altogether intolerable to the fair bride—she took secret flight for this city, where she has a brother-in-law residing. This worthy personage, Mr. Layden by name, resides at No. 555 Archer Avenue.

Under his protecting wing the poor, frightened bird took refuge, and gave promise of regaining her wonted exuberance of spirits and hope. But fate decreed that there should be a disturbance in these happy calculations. On last Wednesday night on a late train, the old gentleman, the father, came hither, disembarking at the Central depot, and took immediate steps to recover his lost child. That night he made but little headway, however, but the next morning, with break of day, he was moving and soon discovered the whereabouts of young Mrs. Sweeney. With this knowledge in his possession he proceeded to the Archer road sub-station, and, with the consent of Sergeant Clayton, received the escort of two able-bodied policemen to assist him in the recovery of his lost darling.

He went, he saw, and by means of his good "starr" he conquered. Triumphantly he carried his captive to the sub-station, then to the Central station, and from there to the Rock Island house, on Sherman street, preparatory to taking an early train for the east. But the enemy during this time was not idle. The brother-in-law was on the side of forlorn love, and filled with a determination to effect her recapture; and it was accomplished. While the old gentleman was guarding the front door, Mr. Layden slipped in the back door and triumphantly carried off the prize. The father was not aware of the flight until the fugitives, snugly ensconced in a carriage, were many blocks away. This is the situation of affairs at present; how it will terminate remains to be seen.—*Chicago Times.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, 1867.

With the exception of the movement in Cotton, the general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation, and several of the leading articles have undergone a material alteration. Sugar and Molasses evinced their usual vitality, the supply of the former being light, and Western Produce disclosed considerable activity, attended with continued firmness in Flour and Pork, and an improvement in Corn and Oats; while operations in our leading staple have been limited, and under the influence of additional unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool, prices have fallen off, the market closed quite unsettled, and with a tendency to greater ease. The sales summed up barely 2200 bales.

The movement in Coin has been unusually light, although prices have continued quite firm throughout. Gold opened this morning nominally at 135¼—the opening rate at New York being 134⅞—but later dispatches being adverse it receded, and closed heavy at about 134⅝. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board of Brokers. In the open market the transactions were limited, including $5000 at 134⅝; $5000, $7000 and $10,000 at 134½; $5000, $5000, $5000 and $16,000 at 135; $20,000 at 135¼; $3000 at 135¼, and $5000 at the same. In Silver, we noticed sales of $500, in American halves, at 129¼; 1500 Mexican dollars at 136¼, and 3000 same at 1¼ per cent. premium for Gold.

There was little activity observable in Foreign Exchange. The amount on sale was restricted, and the negotiations limited, the insecurity attending the position of Gold, as well as the inability of parties to agree as to rates, exercising a checking influence on operations. The sale of Sterling to banks and bankers were confined to the following bills: £2500 bill of lading at 144⅞, £1000 and £10,000 A1 at 146, £900 and £2500 at 146¼, £1000 bank at 146¼, and £800 at 147, the two latter for direct remittance. In Francs we notice sales of 10,000 commercial at 3.93¾, 30,000 A1 at 3.86¼, 75,000 at 3.87½, and 80,000 private bankers at 3.86¼. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 144⅞ for bill of lading bills, 145 to 145⅞ for A1 to first class, and 146 to 146½ for bank; and Francs at 3 90 to 3.87½ for A1 commercial, and 3 85 for bank.

A telegraph operator sent a message over eleven hundred miles for a chew of tobacco.

Domestic Exchange was dull and inactive throughout the day. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, one meeting the demand at ¼. The counter demand was barely moderate. The supply of Commercial was inconsiderable, and the sales quite restricted, including $10,000 and $20,000, New York sight, at 7-16 per cent. premium, $10,000, $15,000 and $30,000 at ⅝, $17,000 at ¼, $15,000, thirty days', at ½ per cent. discount, and $5000, sixty days', at 1⅛. The closing rates for Commercial were ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium.

We have few transactions to report in Stocks, the movement in which was apparently limited from the opening to the close of business. There were no sales at the Board. Outdoors the transactions included 50 shares Crescent Railroad at $146 50, and 110 Crescent City Bank at $39.

