The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1867.

Jenny Lind Tables.—A splendid specimen of Jenny Lind Tables is now on view at the store of Messrs. Brunswick, Bro. & Co., billiard table manufacturers, 48 St. Louis street, opposite St. Louis Hotel. It deserves the special attention of coffee-house and hotel keepers. See the special notice in another column.

Thanks to Mr. E. B. Townrow, purser of the steamship Star of the Union, for Havana papers up to the 7th inst. inclusive.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Geo. Fourdier, editor of the *German Gazette*, has recovered from the effects of his wounds so as to be again at his post.

The Levees.—We have nothing to report new of interest from the levees. The Courtney crevasse, in West Baton Rouge parish, the last known to have occurred, cannot, it is said, be closed in the present stage of water. Its bad effects, we imagine, have only been anticipated by the crevasse in the Grand Levee.

Mariposa for New York.—On account of the tide serving in the morning instead of evening, the steamship Mariposa, Capt. Quick, will change her hour of departure from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday, 13th inst. Passengers will please notice the change, and be punctual to leave at the hour. For particulars apply to her agents, Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., No. 33 Carondelet street.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, E. E. Vail, master, from New York 3d April, 7 A. M., has arrived, with merchandise and passengers, to Alfred Moulton.

Monday, 8th April, at 5 P. M., 16 miles east from Tortugas Island, exchanged signals with the steamship George Washington, Gager, hence for New York.

The Sufferers of the South.

The already appalling distress and destitution existing in North Alabama and Mississippi have been most severely increased by the ruin and desolation incident on the overflow of the Ohio and other affluents of the Mississippi. At one time the angry river, which is not half a mile wide at Columbus, spread over an extent of fifty miles, carrying away before it the accumulations of the past and the expectations of the future.

We had the pleasure last week to see, just as he arrived, our honored friend, Major Fleming, the able and indefatigable Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and we may even say that he looked much the worse for wear, having for over five weeks directed all his energies and the fertile resources of his mind to the great task of protecting and saving the property of the public and that of his own company.

The Major gives a sad account of the destitution of the people in that neighborhood, and as usual, of his own proper impulse, has issued the following order to the several agents, providing for preference of transportation in favor of all provisions:

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company,
Engineer and General Superintendent's Office,
Mobile, April 1st, 1867.

Dear Sir—The failure of the last crop in the country tributary to this road, and the destitution which exists in a portion of it, render it necessary that all supplies required for relieving the distress and enabling planters to make another crop should be transported as promptly as possible.

The interests of this Company are identified with the prosperity of the country, and every facility should be given for the transportation of planters' supplies and agricultural implements.

You will, therefore, give preference to shipments of corn, provisions, agricultural implements, and other supplies necessary to making a crop.

Very respectfully,
L. J. Fleming,
Chief Eng. and Gen. Supt.

In connection with this truly excellent measure, we are requested to notice that Mr. Chas. W. Greene, of Columbus, Ky., is now engaged in collecting information relative to the destitution in the South, with a view to organizing an effort in the Northern States for that relief which the dire necessities of the case demand. Those persons conversant with such destitution, who will forward well authenticated facts to Mr. Greene, will confer a favor upon their fellow-men.

We call the attention of our Southern exchanges to these notices, and we hope that all will strive, in common with these gentlemen, in urging prompt action for the relief of the sufferers.—*Mobile Times.*

Louisiana Intelligence.—The water is rising rapidly on Grosse Tête and Grand River. There is a vast crevasse on L. Petit's place, a mile and a half below the Indian Village.

There is no prospect of stopping the Hicky crevasse, and our neighbors above Bayou Plaquemine and on Bayou Jacob are ruined. They were by far the most thrifty planters in the State and had planted cane on an average of one to three hundred hogsheads of sugar, with corn and cotton quite as extensively. After so much trouble to get hands and plantation labor, on the part of so many planters, it is an outrage that they should be so deeply injured by sheer negligence, for the Hicky crevasse might have easily been prevented.—*Iberville Pioneer, 6th inst.*

The Clover Hill Calamity in Virginia—Sixty Nine Persons Perished.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

In our issue of yesterday we gave all of the particulars which had been ascertained in regard to the awful calamity at "Bright Hope" pit on Wednesday last, by which sixty nine persons were hurried into eternity without preparation or a moment's warning.

THE EXPLOSION.

About 2½ o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last a tremendous explosion occurred, which shook the grounds and buildings in the vicinity, and which was heard at the distance of eight miles. Sixty-nine persons—thirty white and thirty-nine colored—were at work in the pit at the time. As soon as the explosion was heard all of the people outside of the pit rushed to the shafts. On reaching them dust and smoke was issuing in immense volumes. The cages in which the coal was raised were blown to atoms, the telegraph wire torn to pieces, the work at the top of the shafts splintered, and unmistakable evidence of the great destruction caused by the explosion was seen in everything about the shafts.

A bucket and shoes belonging to a man named Magruder, who sent up the cages at the south shaft, were blown out of the shaft from the depth of seven hundred and ninety feet. In the course of from a minute to a minute and a half, another explosion, much less violent than the first, was heard. In from ten to fifteen minutes a third explosion was heard, but it is not supposed that any material damage was done by either of these.

The explosions are supposed to have occurred in what is known as the upper mining level at a distance of seven hundred to nine hundred feet from the shafts.

It is supposed that gas had accumulated in this chamber in large quantities, and that the deputy gas man had failed to report it, or that they had made no examination of that portion of the mine; that when the mule driver, who carries a candle on his hat, passed, the gas rushed out, took fire, and hence the explosion.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The report of the explosion called together every person about the mine, and many from the neighborhood. It is estimated that in less than two hours, eight hundred persons had congregated there. The anguish of the wives and children of the men who were in the pits is said to have been extreme. Their cries, and sobs, and frantic appeals to all about them to try to rescue their husbands and fathers, was heartrending.

It is not probable that the mine will be re-opened for three or four weeks. The fate of the unfortunate men who were in it at the time of the explosion is beyond doubt, and out of abundant caution, Superintendent Owens is of the opinion that sufficient time should be allowed to elapse before the mine is re-opened, to prevent any possibility of the smouldering fire being re-kindled by the contact of atmospheric air. Mr. Adkins thought that a few weeks would be sufficient to extinguish the fire if the mine were hermetically sealed, and that it might then be safely opened, but the weight of opinion was that it would be better to allow at least three weeks to elapse.

The pit is about three thousand five hundred feet in length from north to south. The chambers from which the coal is mined are about three hundred feet apart. The "drifts" or passage through the pits are twelve feet wide.

The mine was opened in 1857. An explosion occurred in this pit in 1859, by which nine persons were killed.

This is the most serious mining disaster that has ever occurred in the United States, and but few any where has had more victims. Let us hope that this may be the last it shall be our painful duty to record.

Internal Revenue from the South.

[From the New York Mercantile Journal.]

The House of Representatives upon the proposition to strike out the tax on cotton, Mr. Hollins submitted a table showing the amount of tax collected in the Southern States for 1866, from which it appeared that the tax collected from cotton was over $15,000,000, and from all other sources was only $1,300,000, a sum which was twelve thousand dollars less than was paid by the small State of Rhode Island. He stated that this amount distributed through the ten States would hardly pay the expenses of collection, and it would be as well to exempt these States from the operation of the Internal Revenue law. The following is the table:

States.	Total Tax.	Cotton Tax.	Other Sources.
Alabama	$4,101,340	$3,733,620	$367,720
Arkansas	996,127	966,073	30,053
Florida	98,215	97,488	726
Georgia	4,284,918	3,554,544	730,373
Louisiana	6,065,219	4,330,150	1,735,069
Mississippi	791,261	766,629	24,631
N. Carolina	412,065	211,058	201,266
S. Carolina	985,353	731,939	254,313
Texas	1,371,540	1,395,624	176,016
Virginia	1,151,847	168,966	983,878
Total	$19,609,749	$16,152,896	4,546,856

The inhabitants of a Chinese city, near Pekin, have recently exhibited striking evidence of the power of religion, in connection with the labors of the Baptist and Methodists. Many families had destroyed their idols and in holding daily prayer meetings.

THE ISSUE OF CITY NOTES.

The proposition to issue additional city notes still continues under discussion, and there seems to be a hope in the minds of some that the measure may be finally compassed. After the trouble which the acceptance of the "legalization" bill by the City Council caused in our local affairs we can but wonder at the persistence of this same Council in the adoption of a course of legislation which is to-day universally condemned. We have already seen the bad effects of it in the rapid depreciation of our currency under the mere discussion of the proposed measure, and when it was announced that the bill had been entertained by the Council city notes declined rapidly, and it became almost impossible to use those of large denominations in the ordinary course of trade. And its bad influence was still further seen when it was understood that the Mayor disproved it, and when the veto of the Mayor arrived in lieu of his assent we then saw the troublesome in a moment, and everything return to its proper place in the confidence of the public. This should have been remarked by the Council as well as by the people. The financial perturbation ceased at the same time that the newspapers announced that the Mayor disproved the unhappy combination of a clique belonging to some unknown financial school, and this fact is far more eloquent than all possible petitions. The whole city has had an opportunity of feeling what the effects of this bill would be were it fully sanctioned; and failing to see the effects can our City Council, deriving its powers from the charter of 1856, which we regard still in force, flatter themselves that they represent the legitimate feelings of the people? In their case the ordinary renewal of members have not been complied with.