City Bonds were extremely dull. There were no sales at the Board and none reported outdoors. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 94½, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 82½, according to the coupons. Louisiana sixes are quoted at 62½ to 64, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 76 to 77, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 60 to 62½.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $95,000 City Treasury Notes in different sums at 97½c per dollar, $10,000 at 98c. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 56 to 57c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 88½ to 89c. 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 5 to 6 per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At the night session of the Board of Brokers, on Tuesday evening, the following business was transacted: $500 Gold at 135; 100 shares Carrollton Railroad at $52; 20, 50 and 100 Canal Bank at $39 50; 1 City Consolidated Bond, January and July coupons, at 93c; $1000 State notes at 88c per dollar; $3000 City notes at 97⅞, $500 at 97⅞, and $15,000, in different sums, at 97⅞c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, 1867.

COTTON—To-day the market has been dull and inactive from the opening to the close of business. The still more unfavorable character of the advices which came to hand from Liverpool, in connection with the declining tendency of the New York market materially contributed to the general depression. The supply was sufficient to meet ordinary requirement, but the greater portion of the buyers were decidedly averse to operating unless influenced to do so by more liberal concession on the part of holders, than the latter were disposed to grant. Hence the sales have been restricted, amounting at the close to 2200 bales, including 1200 by one broker, at very irregular but lower prices, the market closing too unsettled to admit a distinct quotations, which we accordingly pretermit. Six brokers participated in the business. The demand at present seems to be confined to the higher descriptions, which are rather scarce in the market.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

The clearances comprise 3437 bales for Liverpool, 150 for Vera Cruz.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only a few hhds Sugar have been received since yesterday, no Molasses. The demand is only in a jobbing way, however, and is being supplied by dealers. We quote Low Fair Sugar at 12¼c; Strictly Prime, 13¼c, per lb. Fermenting Molasses 60 to 65c. per gallon. Prime 80c. About 230 hhds Cuba Molasses, the half of a cargo sold on private terms. It is quoted by the cargo at 56 to 57½c and in smaller lots at 60c.

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:

[illegible]

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Kilgour and Swan have arrived from St. Louis since yesterday. There were no arrivals from the Ohio river.

FLOUR—The market is steady and firm with a good demand for Superfine and the grades above, but those below are neglected. The sales to-day embraced upward of 6000 bbls., of which 300 in lots at $9 30 unbranded at $11; 2000 in lots or private terms; 250 Kentucky at $12 50; 50 on terms; at $13 25; 200 Treble Extra at $13 75; 75 Choice Extra at $14 75, 100, 100 and 100 Choice Extra at $17; 100 at $17 25; 50 at $17 50; and 100 do at $17 75 per bbl. A brisk retail business is doing at $12 75 per bbl.

CORN—The demand is active and prices have advanced 2½ to 5c per bushel. The sales today embraced fully 20,000 sacks, of which 700 Ordinary Mixed at $1 15; 300 and 1600 Yellow Mixed at $1 17½; 750 White, 1500 Yellow Mixed, 3500 White Mixed, 2500 White and 4500 White Mixed and Mixed at $1 20; 1500 White at $1 22½, 1067 White at $1 24; 1500 and 1000 do. at $1 25 per bushel.

OATS—Are in retail demand and prices have advanced fully 5c. per bushel. The sales to-day embraced 200 sacks at 78c., 800, 130 and 1250 at 80c per bushel. Subsequently an offer of 80c. was refused for a lot of 4000 sacks.

BRAN—The market is quiet but steady and firm, with sales of 1200 sacks, in lots, at $1 90 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is inactive and prices are drooping. About 1000 bales Prime Western have sold in small lots to the trade at $30 per ton.

PORK—The market is quiet but steady and firm. There were sales to-day of 100 bbls Mess at $24 25, and 50 bbls over weight at $24 75 per bbl. It is retailing at $25 per bbl.

BACON—A lot of 25 tierces Choice Sugar cured Hams sold at 17c per lb. Only a retail business is doing at 10½c for Shoulders, 12¾c to 12¾c for Ribbed Sides, 13¾c for Clear Sides, 14c for Plain Sugar cured Hams, and 16c for Canvassed.

LARD—The market is quiet but is very firm. We have not any round sales to report but quote Prime in tierces at 13 to 13½c, in kegs 14c. per lb.