It is true that the Legislature prolonged their labors, but as we know that this was for the purpose of securing for the State the benefit of this bill of legalization—a bill which we regard as a conspiracy against the credit of the city—we have very little respect for legislation of that nature; and we can hardly believe that the Councilmen who should go out under the charter in existence, as mentioned above, have the right to take upon themselves the power to vote ordinances which make large advances of money to the State and impose additional taxes which nothing can justify. We cannot believe that these Councilmen have the moral authority to decide such important matters, and we are surprised that after the veto of the Mayor, and in view of the most serious considerations, that they have not abandoned a measure so important and so hazardous. We believe that nothing could be worse for the city than the adoption of this measure, even supposing it was legally done. On Wednesday, when the newspapers have the deliberation and the vote of the Council of Aldermen upon the veto of the Mayor, and saw that it lacked but one vote to give to these adventurous financiers of the Council the two-thirds majority necessary to make a legal triumph of their measure, by eight o'clock an uneasy feeling had spread itself over the entire city, and after reading the journals the city notes could not be passed except at a discount. This effect of the deliberation was infallible: the members of the Council knew it to be so, and yet they persisted in their course and determined upon its reconsideration at their next meeting. The Assistant Aldermen were silent upon the subject, but only because their vote would have done no good before it had been determined by the others. Had they possessed the power they, too, would have persisted in the measure.

It does indeed seem strange that our Council can imagine any good grounds for the passage of this bill, saying nothing of the constitutional grounds upon which the Mayor based his veto. They propose to advance to the State the enormous sum of $2,500,000, which puts the total circulation at seven millions; and the State gives as a guarantee for this advance an equal sum in its depreciated bonds. How are these bonds to be met? In its present impoverished condition we do not see what guarantee the State has for it upon bonds. It has recently lost from its annual revenue an assessment of 365,000 negroes, which, as slaves, were taxable property, but are now become citizens and electors. Here we see an assessment of 182 millions lost to the State. And to this we must add an equal amount for the lands formerly cultivated by these 365,000 negroes, not one-sixth of which are still at work, thereby reducing the value of the lands to three-quarters and a half of their value. Those lands which have been sold have hardly brought enough to pay the Sheriff's fees. Taking these things into consideration, we believe that we can say, without any mistake, that the combined loss to the State in its general assessment cannot fall short of 364 millions. Upon what, then, does the State depend for its revenue? It depends upon a few villages and towns, and upon the city of New Orleans. These villages and towns are very poor, and are continually imploring the Legislature for a remission of taxes, or for an extension of the time of payment—delays or remissions which the Legislature always grants—and the only solid dependence which the State has to-day is the city. New Orleans furnishes the only hope.

The State is not a rich proprietor, citizen or merchant temporarily in debt, and borrowing a sum to relieve an immediate embarrassment. It is itself deeply in debt, and must continue to be unless there are some radical reforms in the administration of its finances. The river alone has devoured more of the resources of the State than it now possesses; and not having the labor now to keep it within bounds there is no certainty that it will not devour the whole revenue of the State. We are told, it is true, that bonds for this purpose will be endorsed by Congress, and it is possible; but if Congress does not endorse them, what then? Nothing is certain with Congress. We can depend upon nothing that this Congress may say or do. The guarantee of the city in the bonds of the State is, therefore, too precarious, and we cannot favor the measure. The city has already $750,000 of State Bonds. It is a capital which lies idle in the municipal treasury, and in addition to this the city proposes to give to the State all the succor that she can give; but public opinion is strongly set against these late manœuvres of our financiers. These manœuvres would only result in overshadowing the credit of the city, without adding anything to the credit of the State. We should all fall in the same ruin, and the city, the sole dependence for a fiscal revenue which remains to the State, would suffer by the dispersion of its inhabitants who would find a residence intolerable from the weight of the burthens they had to bear.

The Council proposes to sell the property of the city not now in use; but where is that property? Some lots of ground, perhaps, seized for taxes, and which will be contested by a later process, and a few more batture lands, if any still remain. But what has been done with the $600,000 which was derived from the sale of batture lands, and which was to go to the redemption of the Municipal circulation? What has been redeemed with this money? Nothing. There is out to-day $4,500,000 city notes, and when it is found to be impossible to redeem it the financiers of the Council would add to it a circulation of $2,500,000 more. And is it forgotten that there is also an old debt of ten millions? The city is responsible for this mass of debt and all the public edifices, the City Hall, the Courthouse, the Prison, the Arsenal, and others are bound for it, but the whole are not worth over six millions, while the debts, when this $2,500,000 were issued, taking into consideration the depreciated value, would be about seventeen millions. In case of the seizure of any of these buildings how could the payment be made?

We have said enough upon this subject to show it in its strongest light. No one can give the excess of ignorance. The Council understands the situation very well, but to be relieved of a temporary embarrassment it would plunge us into a greater a few months hence. The people are already heavily taxed, and have numerous calls of charity upon them, and they cannot now afford to indulge in any financial schemes of a hazardous nature. What the result of the experiment would be is seen in the condition of the municipal currency during the few hours that this matter was under discussion.

The Russian-American Cession—The Sentiment of the California Press.—*San Francisco*, April 4.—It is the general opinion here that the Russian treaty should be ratified, especially on account of the great extent of fishing interests concerned; and it is thought that the new possession from this source alone will be worth millions in the future.

The press of the city and State are unanimously in favor of the proposed acquisition. The *Bulletin* says an extensive Pacific coast line is indispensable to place our commercial advantages on an equality with those of the Eastern States, while the political value of the transfer is enhanced by the monarchical schemes of British confederation.

The *Alta California* says the political significance of the change of ownership of the territory to either of the governments interested cannot bear comparison with its commercial importance.

The *Times* says the acquisition of this territory is of the first importance to the American people viewed politically or commercially.

A Disappointed Man.—Yesterday a gentleman whose property had been destroyed in Selma, Ala., and who held a policy for $15,000 in the Cumberland Valley Insurance Company, arrived in this city to draw his money. He had with him certified accounts of loss from the agent in Selma, but imagine his surprise and disappointment when he found that the insurance company in which his property was secured was in reality a financial myth, and that its very president had just vamoosed to escape the clutches of the law.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—John Doyle plead not guilty of burglary and asked for counsel. E. D. White, Esq., was appointed. William O. Wade plead not guilty of the murder of John Black on Mardi Gras day.

Informations were filed against John Hancock for stabbing, with intent to murder, one Major Johnson, on the 8th of March; James Henry and John R. Tucker, respectively, for knowingly receiving stolen property, and James Franklin, for larceny.

Leon Hamburger was tried on the charge of having, on the 2d of March last, stolen a trunk containing clothing, etc., from Manette Levy. The testimony was to the effect that the complainant, an emigrant on the ship Maria C. Day, from Havre, France, was informed that she could not go ashore till Monday, two days after the arrival of the vessel in port, Saturday, and that on Saturday night accused came on board and carried the trunks to the coffee-house kept by P. Marks, on Bienville street, broke them open and stole therefrom the following articles: one dozen chemises, worth $24; 18 pairs stockings, $18; 3 handkerchiefs, $3; 6 pair drawers, $6; 3 pair ladies sleeves, $6; 3 petticoats, $10; 3 jackets, $9; woolen dress, $5; 6 table cloths, $15; 17 yards of kets, $15; 4 towels $2; cuffs, collars, etc., $2, and two bottles "kirschwasser," $2.

She testified that she went to reside at No. 30 Dauphin street, and on the 8th of March made affidavit against accused. By virtue of search warrant a portion of the stolen goods was found at Marks' coffee-house, where accused had sold the articles to Marks.

P. Marks testified—Resides No. 34 Bienville street—on the 4th of March, at 1 o'clock, he returned to his house, and learned that a new boarder had arrived and had borrowed $2 on his trunk to pay drayage, as he had nothing but French money. The next evening William Wermes showed to witness a piece of "kets" which he had bought from accused—witness remarked he would liked to have bought it himself—accused then said never mind, he had something else to sell, and after some further conversation witness bought 3 tablecloths, made of German linen, from accused, paying him what he asked, $8—these cloths were afterwards delivered to policeman Doelling.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, found accused guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

John Allen, colored, was tried and convicted of larceny, in having, on the 22d of March last, stolen from the store of G. M. Bayly & Co. one hundred and sixty-five pounds of coffee.

Bold and Adroit Burglary and Robbery of from $60,000 to $80,000 Worth of Jewelry.—The large jewelry store of J. Lilienthal, No. 95 Canal street, was burglariously entered about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, and robbed of from $60,000 to $80,000 worth of jewelry, including a considerable number of valuable watches and diamonds.

The adroit burglars and robbers were evidently acquainted with the fact that Mr. Lilienthal, who resides at No. 201 Constance street, was in the habit of taking the keys of his store and safes home with him, as his residence was entered previous to the robbery of his jewelry store and a gold watch and chain, a diamond breastpin, valued at $1000, a small sum of money, and the keys of the store and safes taken without detection. After taking the money from the pocket-book the latter was returned to the pantaloons pockets, and Mr. Lilienthal is of opinion that himself and his wife must have been stupified in their sleep with cloroform.

Possessed of the keys, access to the store and safes was easy, and the robbers soon loaded themselves with the most valuable articles and quietly made their exit, leaving the light burning, and turned down Chartres street. This was about 3 o'clock the hour stated; being rather dark, and every thing seemed favorable to escape with their rich loads of plunder. But it so happened that Corporal Kennedy and Sergeant Gibney had both seen two men whom they could not help regarding with a very suspicious eye, till the Corporal was called off to other duties, while the Sergeant continued to keep unusually a sharp look-out under a keen suspicion that the men were up to some mischief which might possibly transpire within the domains under his watchful guardianship. These suspicions were riveted upon two men, apparently the same whose movements he and the Corporal had suspected by the fact of their inquiry at so unseasonable an hour in the morning when they must have known every coffee-house was closed, where they could get a drink, so that what they evidently in a blind or hoarding an officer rather served to brighten the Sergeant's conceptions and confirm his suspicions of their movements. So he watched them.

At the corner of Camp and Canal they separated, and, whether suspecting that he was watching them or not, they managed in the darkness of the hour to escape his attention. He, however, watched around the spot, and about an hour afterwards he saw two men come out of Mr. Lilienthal's store. He ran after them and came up between them commanding them to halt. One of them ran down Chartres street and appeared to draw a knife, upon which the Sergeant shot at him and was preparing to fire again when he found his cylinder of his pistol would not revolve. He kept it drawn, however, and turned it upon the other man, the larger of the two, frightening him into surrendering, took him to the First District lock-up, together with a large traveling satchel which the robber had filled with watches and jewels. At the same time Sergeant Gibney gave the alarm, "Stop the thief," with the hope that the attention of some watchman would thereby be directed to the fellow who had escaped him.

He took his prisoner, the large man, to the lock up, where he gave his name as John Watson, and was recognized as a flash companion of the profession from Cincinnati, who has been in this city some time. The satchel was found to contain the following articles: 63 gold watches, 19 silver watches, 12 gold pencils and pens, 70 large heavy gold chains, 12 gold bracelets, 173 gold rings, 5 pair of diamond ear rings, 3 odd diamond ear-rings, 3 pair gold and pearl ear rings, 6 diamond studs, 2 diamond cluster breastpins, 1 diamond ring, 5 ladies' breastpins, 2 odd ear rings, 2 Masonic charms, a lot of loose diamonds and pearls. In his pockets he had 40 cents, a knife, a pocket-book, a rule, and a bunch of keys.

The other thief, who was fired at and ran down Chartres street, turned down Customhouse street, where he was met and turned back by officer Coffee, who pursued him till he was surrounded, at the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, by officers Deal, Duvigneaud and O'Connell. Here he very suddenly stopped and so disappeared in the darkness of the hour, that the officers could not tell what had become of him. Supposing that he had slyly dodged into some nook or corner, officer Duvigneaud was sent to the *Bee* office, near by, for a lantern, while the others posted themselves to the best advantage. The luckless wight was found concealed in the gutter under the iron bridge which forms the crossing of Chartres street, at the corner of Bienville, and when drawn out drew a knife on officer Duvigneaud, and was disposed to show fight till he saw the other officers. He was taken to the Second District lock up where he gave his name as J. H. Davis. He is a small man, with a scar under the left eye, and is well known to the police as a suspicious character. The officers took up a section of the bridge and recovered the following articles, some contained in a handkerchief and others scattered along the gutter from one side of the street to the other: 14 watches, 25 rings, 8 breast pins, 3 studs, 3 brooches, 4 bracelets and about $175 in gold. We are inclined to think from our knowledge of the officers' statements that other articles may still be found under the bridge, as the passage way was too narrow for Davis to have gone nearly through as he did without drooping some of his booty. Further examination will no doubt be made.

There was probably other persons engaged in the robbery, as the property stolen from Mr. L.'s residence was not found on either of the men arrested, who, while not denying their guilt, have created the impression, by their conversation, that they will divulge the whole matter, and implicate confederates in their crime. About 2 o'clock last evening Watson made an ineffectual attempt to escape. He was discovered in the act of sawing one of the bars of his cell, and had it nearly severed when detected.

The officers concerned in the detection and arrest of these bold villains certainly deserve great credit, and it is to be hoped will not go unrewarded. We have endeavored to do justice to them all in our report. As regards the prisoners we will add that it is evident from the facts as we have given them, we believe correctly, that they only lacked nerve at the last moment to have effected their escape—Watson while the empty pistol was aimed at him, and Davis while the officers were waiting for the light from our office.

Killed.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest yesterday on the body of James Patterson, native of Ireland, and 32 years of age, found at the Charity Hospital. He had been run over and killed by a cart driver, how, or by whom, is not yet ascertained. The inquest was postponed on account of the absence of the necessary witness. The deceased was employed as a fireman on the steamship W. G. Hewes.

A Crisis Coming.—The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says the decline of 25 millions in nineteen stocks is only a part of the story of revulsion. Merchandise has gone down about 50 or 60 millions within six months. The decline in railroad, mining and other stocks is estimated at 50 millions, since the 1st of December. The loss on dry goods alone foots up 20 millions, and various other classes as much more. He thinks a table of the property owned in New York to-day, as compared with one prepared a year ago, would show a decline of 100 millions, at least.

In the Senate, recently, Mr. Fessenden showed that the Internal Revenue had fallen off about 50 millions. This statement, it is said, has caused a rubbing of spectacles in financial and commercial circles. It is further estimated that the stagnation of trade and the suspension of manufactures will cause a decline of 70 millions before the 1st of July. The revenue is expected to fall 100 millions below the estimate, to say nothing of the 160 millions of which the Government is to be cheated this year again, as it was last year, by the distillers. When the question—what is to be the end of all this? is asked, the answer which comes up in men's throats, whether it be spoken out or not, is national bankruptcy! Well, we advised against burthening the country with such a load of debt, even for the sake of whipping secession; but our advice was not taken, and this is what comes of such neglect of wisdom.—*Galveston News.*

The Laugh of a Woman.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her in a clear sparkling rill; and the heart that bears it feels as if bathed in a cool exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by a fairy laugh—now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have; and we are pursuing that voice to this day. Sometimes it will come to us in the midst of care and sorrow, or irksome business and we turn away and listen and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirits of the mind. How much we owe that sweet laugh! It turns the prose to poetry; it flings flowers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Democratic Convention at Albany.

The Lower House in New Jersey.

The Impartial Amendment in Wisconsin.

Women and Negroes Enfranchised.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Moniteur.

A Pacific and Tranquilizing Editorial.

Washington, April 11.—The following papers were named by the clerk of the House as official organs: *Republican* and *Tribune*, New Orleans, and Homer *Iliad*, La.; Meridian *Chronicle* and Vicksburg *Republican*, Miss.; Little Rock *Republican*, Ark.; two in Florida, two in South Carolina, and one in Texas, not yet named.

Rousseau finally confirmed Brigadier General. Charles O'Connor, in the Supreme Court, to-day, asked leave to hand to the clerk a copy of the petition of the State of Georgia, which to-morrow he intends to ask leave to file. The Court said he could do so.

Attorney General Stanberry said that this petition differed from that of Mississippi on the fact that the President was not made a party to the injunction and further stated that Stanton, in behalf of the military authorities, had requested him to take the entire control of the defence. The Court was requested but declined to take an order as to the arrangement for arguing this question. It is probable, however, that the motion to file the two petitions will be jointly argued.

Washington, April 11.—Senate.—A resolution was introduced calling on the President for any legal opinions officially given him regarding the tenure of office bill. Passed.

Resolution fixing the day for adjournment occasioned characteristic debate, and developed the fact that the Senate is willing to divide the offices half Radicals and half Democrats, but the President is firm in his determination to adhere to his friends.

In answer to the argument that unless the President yielded, and if during the recess he placed in office persons objectionable to the Senate, he should be put out of the way in July. Fessenden said that the President, equally with the Senate, was part of the Government, and might with equal propriety threaten to put the Senate out of the way unless it accepted his measures. The whole question was indefinitely postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

Applications of 152 former United States officers, 51 members of Congress, and 104 prominent Confederate officers are on file in the Attorney General's office for pardon.

It is understood that the President has legal advice of his right in event of the Senate falling to confirm nominations, to fill offices vacated previous to the passage of the tenure of office bill.

Washington, April 11.—A cabinet of samples of wool, to govern the new tariff, has been placed in the Treasury Department. The President of the National Wool Growers', and President of the National Wool Manufacturers' Associations have been invited here to inspect the samples.