GREEN MEAT—There is more in first hands. Dealers are retailing at 9½c per lb for Shoulders and 11c for Sides.

SALT—The stock is fair, the demand is limited. It is quoted by the cargo at $1 60 per sack for old, $1 75 to $1 80 for new. In lots from warehouse $1 75 to $1 85 for Coarse, $1 90 to $1 95 for Fine,—delivered in the city $1 90 to $1 95 for Coarse and $2 to $2 05 for Fine.

SUNDRIES—The market is bare of Onions—good would fetch $10 per bbl; Apples are selling on the landing at $6 to $8; Potatoes $4 to $4 50; Eggs $16 to $17 per bbl; Chickens $8 to $9 per dozen; Geese $12 to $14, and Turkeys $40 to $48.

BUTTER—We quote 25 to 41c per lb. for Northern and 15 to 20c for Western.

CHEESE—We quote 15 to 17c for Western, 15 to 20c for Good Northern, and 25 to 28c for Pale Apple.

RICE—The market is nearly bare of Louisiana. It is in demand and prices are very firm. We quote Louisiana at 9 to 11½c, India 8 to 10c, Carolina 11½ to 11¾c.

WHISKY—Only a retail business is doing at $2 10 to $2 30 per gallon, and $1 60 to $1 80 for Louisiana.

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

CORN MEAL—Raw is selling at $6; kiln dried $4 50 per bbl.

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

IRON COTTON TIES—Are selling at 10 to 11c per lb.

COAL OIL—A fair jobbing trade is doing at 55 to 58c per gallon, in barrels, and 60 to 74c in cans.

COFFEE—The stock is small, the demand is active at 18 to 19c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 24 to 26, currency.

INDIA BAGGING—Is retailing at 26c per yard and is quoted in round lots at 25¼c.

BALE ROPE—Round lots are held at 10½ to 11c. It is retailing at 11 to 12c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Dull. They are sold at 22¾ to 22½c for heavy.

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, 1d per lb for Cotton by steam for Liverpool, ¾c by steam for New York, and $5 per hhd for Tobacco. The rate by sail for Boston is ¾c for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 4, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—276 Texas Beeves, 191 Calves and Yearlings, 120 Hogs, 34 Sheep and 5 Milch Cows. Sold—176 Texas and 33 Western Beeves, 86 Calves and Yearlings, 280 Hogs, 173 Sheep and 4 Milch Cows. Stock on sale—300 Texas and 77 Western Beeves, 132 Calves and Yearlings, 440 Hogs, and 48 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

DIED.

In Paris, on the 10th of March, HENRY A. RATHBONE, of this city.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 4, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Agnes, Bourne, for Indianola, C A Whitney & co
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile, Master
Ship Harry Warren, Atwood, for Liverpool, Creevy, Nickerson & co
Bark Never Sink, Leavitt, for Cardenas, Joe Kelly
Schr Fancy, (British) Hawthorn, for Utilla, Master
Schr Union, Bishop, for Vera Cruz, Thorndike & Norton
Schr L L Davis, Pendleton, for Sabine Pass, Joe Kelley

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Marmion, Hazard, from New York 24th ult, to D McCoard—2d district
Steamship Alabama, Atkinson, from Indianola, to C A Whitney & co—1st district
Bark Commerce, Robinson, 25 days from Boston, to O A Fosdick—Point
Bark Dickson, (Swedish) Petterson, from Rio de Janeiro Jan 23d, to J L Phipps & co—Point
Schr Vernal, Perry, from Havana, to A Centurie & co—3d district
Schr Welcome, (British) Slobo, from Utilla—3d dist 14
Schr Leonora ———, from Pearl River, to master—New Basin
Schr Pippo, Pippo, from Covington, to master—N Basin

—STEAMBOATS—

John Kilgour, Switzer, from St Louis.
J C Swon, Burdeau, from St Louis.
Pioneer, Boudreau, from Lafourche.
Hunter, Jennifron, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Judge Fletcher, Kesling, from Camden.
Carrie Poole, Fraser, from Bœuf River.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 28—Arrived from Galveston, steamship Adele, Hall.
Baltimore, March 27—Arrived from New Orleans, via Havana, steamship Cuba, Dukehart
New Bedford, March 27—Arrived from New Orleans, U S schr Phenos, Howland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, March 15—Arrived from Apalachicola, ship John Dennon.
Messina, March 2—Sailed for New Orleans, brig Wm Robertson, Reed.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Bonnechère, ———, from Liverpool, to Lowell & Bailey.
Bark Annie M Goodwin, Fitchett, 20 days from New York, to O A Fosdick
Schr Island Belle, Terrant, from Galveston, to G W West

EXPORTS.