Washington, April 11.—James Sunts rejected as Pension Agent for Louisiana.

Washington, April 11.—Thirteen Republicans in the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature voted against striking the word white out of the Constitution.

The Wisconsin Senate has concurred, by a vote of 19 to 9 with the House resolution proposing a constitutional amendment enfranchising all persons regardless of sex or color, over 21 years of age.

Stevens is almost well.

The final vote on Rousseau's nomination was 20 to 14.

The Senate has decided not to publish the debate on the Russian Treaty question, which occurred in executive session.

There is little probability of the Senate adjourning before the end of next week.

The Committee on Agriculture reported unfavorably on Capron's nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture. The West will probably unite and confirm him, notwithstanding.

Those who voted against the Russian Treaty urge the publication of the proceedings almost piteously. Only two votes favor the publication.

Washington, April 11.—The Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature, by a vote of 35 to 20, refused to erase the word "white" from the State Constitution.

Wendell Phillips, in a recent letter, likens President Johnson to a Tennessee mule, and opposes Grant as a candidate for the Presidency because he has no political ideas of his own.

A bloody Indian war is regarded as inevitably by the military here.

The President is better to-day.

The Tammany Hall delegation from New York was admitted to the Democratic State Convention at Albany. The Mozart and Democratic Union delegations were excluded.

Resolutions were adopted severely denouncing the Congressional Reconstruction policy.

New York, April 11.—Money market closed easy. Call loans 6 to 7 per cent. Foreign Exchange quiet. Prime Bankers' Sterling 109¾ to 109⅞. Gold closed weak at 136⅛ to 136⅜. Goods firm, but generally quiet. Receipts at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day over two millions. Payments two and a half millions. Balance one hundred and six millions.

New York, April 11.—The following dispatch was received by the Southern Relief Commission, of this city, from San Francisco, to-day: *James A. Brown, Treasurer of the Finance Relief Commission:*

The San Francisco Finance Relief Commission will send you in a few days, by transfer, $30,000 in gold to assist in relieving the suffering at the South.

(Signed) Thos. M. Selby, Chairman.

New York, April 11.—Cotton active but unchanged—sales 2000 bales at 27½ to 28c for Middling Uplands. Flour quiet; higher grades have been most affected by the recent advance; State $10 25 to $13 40; Southern $12 17 to $16. Wheat advanced 1 to 2c. Corn active, advanced 1c—Mixed Western $1 30 to $1 32. Provisions steady and unchanged. Pork firm, $22 80. Carolina Rice 10 to 10½c. Sugar firm, advanced ⅛c; Muscovado 10 to 12; Havana 11¼c. Coffee and Molasses firm and in good demand. Naval Stores firm and unchanged. Freights active.

New York, April 11.—Stocks active, 5.20s of '62, coupons, 109 ⅝. Do. '65, 108. New issues 107½. Ten forties—coupons 108. Seven-thirties, 1st series, 106. Others, 105⅝. Money 7 per cent. Gold 136⅛.

Vicksburg, April 11.—Down: Amazon, 2 P. M.; Continental, 6 P. M.; M. S. Mephan, 9 P. M. Up: Silver Spray, 2 A. M. River falling.

Cincinnati, April 11.—Flour firm and unchanged—$11 to $18—through the whole range. Winter red Wheat firm $3 10. Corn in good demand. Cotton dull and nominal. Whisky firm. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $22 75 to $23. Bulk Meats 8 to 10c. Bacon 9½ to 11¼c to 12½c. for Shoulders, ribbed sides and clear do. Hams 13½c for plain; 15 to 15½c. for Sugar-cured. Lard firm—12½ to 13c. Sugar firm—11 to 12¼c. Coffee 25 to 28c.

St. Louis, April 11.—Tobacco heavy, Leaf ranging from $5 to $17 75. Cotton quiet—25c for Middling. Flour—stock small and firm; Superfine $10 25 to $12 50; Extra $13 to $13 87; Wheat weak; Spring $2 80 to $3; Fair Fall $3 35; Prime $3 50 to $3 56. Corn dull, $1 06 to $1 14. Oats advanced, 83 to 85c. Rye stiff, $1 55. Provisions quiet—Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9¼c; Clear Ribbed Sides 11½c; Clear Sides 12¼c. Lard dull, held at 12½ to 14c. Whisky very dull at $2 10.

Savannah, April 11.—Cotton quiet—small business; Middling Uplands 26c; receipts to-day 330 bales; receipts of the week 2878 bales; stock on hand 20,492 bales; exports 1185 bales.

Charleston, April 11.—Cotton quiet and tie lower. Sales 350 bales. Middling 26c.

Louisville, April 11.—Tobacco—Market firm for Good Leaf, sales 155 hhds at $7 65 to $4 90 for light common lugs to bright manufacturing leaf. Flour—Superfine $10 25 to $11 25. Wheat, no sales. Corn 85 to 90c. Oats 75 to 80c in bulk. Mess Pork $22. Bulk Shoulders 8½c. Packed Shoulders 9½c. Clear Sides 12½c. Prime Lard 12¼c in tierces, 13½c in kegs. Raw Whisky—Free $2 23, in bond $2 29. Cotton—Middling 23½c. River rising slowly with 8½ feet in the Canal.

The State Convention of the Union Democracy met to-day, and nominated A. Harding for Governor, Judge W. B. Kinkead for Lieutenant Governor, and Jno. M. Harlan for Attorney General.

Cincinnati, April 11.—The large Distillery of Foote, Nash & Co., corner of Pearl and Kilgour streets, burned this morning. Loss about $100,000. River risen 2 inches.

St. Louis, April 11. A special dispatch from Fort Dodge, Iowa, says: "Indications favor a grand Indian Confederation and bloody war."

Baltimore, April 11.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 27 to 27½. Rio Coffee is fair demand. Sugar steady but inactive, 10¼ in gold.

Flour firmer; Howard street Extra $14 50 to $14 75. Other qualities scarce. Corn advanced two cents—White $1 20; Yellow $1 22; Prime Mixed $1 17. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky, quotations barely maintained.

Augusta, April 11.—Cotton opened active but closed weak—sales to-day, 220 bales Middling at 25c; receipts 115 bales.

Mobile, April 11.—Cotton—sales to-day 500 bales Middlings at 25c; market in favor of buyers; receipts 219 bales.

Southwest Pass, April 11—8 P. M.—Beautiful weather; strong north wind; Barometer 30.20. A steamer, supposed to be the Clinton, one large British ship and two brigs are outside coming up to the bar.

Steamship W. G. Hewes went to sea at 3.10 P. M.

London, April 11—Noon.—Consols 90⅝. Bonds 73⅛.

London, April 11—2 P. M.—Bonds advanced ⅛.

Frankfort, April 11.—Bonds 75¾. Liverpool Cotton dull; Middling Uplands 12 to 12¼d; Orleans 12¼d. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions unchanged. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 37s.

Liverpool, April 11—2 P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛d since opening.

Paris, April 11.—*Le Moniteur* of this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the tone of which is pacific and tranquilizing.

Constantinople, April 11.—The Turkish government has sent Omer Pacha, to Thessaly, to take command of the troops in that province.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Washington, April 11.—The President's illness will probably prolong the Senatorial session.

Georgia's petition is signed by Black, Brent, Gowan and O'Connor, with the certificate of the Governor of Georgia attached. It prays for an injunction against Stanton, Grant and Pope. Proceedings of court, to-morrow, looked for with intense anxiety.

Some New York papers have made arrangement for a verbatim report of the argument from the proof.

Georgia's petition was read last night by Charles O'Connor, who probably wrote it.

New York, April 11.—The Laurient has arrived from Havre. She rescued the crew of the British ship Edgar Cecil, which was wrecked.

Flour a shade firmer; Wheat firm; Corn 1c better; Oats firm; Pork steady, new Mess $22; Lard steady at 12¼ to 13¼c; Whisky dull; Cotton quiet at 27¼ to 28c for Middling Uplands; Freights dull; Stocks active and improving; 5.20's of '62, coupons, 109⅛; do '64, 107¼; do '65, 105; new issues 107⅛ to 107⅜; 10-40's, registered, 97¾; coupons, 97⅝ to 99; 7-30's, 1st series, 106¼; Money 1 per cent. Exchange, sixty days, 109¾; sight 110¾. Gold 136⅞.

Washington, April 11.—The amount paid for Russian-America is $7,200,000, instead of 10,000,000.

Southwest Pass, April 11.—The weather cleared up last night about 10 o'clock. Wind westerly this morning, with passing clouds. Barometer 30.12.

Noon—Fine weather, with passing clouds. Barometer 29.85. We have had a beautiful mirage this morning, presenting an ever varying land of interest, and lasting for several hours.

6 P. M.—Overcast. Wind southwest. Barometer 29.90. Heavy swell on the bar.

Three masted schooner Godfrey, New York 15 days.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New York 3d inst, with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton. Reports, April 8, 16 miles east of Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamship George Washington, hence for New York. British schooner Joe Kelly, Garland, Cienfuegos, 8 days, to Joe Kelly.

Ships Wallace and J. H. Stetson, barks Pioneer and P. Pirandella, schooners Angelina, Joe Kelly and E. W. Godfrey, and bark Trojan, went up in tow.

Arrived down—bark Carrie Wright.

Went to sea—steamship W. G. Hughes, barks J. Godfrey, Carrie Wright, and schooner S. P. Hawes.

Anchored outside—bark H. Warren.

The ship H. L. Richardson was hauled off the ground this morning by three tugs, and is anchored inside.

The bar is clear to-day, with the exception of the ship Pride of the Port, and the tugs are working on her. A vessel drawing 17 feet 6 inches went out this morning, scarcely stopping. There is so much swell on the bar that the excavator cannot work. She has done some excellent service.

Southwest Pass, April 10, noon.—Shortly after sundown last evening the wind hauled to the westward, and freshened until midnight, when it blew a fresh gale, with clear, fine weather.

At daylight this morning the wind began to moderate, being W. N. W.

At noon weather fine, barometer 30 16.

Went to sea last night—steamship Harlan and barks Harringer and Henry Warren, and this morning finds us with only the following vessels in sight: Outside, bark Beese; on the bar ship Pride of the Port; inside, ships Old Dominion and H. L. Richardson.

The Mary O'Brien towed down to and sitting on the bar this morning.

[Special to Messrs. Connack & Krumbhaar.]

Liverpool, April 10, evening.—Cotton—Middling Uplands 12¼d; sales 10,000 bales. 5-20s 73¼. Consols 90¼.

Liverpool, April 11, noon.—Middling Uplands dull and lower; 5-20's 73¼—firm.

New York, April 11, 10 A. M.—Gold opened at 137⅛.

New York, April 11, 11 A. M.—Gold 137⅛. Cotton—Middling Uplands 27¼ to 28c. Mobile Middling 28¼c; Orleans Middling 28¾c. Sterling, 60 days, 9⅝; sight 10¼.

New York, April 11, 12:30 P. M.—Gold 137. Cotton—Middling Uplands 27¼ to 28c; Mobile Middling 28¼c; Orleans Middling 28¾c. Sterling, sixty days, 9⅝; sight 10¼.

New York, April 11, 1:10 P. M.—Gold 136¾.

The Sentiments of a Freedman.

We find in the Valdosta (Ga.) *Times*, the proceeding of a freedmen's meeting held in that place on the 26th ult. The assembly was addressed by several colored men, one of whom, Moses Hodge, is reported as having given utterance to the following sentiments, which are as creditable to his intelligence as they are honorable to his heart:

In response to a call, Moses Hodge took the floor. He spoke in a manner earnest, sincere and impressive. He said: I am an uneducated—not used to speaking; but I know what I feel and think. I was born in Georgia. I am a Southern man, and expect to die one here. I was a slave once and had to obey my master. I am a freedman now and must obey the laws of the country. I have no ill feeling against the white man because I was once a slave. I hope the white man has no ill feeling towards me because I am free. So far as I know and have seen, I find no bad feeling between us. When I was a slave I was well treated. Since I have been free no one has tried to wrong me any way. I have lived in this town six years and I never had cause to complain of any one. I find that my straightforward course of conduct has made me friends. I know that a man who does right will have respect. The colored man that behaves politely will meet politeness and always have friends. I have lived here six years and expect to die here. I am willing to live here amongst my white friends, and I believe they are willing for me to stay here. I believe this, and I judge from the way I am treated. I speak for myself, for I know my own feelings. I am willing to trust my white friends—I know them. I am a Georgian from the bottom of my heart—yes, from the sole of my foot to the crown of my head. I wish to see this town prosper and this country prosper. I wish the welfare of my white friends and my colored friends. We all live here and expect to live here. I know we can get along in kind and friendly manner, and be a help to one another, and believe we will. When I live among people and know them and find them kind to me, I am willing to trust them. I trust people I know. I give my true feelings. I speak for myself. I wish my colored friends to prosper and my white friends to prosper. I wish Valdosta to grow yet more and have a large business. I wish our whole country to do well.

The Detroit *Free Press* nominates Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, for next President, and John Covode, of Pennsylvania, for next Vice President.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Thursday Evening, April 11, 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 change. Sugar and Molasses were more in demand, at firmer prices for the former, and Western Produce evinced considerable vitality, attended with more stability in Oats, a decline in Pork and an advance in Corn and Flour; while operations in our leading staple were to a barely moderate extent, the sales at the close being confined to 2000 bales at previous prices, the market closing steady at our quotations.

Further irregularity has been the principal feature developed in the Coin market. Gold opened this morning nominally at 138 to 138⅛, the opening rate at New York being 137⅛—but subsequently receded, then reacted, afterwards declining and closing steady at 137¼ to 137⅜. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. In the open market the transactions included: $10,000 at 137⅛, $15,000 at 137⅝, $5000 at 137⅝, $3000, $5000 and $15,000 at 138, $5000 at 138⅛, $5000, $10,000 and $11,000 at 138⅛, $15,000 at 138⅜, $100,000, in different sums, at 138⅜, and $6000 at 139. There were no sales of Silver reported. The counter rates for American Halves were 129½ to 130, and for Mexican Dollars 136½ to 139.

There has been a limited movement in Foreign Exchange, and rates have fluctuated in agreement with the course of Coin. The amount offering was rather restricted, and the negotiations inconsiderable, the inability of parties to agree as to rates preventing several negotiations from being consummated. The sales of sterling to banks and bankers included £10,000 gold clear at 146¼, £2000 and £4000 A1 at 147, £5000 at 147 to 147⅛, £6000 clear and A1 at 146¾ to 147⅛, £1000 A1 at 147⅜, £5000 at 147⅛, £3000 bank at 146⅜, £2000 at 149⅛, £4000 at the same, and £3000 sight at 149⅛. In Francs we noticed sales of 15,000 commercial at 3.90, 80,000 A1 at 3.81¼, and 30,000 bank at 3.77½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 145 to 145½ for bill of lading bills, 147½ to 147¾ to A1 to first class, and 149 to 149½ for bank; and Francs at 3.85 to 3.82½ for A1 commercial, and 3.80 to 3.77½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, at which they drew to a fair extent. The supply of commercial was less liberal, and the sales light, comprising the following bills: $15,000 and $20,000 New York sight at 7-16 per cent. premium, $10,000, $25,000, $40,000, $50,000 and $130,000 at ⅜, $10,000 at ¼, $10,000 at ¼, and 6000 five days' sight at the same rate. The closing rates for commercial sight were ⅜ to 7-16 per cent. premium.

The Stock market was dull and inanimate from the opening to the close of business. There were no sales at the morning session of the Board. Outdoors the transactions included 25 shares Carrollton Railroad at $59 50, and 50 do. at same rate.

City Bonds were attended with extreme dullness; no sales being reported throughout the day. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 94½, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 82½, according to the coupons. Louisiana sixes are quoted at 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 $10,000 City Treasury notes at 97½c per dollar, and $1000 State notes at 66c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 56 to 58c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 82½ to 84c. 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 on Wednesday evening the following business was transacted; $5000, $5000 and $30,000 gold at 138¾, $2500, $6000 and $30,000 at 138¾, $2500 at 138¼, seller's option, two weeks; 50 and 50 shares Jackson Railroad at $7 75; 50 Carrollton Railroad at $59 50; 20 St Charles street Railroad at $94; 100 Louisiana National Bank at $102 50; 70 Bank of New Orleans at $38 75; 20 Canal Bank at $59 50, and 100 do. at same.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, April 11, 1867.

Cotton—The movement to-day has been of a restricted character from the beginning to the close of business. The assortment was ample throughout, and most factors showed renewed anxiety to realize, though generally indisposed to yield to the extent demanded by buyers, while the latter, on the other hand, in view of the increased depression prevailing in the leading markets, as well as the anticipation of a further decline at Liverpool, steadily refused to operate, deeming it more prudent to defer the execution of their orders and await the receipt of later intelligence. The additional depreciation looked for at Liverpool has not been realized, however, as dispatches have come to hand this evening reporting a favorable reaction, and quoting Middling Uplands at 12¼d, which is an improvement of ¼d. The sales to-day footed up barely 2000 bales at previous prices, the market closing steady at our quotations. Referring to the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 24 to 24½c, Good Ordinary 25 to 25½c, Low Middling 27 to—, and Middling 28 to 28½c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,062
Received to-day	1642
Received previously	684,809—686,451
	788,513
Cleared to-day	5481
Cleared previously	614,653—620,134
Stock on hand	168,433

The clearances comprise 481 bales for Barcelona, 5000 for Liverpool.