INDIANOLA—Per steamship Agnes—126 horses.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—14 bbls whisky 100 bbls flour [illegible]
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Harry Warren—3437 bales cotton.
CARDENAS—Per bark Never Sink—545 empty hhds 119 empty tcs and 12 empty bbls.
UTILLA—Per schr Fancy—10 bbls flour and sundry mdse.
SABINE PASS—Per schr L L Davis—37 bbls flour 304 sks corn 225 pkgs mdse.
VERA CRUZ—Per schr Union—55 tcs lard 200 bbls potatoes 150 bales cotton 150 sks corn and sundries.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marmion—Ass'd mdse.
INDIANOLA—Per steamship Alabama—[illegible]
RIO DE JANEIRO—Per bark Dickson—[illegible] bags coffee J L Phipps & co.
HAVANA—Per schr Vernal—[illegible] A Centurie & co.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CAMDEN—Per steamer Judge Fletcher—[illegible]

BŒUF RIVER—Per steamer Carrie Poole—[illegible]

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Pioneer—[illegible]

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Hunter—[illegible]

PEARL RIVER—Per schr Leonora—142 bales cotton and sundries to order.

COVINGTON—Per schr Pippo—8 bales cotton order.

Treasurer's Office, City Hall,
New Orleans, March 26, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Tax Payers of this city that the bills for taxes of 1866, due in 1867, will be ready for collection on the 1st of April next.
J. HERNANDEZ,
City Treasurer.

City Notes Taken at Par

FOR SUPERIOR WHISKY, and 25 per cent below market prices.
MANUEL, Importer,
238 Chartres street,
between St. Philip and Dumaine sts.

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 stockholders as desire to vote in that form upon any or all of the foregoing propositions.
THOS. ALLEN CLARKE,
President.

GILBERT MOYERS, Late Lt. Col. 3d Mich. Cav. — W. W. DEDRICK, Late U. S. Army.

Moyers & Dedrick,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
Licensed United States Claim Agents,
NEW ORLEANS, La., and MEMPHIS, Tenn.

WE make this business a speciality, and are not mere dabblers, as are most of those pretending to prosecute all claims. We devote our entire time and energies, and give our personal attention to the speedy and successful prosecution of all classes of Government Claims; and offer, as evidence of our ability, experience and responsibility, that we have been for years in this business, are daily receiving large amounts of money in the shape of Treasury Certificates in payment of the different kinds of claims—together with the following from our extensive and unexceptionable list of references:
Hon. Harland L. Perkins, U. S. District Attorney for West Tennessee.
W. M. Smith, Judge of the Chancery Court, Memphis, Tenn.
First National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.
Tennessee National Bank.
Hon. W. F. Kellogg, Collector, Port of New Orleans.
Judge E. H. Durell.
S. O. & J. Nelson, merchants.
Gen. E. J. Morrow, merchant.
Joseph K. Mowry, U. S. Army.
Ed. Hatch.
Chas. E. Rice, U. S. Commissioner, Dist. of Louisiana.
Offices: No. 4 St. Peter street (Jackson Square,) near the Levee, and
44 North Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

WM. B. BUCK. — V. FAURES.
BUCK & FAURES,
FLOUR DEALERS,
87 Magazine Street, NEW ORLEANS.
Keep constantly on hand choicest brands for Bakers' use.

Office of Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers,
New Orleans, March 26, 1867.

WE are now opening the Hospital for the reception of Beneficiaries under the management of the Southern Hospital Association for disabled soldiers, at No. 313 Carondelet Walk, and respectfully solicit contributions of all kinds that can be made useful to the institution.
Contributions will please forward their donation to the Hospital, or to the office of the Association, No. 181 Gravier street, or notify the undersigned where to send for them. Every acknowledgements will be made upon receipts given.
Drs. PIM & SCOTT,
64 Camp street.