Tobacco—Several hundred hogsheads are expected here in a few days, when a brisk business may be looked for as there are a number of foreign buyers here awaiting supplies to purchase. The markets very firm and we quote:

LIGHT.	Inferior and Lugs	Trashy	HEAVY.	Inferior and Lugs	Trashy
Lugs	3½	@ 4	Lugs	4	4½
Good Lugs	4½	@ 5	Good Lugs	5	[illegible]
Inf. to Com. Leaf	6	@ 7	Inf. to Com. Leaf	6½	7½
Medium Leaf	7½	@ 10	Medium Leaf	8½	11
Fair Leaf	10½	@ 11½	Fair	11½	14
Fine Leaf	11	@ 15	Fine	14	17
Choice Selections	15	@ 20	Choice Selections	17	21

Sugar and Molasses—Only 25 hogsheads Sugar have been received from the coast since yesterday—no Molasses. There was more inquiry to-day, resulting in sales from first hands, of 45 hhds Louisiana Sugar at 13½c per lb for Choice and 14c for Yellow Clarified. Several resales were made at the usual advance on first hand rates. There were no sales of Louisiana Molasses but we quote Fermenting at 65 to 70c, Fair 75c, Prime 80 per gallon. A lot of 44 hhds Cuba Sugar, classed Good Common to Low Fair sold at 11¼c per lb. Cuba Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 56 to 57c per gallon, at retail 62½ to 65c; in larger lots 60c.

Arrivals from the West—The steamers Laurel Hill, from St. Louis, St. Charles, from Louisville, and Leonidas, from Cincinnati, have arrived since yesterday. The steamers Continental and Virginia, from St. Louis, are expected.

Flour—The demand continues active and the stock being light prices have ruled still higher. The sales to-day embraced full 2400 bbls, of which 200 Common at $9; 200 Superfine and Extra, on private terms; 300 Superfine at $13 50, 600 do, in lots, at $13 62½ to $13 75, 125, on its merits; 50, 100, and 100 Double Extra at $15; 50, 150 do at $15 50, 800 Treble Extra at $15 87½, and 100 Choice at $17 75 per bbl. Superfine is retailing readily at $13 75. Double Extra at $15 75 per bbl.

Lard Oil—A lot of 10 bbls sold at $1 10 per gallon.

Pork—The market continues very dull. There is little or no demand and prices have still further declined at least 50c per bbl. A lot of 300 bbls Mess sold at $24. Round lots offered at $23 50. It is retailing at $24 25 to $24 50 per bbl.

Bacon—There were sales by auction of 12 boxes old Breakfast Bacon at 10¼c per lb. By the regular trade 60 casks Sides sold, in four lots, at 11¾c for Ribbed Sides, 13c for Clear Ribbed Sides, and 13¼c for Clear. 55 casks Sugar Cured Hams at 14¼c per lb.

Corn—The demand is good, but the supplies are light and are held at higher prices. There were sales to-day of 6300 sacks, of which 200 Yellow and Mixed at $1 30; 800 Yellow at $1 32; 100 do at $1 33, and 3000 Prime Yellow and 1000 White at $1 35 per bushel.

Oats—Are in light supply and in good demand. Sales to-day 1000 and 2000 sacks at 85c per bushel.

Bran—The market is steady and firm, with sales of 400 sacks, in lots, at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

Hay—The market is bare. About 1000 bales, all remaining in first hands, sold to the trade as follows: 125 Inferior at $32, 500 do at $35 and 246 Good at $36 per ton.

Butter—The market is well supplied but is dull at 20 to 43c per lb. for Northern, and 10 to 35c for Western.

Rice—Louisiana is scarce and in request. It is held at 9 to 11c per lb. Carolina commands 11 to 12c. A cargo is on the way here. India is scarce but is neglected, at 8 to 9c per lb.

Coffee—The stock is light. The demand is fair, and re-sales are being made at 18¾ per lb, gold, for Fair, and 18¾ to 19c for Good Fair to Prime—currency 24 to 26c.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 50 to $5 per bbl. Apples $7 to $8; Onions $10 to $12. Eggs 22 to $23; Chickens $9 per dozen; Turkeys $30; Geese $12.

Lard—There were sales yesterday of 100 kegs at 13¾c and 330 tierces Prime at 14c per lb. Tierces are quoted at 13½ to 13¾c per lb.

Star Candles—A fair jobbing business is doing at 18 to 20c per lb for 14 oz., 17 to 18c for 13 oz., 19 to 19½c for 14 oz., and 20 to 22c for full weight.

Cheese—The market is well supplied, but dull at 15 to 20c per lb for Good Northern, and 25 to 28c for Pine Apple, and 15 to 17c for Western.

Salt—Market dull; stocks moderate, receipts light. It is held by the cargo at $1 60 to $1 70 per sack for old, $1 75 to $1 80 for Coarse. Lots in warehouse $1 75 to $1 85 for Coarse, $1 80 to $1 85 for fine; delivered to the city $1 90 to $1 95 for Coarse; Fine at $2 to $2 05.

India Bagging—A lot of 100 bales sold on Saturday at 25¼c per yard. It is retailing at 28c.

Green Meat—The supply is in the hands of dealers, who are retailing Shoulders at 9¼c, Hams 11c, and Sides at 11¼c per lb.

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

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

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 70c in cans.

Gunny Bags—Are dull. They are sold at 23¼ to 24½ for heavy.

Whisky—Only a retail business is doing at $2 10 to $2 30 per gallon, and $1 60 to $1 65 for Louisiana.

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

Lime—Two cargoes Rockland, about 7000 barrels, sold last week at $2 per bbl.

Freights—Are very dull. The rates are now ⅜c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, $5 per hhd for Tobacco, 50c per bbl for Flour, 25c per sk. for Corn. Sail for Boston is ⅛c per lb for Cotton. Steam for Liverpool 1d per lb for Cotton. Sail ⅛ to 9-16d. Sail for Havre 1¼c.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, April 12, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—43 Texas and 69 Western Beeves and 32 Milch Cows.

Sold—65 Texas and 44 Western Beeves, 116 Hogs and 7 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—413 Texas and 105 Western Beeves, 100 Calves and Yearlings, 153 Hogs and 148 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ lb net	18	—	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	15	—	16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	13	—	14
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	70 00	—	80 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00	—	60 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	35 00	—	45 00
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	10	—	11
Hogs,	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in cuts, ℔ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 00	—	[illegible]
Western Sheep, ℔ head	5 00	—	6 75
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality, ℔ head	90 00	—	100 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00	—	70 00
Calves, ℔ head	10 00	—	15 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

Notice.

THE special attention of Coffeehouse and Hotel keepers is respectfully called to the splendid specimen of JENNY LIND TABLES, now on view at the store of Messrs. Brunswick, Bros. & Co., the well known Billiard Table Manufacturers, 48 St. Louis street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel. For elegance of design, beauty of finish and lowness of price, this style of table cannot be excelled.

It is altogether a new institution in this part of the country, and has only to be seen, to at once supersede the old fashioned Pigeon Hole Tables now in use.

To a bar-room it would prove a valuable acquisition, not only as an ornament, but also as a source of profit to the Proprietor.

All styles of BILLIARD TABLES, also, always on hand. apl12 1m

Lost,

A CHECK, dated Pointe Coupée, 1st September, 1866, drawn by J. C. VANWICKLE, on the Bank of Louisiana for Four Hundred and Thirty-Five dollars, payable to bearer. It was inclosed, with other papers, in an envelop, address to T. Wharton Collens, New Orleans. The finder will please return the same to Mr. Collens, or to the owner, J. B. Stewson, No. 136 Gravier street. apl 10 [illegible]

Dumaine and St. Peter Street Railroad.

THE Property holders, Inhabitants, and all those interested in building the above named road, will please be in attendance on SUNDAY next, April 14th, at 12 o'clock M., at engine house No. 21, corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets. Be punctual.

apl1 4 CITIZEN.

Notice.

THE Public is cautioned against trading for the following notes: 1. A promissory note for $400, dated January 17th, 1867, endorsed by Marie Bertin, payable three months after date, subscribed by Bertrand Claverie. 2. And the promissory note for the same sum and of the same date, similarly endorsed and payable six months from date, subscribed by the same. Said notes were given by the undersigned to Widow Andre Marteri, in consequence of a contract of transfer dated as above, of the lease of a Coffee-house and Restaurant, on North street, Nos 67 and 69, for three years, and of the sale of all the furniture in said establishment. The undersigned having been disturbed in the possession of said lease and furniture.

apl1 2t BERTRAND CLAVERIE.

Office Board of Underwriters,
New Orleans, April 11, 1867.

THE Insurance Companies composing this Board will close their offices on and after April 9th until May 8th, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on and after May 8th, until further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M.

apl0 1m JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Office of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company,
No. 182 Gravier street, New Orleans,
April 6, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company that an Election will be held at their office, No. 182 Gravier street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April, at 10 A. M. for Nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year. Said Election will be conducted under the supervision of the undersigned pursuant to the terms of the Charter.