R. M. Davis,
BROKER,
No. 36 Carondelet Street No. 36
Stocks Notes.
Exchange Real Estate.

Notice.
OFFICE OF SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
New Orleans, April 1st, 1867.

ALL persons holding Funds of the Southern Hospital Association, or who may owe money to the Association, are requested by order of the Board of Directors to place the same without delay in the hands of Mr. R. J. Boarman, Treasurer.
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Secretary S. H. A., 181 Gravier street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.
W. R. FLOYD, Lessee; A. D. BRADLEY, Stage Manager.

Engagement of the celebrated Anglo-German Tragedian, Mr. D. E. BANDMANN.
Thursday Evening, April 4, 1867,
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu Mr. Bandmann.
Supported by the Entire Company.
Friday—HAMLET

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.

Charter
OF THE
Mississippi Valley Navigation
COMPANY.
STATE OF LOUISANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THIS TWENTY-Third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first, before me, WILLIAM JOSEPH CASTELL, a notary public in and for the Parish of Orleans, duly commissioned and qualified and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned, personally came and appeared

The parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the Statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of Corporations in this State, they do by these presents, form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the object and under the following stipulations, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The corporate name of the Association shall be the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ARTICLE II.

The place of business and legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE III.

The object of this Association is to construct and maintain one or more Steamboats to run on the Mississippi river or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying Freight, etc., and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby, or may hereafter be conferred on them for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE IV.

The President of the Association is hereby constituted the officer on whom citations may be served.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of the corporation is hereby fixed at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, represented by Five Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each. Ten per cent. of each subscription shall be payable at the time of signing, and the remainder shall be paid at the time and in the manner directed by the Board of Directors, provided that not more than ten per cent. of said subscription shall be called for at any one time, and not oftener than once in any thirty days.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall go into operation so soon as Fifty Thousand Dollars of the capital stock is subscribed for, and after giving ten days notice thereafter, in any one newspaper (at least) published in the city of New Orleans, an election for a Board of Directors, consisting of seven Stockholders shall be held at the office of the corporation, whose term of office shall be for twelve months from the day of their election; each Stockholder shall be entitled to one vote of said election, and Directors shall be elected annually thereafter.

ARTICLE VII.

That in case it should become necessary to place this corporation in a state of liquidation there shall be appointed by the Board of Directors some one of their number, who shall represent the Company in liquidation, and whose signature shall be binding on the Company.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Board of Directors shall proceed so soon as practicable after their election, to elect by ballot a President and Vice President from their own number, also a Secretary and Superintendent, who shall be confirmed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX.

This Association shall have a corporate seal, the device of which shall be determined and use of the Corporation traced thereon.

ARTICLE X.

The term for which this Corporation is formed shall be twenty-five years.

ARTICLE XI.

That should any subscriber refuse or neglect to pay punctually his or her installment or installments as the same matures and fall due thereunder, such subscriber shall forfeit the right per cent per annum shall be allowed thereafter until payment, and the Board of Directors may enforce such payment by law to the said stock as a installment or installments, after notice to be given in any newspaper of the previous notice thereof by advertisement in any newspaper of this city.

ARTICLE XII.

This corporation shall adopt such By-Laws hereafter as they may deem proper and necessary not inconsistent with this act.

The parties to this act are

DAVID DE HAVEN
DE WITT C. MARTIN
JOHN BENJAMIN CHANDLER
FRANCIS BAKER
THOMAS G. RHETT
JOHN O. STRONG
JOHN A. A. WEST, and
LEE CRANDALL,

All of the city of New Orleans.

This done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Charles F. Castell and Theodore Renshaw, witnesses, and by me the aforenamed by them and signed their names with the parties and me, the said Notary, after the reading of these presents.

(Signed) D. DE HAVEN, D. C. MARTIN, F. BAKER, J. BENJ. CHANDLER, THOS. G. RHETT, JOHN O. STRONG, JOHN A. A. WEST, LEE CRANDALL, CHAS. F. CASTELL, THEO. RENSHAW, W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original act existing in my current register.

In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature and the impress of my seal of office.
W. J. CASTELL,
Notary Public.

New Orleans, March 23, 1867.

Whelpley's Picture Depot,
CORNER CASQUET & DERBIGNY STREETS.

CATHOLIC FAMILIES supplied with Pictures or Lithographs, Chromos and Photographs, religious and others. Particular attention paid to framing or wholesale. Also constantly on hand an assortment of Religious, Military and Fancy Pictures in the South, and is prepared to fill all orders at the lowest prices. We have on hand [illegible]. Orders for country [illegible].
S. M. WHELPLEY.

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.

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.
S. E. PERCY,
Secretary.

DR. J. H. WIENDAHL,
Office and Residence,
NO. 281 ESPLANADE STREET,
Between Rocheblave and Tonti streets.

The Louisiana National Bank,
New Orleans, March 21, 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.

Lumber! Lumber!!

JUST received, and constantly on hand, a large quantity of LUMBER, LIME, CEMENT, LATHS, PLASTER, CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES, and all kinds of BRICKS, by
V. DEMORUELLE,
Corner of Toulouse and Basin streets.
I will also dispatch, with promptness, all orders received from Commission Merchants.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March 13, 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 S. Magner, 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.
JNO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

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, 25 Camp street, up stairs.
RICHARD L. ROBERTSON.
New Orleans, March 1st, 1867.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fourcher 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, Howell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.

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. Bank Newman & Co.) and continue to take Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.

—DIRECTORS—
R. Rigney, C. M. Soria,
R. H. Stanley, L. L. Marx,
George W. Manson, J. E. Newman,
J. J. Mitchcock, Alexander Marks,
J. Simmons, J. F. Eggleston,
James Eustis, W. R. Gerber,
B. J. West, A. D. Grieff,
W. M. H. Witherell, John M. Kerr,
T. Freedman, C. E. Stavrack,
M. H. Thomas.
R. RIGNEY, President,
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

DISEASES.
MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris School, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Venereal and Secret Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, (old and new) Gout, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, (in both sexes) have been cured by his prescriptions [illegible].
F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

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. 267, near the new market.

Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultations free from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.

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

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. 30 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, Piety, Columbus or Mysterious, Kerlerec or History streets, designated by Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17; Lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, measure each 30 feet 2 inches 2 lines front on Goodchildren street, by 117 feet 2 inches 7 lines in depth. Lot No. 17 measures 30 feet 5 lines front on Kerlerec street by 120 feet 10 inches in depth. On Lot No. 14, 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 the policy transferred to vendor; act of sale before S. Magner, N. P., at the expense of the purchaser, including the U. S. internal revenue stamps.

J. B. CROZAT'S SALES.

Succession of Charles Boyer, No. —
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner Chartres and St. Louis streets.

BY an order of sale from the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 1 September 13th, 1867, I will offer for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, to wit—

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Love, Port, St. Ferdinand and Craps streets, [illegible].

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Port, Love, St. Ferdinand and Goodchildren streets, [illegible].

Terms and conditions—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, [illegible].

Acts of sale before Boudousquie, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, comprising stamps of the Internal Revenue, and the purchasers to assume the taxes of 1867 payable in 1868.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

A Neat Cottage House, corner of St. Louis and Johnson streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 6th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Louis, Johnson, Conti and Galvez streets, designated as lot No. 17 of said square, and measuring 28 feet 8 inches front on St. Louis street, by [illegible] feet in depth, and front on Johnson street, [illegible].

Terms—One-half cash, balance at one year, in notes of the purchaser, [illegible].

Acts of sale before C. H. Boeny, [illegible].

Succession of Marie Victoire Rousseau, wife of James Henry Vanderlonden.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

MONDAY, 15th of April, 1867, will be sold, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 321 [illegible] streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and MOVABLES.

Terms—Cash on the spot in U. S. Currency.

Valuable Building Lot on Dumaine street, between Chartres and Royal streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 6th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by Dumaine, Chartres, St. Ann and Royal streets, [illegible].

Terms—One-half cash, balance at 12 months' credit, [illegible].

Valuable Brick Store, corner Conti and Exchange Alley, also, a Choice Residence with Splendid Garden Attached, corner Barracks and Rampart streets.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 6th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction, viz:

1—A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Second District, [illegible].

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District, [illegible].

Terms and Conditions—One-half cash, balance at 12 months, [illegible].