D. DE HAVEN,
FRANCIS BAKER,
JNO. D. STRONG,
O. J. BOYER.
apl 10t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 12, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Nevada, Jewett, for Liverpool. O W Hynson & co
Ship Elizabeth Fis, Scott, for Liverpool. E J Forstall & Sons
Brig Vancider, (Spanish) Sureda, for Barcelona. Master
Schr N B Borden, Hulse, for Boston. Master
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeves, for New York. Master
Schr Louisa A Johnson, Tutbill, for Boston. Joe Kelly
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cleopatra, Rich, from Boston, to G A Fosdick—4th district 42
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vail, from New York, 3d inst, to A Moulton—2d district 8
Steamship Planter, Jones from Indianola, to Perkins & Harvey—1st district 14
Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Lavaca and Indianola, to G A Fosdick—1st district 16
Steamer Planter, Newberger from Montgomery. N Boots
Steamer Mary Carroll, from Mobile.
Lugger American Eagle, Jwan, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district 15
Lugger Little Mary, Hardy, from Quarantine Station, to master—2d district 20

—STEAMBOATS—

Magenta, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
Thos P May, Taylor, from Burns Settlement.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
Wild Wagoner, Baranco, from Bayou Sara.
Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis.
Laurel Hill, Conner, from Louisville.
St Charles, Campbell, from Louisville.
Wm Butler, M. Bean, from Minden.
Lafourche, Greatman, from Bayou Sara.
Leonidas, Greenlee, from Wabash River.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Gabrielli, (Ita.) Allara, from Palermo Jan 25.
Bark Cordelia, Wells, 5 days from Havana, to Chaffraix & Agar.
Bark Moliah (British), Miller, from Newport, 14th February, to master.
Ship J H Stetson, Woodward, 15 days from Boston, to master.
Brig Sir Robert Peel, E. G. Conner, 4 days from Havana with 315 hhds molasses to E. Tréderres.
Ship Dee, Noble, ———, from Liverpool, to Lowell & Bailey.
Ship Wallace, Carney, from Liverpool Feb 14th to Lovell & Bailey.
Bark Trojan, Sleeper, 22 days from New York, to G A Fosdick.
Bark Pioneer, Hunt, 10 days from Vera Cruz, to Cavaroc & co.
Schr Angelina, Fobester, 7 days from Utilla, to Pignolo & co.
Schr Salvador Hansel, 4 days from Havana, to Wm Goldenbow with 281 hhds molasses 75 tons do to A Thompson & co.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Nevada—2531 bales cotton 210 staves.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Elizabeth Fis—3469 bales cotton 4 ½ stocks timber 3500 staves.
BARCELONA—Per brig Vancider—451 bales cotton 4000 staves.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr N B Borden—7000 shingles and sundries.
NEW YORK—Per schr Charlotte Shaw—90,528 feet walnut lumber.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—4 bales hay 3 bbls whisky 3000 sks corn and sundries.
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—1383 sks corn 5 bbls molasses and sundries.

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per steamship Star of the Union—[illegible]
NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—Assorted mdse.
BOSTON—Per steamship Cleopatra—Ass'd mdse.
INDIANOLA—Per steamship Planet—[illegible]
MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Planter—136 bales cotton H W Farley & co.
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

Executive Committee National Reconstruction Party, State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, April 9, 1867.

THE COMMITTEE, appointed at an informal meeting of the members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, to select a State Executive Committee of the National Reconstruction Party, have elected the following named gentlemen:

First Representative District—L. E. Simonds, Thos. L. Macon, Thos L. Maxwell.

Second Representative District—N. T. N. Robinson, Robt. Hare, Paul Heller, J. A. Blanc, Jos McConnell.

Third Representative District—D. P. Scanlan, Wm. McCaleb, Jno. McCaffry, J. C. Van Wickle, Wm. R. Koontz, W. H. Rogers.

Fourth Representative District—Newton Richards, L. J. Harris, George S. Mansfield, George Cronan, S. P. Harper.

Fifth Representative District—E. G. Gottschalk, S. W. Ogden, John Youenes, Selim Magner, H. F. Sturcken.

Sixth Representative District—A. Sambola, Jno. Pemberton, W. O. Denegre, Robert J. Ker, Ad. Dupré.

Seventh Representative District—T. F. Thiesssen, E. Bermudez, Dr. G. A. Arbour, John Pulsley, Dan. Edwards.

Eighth Representative District—W. H. Wells, M. D. Tracy, Geo. Pandely, C. W. Culbertson, Arthur Sauder.

Ninth Representative District—Caes. R. Fagot, Robt. Woune, F. Schumacher, G. de Feriet.

Tenth Representative District—R. F. Jonas, Geo. W. West, Leon Von Zinken, J. E. Fostis, Wm. Woolper.

Eleventh Representative District—D. J. Gaisser, A. W. Bosworth, Peter Kaiser.

Algiers—A. S. Sager, Peter Marcy, Arthur Fortier.

For the City at Large—W S Pike, J B Walton, Geo. P. J Herron, Samuel Smith, E. Salomon, Thos. D. Miller, Charles E. Fenner, M. A. Foute, T. S. Williams, Charles J. Leeds, N. E. Bailey, J. E. Austin, D. B. Penn, James McCloskey, T. M. Simmons, Geo. David Stuart, Judge J. S. Whittaker, L. N. Lane, Patrick Irwin, Samuel Henderson, John A. Stevenson, H. L. Goodrich, T. May, C. H. Slocomb, M. R. Brady, Thos. McKnight, Jr., P. Freret, Thos. Murray, N. A. L'ambias, Marc Bodart, Jonah Cole, Jas. Nalli, gan, Forrester Dohonde, H. A. Green, Jos. W. Carroll, J. C. Zacharie, Wm. Greevey, Alf. Moulton, Thos. A. Adams, G. W. Huntington, A. F. Dunbar, P. O. Morgan, Wm. E. Seymour, J. M. Lapeyre, C. Fellowes, Jos. P. Montamat.

Jefferson—C. Roselius, J. Q. A. Fellows, V. Burthe.

For the State at Large—Tobias Gibson, Terrebonne; Sam'l Anderson, Madison; J. O. Fuqua, East Baton Rouge; J. W. (Addison, Livingston; W. P. Blackman, Claiborne; Chas. Bruslé, Iberville; Jno. W. Willis, Vermilion; C. H. Collins, West Feliciana; A. D. Cos, Avoyelles; C. Davenport, St. Charles; W. Campbell, Lafayette; E. P. Forbe, St. James; Andrew Robinson, Plaquemines; W. L. Ditto, Catahoula; Thos. P. Porter, Tensas; V. Fournet, St. Martin; J. S. Elam, De Soto; F. C. Ewing, Lafourche; O. W. Monday, East Feliciana; J. O. Haye, St. Landry; O. W. Green, Concordia; J. H. Halsey, Pointe Coupée; T. P. Harris, Morehouse; Dr. Bart Egan, Bienville; J. C. Wise, Rapides; T. C. W. Ellis, St. Helena; R. R. Kidd, Jackson; S. G. Sprague, Natchitoches; B. S. Lebranche, St. John Baptist; D. F. Kenner, Ascension; M. Wilcoxon, Vermilion; Ferrand, Caldwell; John Ray, Ouachita; Ferdy Mathewson, Washington; H. B. Lott, Carroll; L. M. Butts, Caddo; Sir Hesenburg, Union; Alf. Hansen, Jr., St. Tammany; J. Ryan, Calcasieu; A. W. Crandall, Bossier; R. L. Armstrong, Sabine; A. L. Tucker, St. Mary's; J. S. Whittington, Assumption; A. W. Walker, St. Bernard; J. C. Weeks, Winn.

C. FELLOWES, President.
T. L. MAXWELL, Secretary. apl9 1t

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. B. FLOYD ..... Manager.
Engagement of the Distinguished Versatile Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear THIS EVENING and every evening until further notice, in De Walden's Comedy entitled
SAM!
Supported by the entire Star Company. apl1 tf

Varieties Theatre.

W. B. FLOYD, Lessee; A. D. BRADLEY, Stage Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. H. LEIGHTON.
Sunday Evening, April 14, 1867.
The Beautiful Drama of
VICTORINE; or, I'LL SLEEP ON IT.
With HANDY ANDY.
apl 14

Varieties Theatre.

EXTRA CARD.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
Friday Evening, April 12, 1867,
On which occasion he will appear in his Great Specialty of
SAM!
In De Walden's famous Comedy of that name.
apl 10

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. apl 1m

Notice.

DOCTOR JOHN W. GLENN became a member of our firm on the 1st instant.

GLENN, CHALMERS & CO.
New Orleans, April 9, 1867. apl 10t

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
86 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay,
Hugh Macdonald. apl 6m

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 Gravier street, New Orleans.
McCOMBIE & CHILD,
fel3 6m 61 Broad street, New York.

WM. H. BUCK. [illegible] FAUKES.
BUCK & FAUKES,
FLOUR DEALERS,
87..........Magazine Street..........87
NEW ORLEANS.
Keep constantly on hand choicest brands for Bakers' use. apl 1m

J. M. GAUTIER,
BROKER,
22..........EXCHANGE ALLEY..........22
Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

FOR SALE—A fine PROPERTY, on Royal street, susceptible of yielding $.... to $.... per annum. Terms liberal. apl 6t

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

DR. J. H. WIENDAHL,
Office and Residence,
NO. 381 ESPLANADE STREET,
Between Rousselave and Tonti streets.
mh27 1m

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 a business a specialty, and are in constant [illegible]

[illegible]

Merchants' Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, March [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, April 16th, 1867, at [illegible] o'clock, to take into consideration the following subjects:

[illegible]

THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, President.