Acts of sale before Ernest Eude, notary public, and United States Internal Revenue stamps at the expense of the purchasers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A. Ravelet vs. His Creditors and the Creditors of C. Ravelet & Son—No. 23,212.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The cession of the property of the insolvent having been accepted by the Court, it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors and of those of C. Ravelet & Son be held at the office of Joseph Cuvillier, a Notary Public in this city, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Syndic. In the meantime all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed; and William Grant, attorney at law, is appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of Court.
J. O. CHALON,
Deputy Clerk.

N. SCHÆFFER'S
STAR CANDLES!

TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF HIS FACTORY.
J. AVET,
66 Old Levee, next to Bienville Street.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
All descriptions of
SAW MILL, FLOURING, and
CORN MILL MACHINERY,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working Machinery, etc., etc., constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall

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

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 33 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Moet & Chandon Champagnes.
ANTHONY OECHS,
72 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 of the above celebrated WINES, we are prepared to supply the Trade at the New York Agency prices, adding only cost of transportation; at the same time we will collect orders for direct importation, labeled and marked as may be desired. These Wines are well known and the Trade may rest assured that the price list will be strictly adhered to.
G. M. BAYLY & CO.,
61 Common street.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons	Bolson,	Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons	Berry,	Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons	Sumner,	Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons	Weeden,	Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons	Palmer,	Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons	Edwards,	Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons	Quick,	Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons	Ryder,	Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons	Hudson,	Commander

The steamship MONTEREY, Edwards, Commander, will leave on SUNDAY, April 6th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

To be followed by the MARIPOSA, Quick, 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 by any other regular line.

For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents,
38 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)
The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON SATURDAY, MARCH
CITY OF MANCHESTER
CITY OF NEW YORK
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

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

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: In 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 Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 100 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamship Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

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

EUROPE	Lemarie	9th April
ST LAURENT	Bocande	20th April
PEREIRE	Duchesne	4th May
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	18th 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 ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
127 Common street.

HAMBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.
STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAMBURG.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY has determined to open a direct steam communication, between the ports of NEW ORLEANS and HAMBURG. For the present, it has been decided to dispatch to this port two of the elegant iron steamers hitherto forming part of the fleet of the above Company, plying between the ports of New York and Hamburg, the days of departure being fixed as follows:
From Hamburg, October 1st and November 1st.
From New Orleans, November 15th and Dec. 15th.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hamburg to New Orleans, or, from New Orleans to Hamburg, (Southampton and Havre.)
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$150 Gold. $120 30 Gold. $45 Gold.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.,
62 Carondelet street,
or to MAURY & CO., 180 Gravier street.

For New York.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
To Sail on SUNDAY, April 6, at 7 a. m.

FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, 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.

U. S. Daily Mail Packet,
In Connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

ON and after this date the steamer ANNA E. ROSS, Trinidad master, Van B [illegible], Lucinda, [illegible], will leave BRASHEAR daily, Sundays excepted, [illegible].
Agents, PRICE, HINE & TUPPER,
78 Carondelet street,
ROBERT MARR,
43 Carondelet street.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after THURSDAY, April 4th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

[illegible]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Steam train from City every SUNDAY morning at 4 A. M. in lieu of Horse Cars.
An extra train will leave the City every SUNDAY at 1 P. M.
On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 2 until 8 o'clock P. M.
Fare to and from the Lake same day, 25 cents.
Passengers for the [illegible] must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15c each way.
GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

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, by the Saint Ann Street Ferry, opposite Jackson Square, at 8½ A. M., and take the Express Train from Algiers at 9 A. M., running through without stopping, 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 and Houston.
TICKETS can be had and Staterooms secured until 8 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted, at the office of the Opelousas Railroad, No. 55 Canal street, or on the Ferryboat on mornings of departure.
G. W. R. 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 (Jackson Square) every day at 7½ A. M., connecting with trains from Algiers at 8 A. M. for Brashear and way stations.
Returning leave Brashear every day at 1 P. M.
On Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the ferry boats also leave at 8.15 A. M., connecting with extra passenger trains for Algiers at 9 A. M., running through without stopping.
Steamboats for all points on Bayou Teche connect with passenger trains at Brashear.
Freight for way stations and for all points on the Teche to St. Martinsville, received daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the St. Ann street ferry landing.
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