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 assorted, 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. mh14 3m

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, March [illegible], 1867.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, on the 4th inst, more than two-thirds having appeared, the reduction of the Reserve, and confirmed by act Marks [illegible] 1867, before E. Marcel, Notary Public, stockholders are hereby notified and requested to call at the Bank and exchange the Certificates of Old Stock for the Certificates for NEW CERTIFICATES of Seventy-Five Dollars, in conformity to said act.

mh13 3d JNO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

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 2 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.
feb12 3m

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, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
apl4 6m LEEDS & CO.

Whelpley's Picture Depot,
CORNER GASQUET & DERBIGNY STREETS

CATHOLIC FAMILIES supplied with Pictures or Looking Glasses, payable at one dollar a week. Particular attention paid to framing pictures, at extremely low rates. Old pictures renovated. I keep the best assortment of Religious, Military and Fancy Pictures in the South; and in selling on the credit system, and Framing at low prices, defy competition. Window glass at retail for less than cost. Wanted 1000 purchasers for 1000 frames of various sizes and styles. Apply 153 Gasquet, corner Derbigny.
mar26 1m S. M. WHELPLEY.

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 Cloth of all qualities; Window Shades new styles, all sizes; Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Cloth, Worsted, India Rubber, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, Mats, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Terries Damasks, etc. Cornices, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.
mar16 1y A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 19 Chartres st.

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 nearly every counting house in 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 for the parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Catalogues mail to all who desire them.
nov6 1f RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

E. RICHARD,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
160..........St. Ann Street..........160
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.

BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM 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.

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., New Orleans.
mh28 1y

Cigars in Bond.

25,000 Havana CIGARS, Londres and Conchas, of superior quality, in bond. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHERS, apl 15d 77 Gravier street.

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—

B. Rigney, C. M. Soria,
S. H. Stabley, L. L. Mann,
George W. Mason, E. Newman,
A. D. Hitchcock, Alexander Marks,
J. M. Simmons, J. P. Roselius,
James Strong, W. R. Garnes,
J. J. West, A. D. Grieff,
W. H. E. Woodward, John H. Kerr,
F. Freudenberg, G. R. Stafford,
N. H. Thomas.

E. RIGNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. E. JANVIER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Property on Goodchildren Street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1867, will be sold, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street:

A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 29 feet on Goodchildren street by 120 feet 6 inches in depth between Port street and Lafayette avenue, together with a frame house thereon, [illegible] two rooms, galleries on the side, and to the rear, [illegible]. Another building of two rooms, kitchen, shed, two cisterns, well, privies, etc. etc. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance at one year's credit for notes secured by mortgage, and bearing six per cent. interest [illegible] Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, Notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. [illegible] apl 13

J. B. CROZAT'S SALES.

Furniture! Furniture!!
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
By J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office corner Chartres and St. Louis.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, April 12th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Auction Store, N. [illegible] Chartres and Royal streets, a Fine Lot of Furniture, to wit: Armoirs, Bedsteads, Sofa, Bureau, Washstands, Mahogany Hair Chairs, Tables, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. apl0 1d

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Five Very Valuable Lots of Ground on Toulouse street, between Dorgenois and Broad streets—together with a House on one of the Lots.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1867 at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Toulouse, Broad, St. Peter and Dorgenois streets, designated by the lots Nos. [illegible]

[illegible]

Very Desirable Residence on Dauphin Street, near Esplanade Street, Fronting the City Railroad, and Situated in the most Advantageous Portion of the Third District.
BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, 62 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction:

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Charles Lenoir, Jr vs His Creditors.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, Parish of Orleans. [illegible]

[illegible]

HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

PARISH OF ORLEANS,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THIS TENTH DAY of April, 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, [illegible]

[illegible]

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.

[illegible]

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of this Corporation is hereby fixed at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, represented by Five Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each. [illegible]

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall go into operation as soon as Fifty Thousand Dollars of the capital stock is subscribed, [illegible] by proxy.

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 [illegible] whose signature shall be binding on the Company.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Board of Directors, as soon as practicable after their election, shall proceed to elect the officers of the Association, which shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Superintendent, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, the two first of which shall be from their own number.

ARTICLE IX.

This Association shall have a corporate seal, the device of which shall be a steamboat and name 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 any installment [illegible] newspapers in 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,
DAVID C. MARTIN,
FRANK BAKER,
THOMAS O. RHETT,
JOHN D. STRONG,
JOHN A. A. WEST,
LEE CRANDALL,
A. W. FAULKNER.

This done and passed in my office, at New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Charles E. Lenoir and Theodore Renshaw, witnesses of lawful age, domiciliated in this city, who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me, the said Notary, after the reading of these presents.

(Signed) D. DeHAVEN,
D. C. MARTIN,
F. BAKER,
THOS. O. RHETT,
A. W. FAULKNER,
JOHN D. STRONG,
JOHN A. A. WEST,
LEE CRANDALL,
CHAS. E. LENOIR,
THEO. RENSHAW,
W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.

A True Copy,
W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
New Orleans, April 10, 1867. apl1 1f

N. SCHÆFFER'S STAR CANDLES!

TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF HIS FACTORY.

J. AVET,

60 Old Levee, next to Bienville.
mar15 1m

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of SAW MILL, FLOURING, and CORN MILL MACHINERY, WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS.

Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., 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.
novl6 1y

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..... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons..... Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons..... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons..... Vandes, 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 MARIPOSA, Quick, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, April 13th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

Passengers are advised 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,
33 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President,
dec8 1y No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN. (Cork Harbor.)

The well-known 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 ..... $45. to Hamburg ..... $110; to Hamburg ..... $45.

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.
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 7 Gravier street. mar1

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

EUROPE..... Lemarie..... 6th 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, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including wine on board.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First cabin..... $165
Second cabin..... $100

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons wishing for France may obtain their passage tickets here, to New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to
VICTOR FERRILLIAT,
dec23 127 Common street.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

FOR BELIZE, HONDURAS.

TO sail SATURDAY, April 20th, at 8 P. M. The splendid steamship

GEN. SHERMAN,
Jeff. Pendleton, Commander,

will leave as above from her wharf, foot of Erato street, Port 17, First District.

For freight or passage, apply to
W. F. BUCKLEY, or
LOVELL & BAILEY,
23 Carondelet street.

Passengers and freight for St. Thomas, in Guatemala, Omoa, Truxillo and the neighboring ports, can be forwarded by sailing vessels leaving Belize every five days.
apl2 3t

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 from each port the fleet of the above company, but part of the 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 ..... $112 50 Gold ..... $65 Gold.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.,
34 Carondelet street,
or to MAURY & CO., 184 Gravier street.

For New York.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

To Sail on SUNDAY April 14th, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. Vail, 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,
mar29 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. [illegible] will leave BRASHEAR daily [illegible]

Agents, PRICE, HINE & TUPPER,
ROBERT HARE,
85 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1867.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

[illegible timetable]

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Steam trains from City, every SUNDAY morning at 6 A. M., [illegible]

On and after April 7th, the trains will leave either end of the road on SUNDAYS, every half hour, from 7 until 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare to and from the Lake same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Dentality [illegible]

GEORGE PANDELY,
nov7 tf General Superintendent.

For Texas—Inside Route.

NEW SCHEDULE—FAIR 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.

Passenger trains leave New Orleans on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the Saint Ann Street Ferry, opposite Jackson Square at 6 15 A. M., and take the Express Train from Algiers at 8 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, Houston.

TICKETS can be had and Staterooms secured until 6 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted, at the office of the Opelousas Railroad, No. 103 Canal street, or at Ferry boat on mornings of departure.

dec1 1y G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad,

New Orleans, December [illegible]

ON and after this date, the ferry boat leaves the foot of St. Ann street (Jackson Square) every day, at 7¾ 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, [illegible] Tuesdays and Fridays the ferry boat also leaves [illegible] running through without stopping.

Steamboats for all points on Bayou Teche connect with the passenger trains at Brashear.

Freight for way stations will be at 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.

dec1 1y G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST.

OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec28 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep1 1f

AUGUSTUS MOORE, JAMES H. COOLEY, New Orleans, La. ROBT. MOORE & SONS, Cincinnati Locomotive Works.

MOORE & COOLEY,
—DEALERS IN—
MACHINERY FOR PLANTATIONS, RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.
Steam Engines of Every Description.
SAW MILLS, CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.
Iron Castings, Hose, Forgings, Boilers, &c.
CONTRACTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND STEAMBOAT ENGINES.
No. 165 Gravier and 17 Union Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA. jan15 1m

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 20 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND [illegible] promptly attended to.