# The New Orleans Bee.

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**NEW ORLEANS**
**WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8 1867.**

Moyers & Dedrick, the well known U. S. agents, No 5 St. Peter street, are now receiving large numbers of Treasury certificates in favor of discharged colored soldiers. We call the latters' attention to Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick's special notice in another column.

Thanks to the Société St. Cécile for polite tickets to their Musical Soirée, to be given on the evening of the 10th inst. in the Opera House.

The Concert To-Night.—We have elsewhere spoken of the concert to-night for the benefit of the sufferers by inundation, but desiring to call particular attention to it we cheerfully accede to the request of the ladies to give the names of the gentlemen who have volunteered their services for the evening. Mr. Collignon has kindly volunteered to lead the chorus. Professor Fernando, long connected with the Parisian opera, has offered to sing, and Professor Smith will play the accompaniments on the piano. We have not yet received the programme of the performance, but presume that it will be found in our advertising columns. The names of the ladies who have volunteered to sing have not been furnished us, but we learn that the list embraces the names of some of our finest amateur singers. It is to be hoped that the Opera House will be filled on the occasion, for aside from the music, the object for which the concert is given should attract a large number of our people.

Academy of Music.—The Zanfrettas appear to-night in the beautiful comic ballet arranged by Alex Zanfretta, entitled "The Belle of Madrid," and the comic pantomime of diablerie, "The Gnome King." Miss Brent, as usual, will give some of her recherché selections in the "song divine," and the pretty Clinetop Sisters and the numerous troupe of the Academy's artists will add abundant interest to the entire programme.

Mr. C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place, dealer in books, stationery, etc., sends us copies of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, *Harpers'* and *Leslie's Weeklies*, *Leslie's Budget of Fun*, and a couple of fictions, published by R. M. DeWitt, New York, entitled respectively, "Estelle, or the Conspirator of the Isles," and "The First False step, or the Path of Crime." The illustrations in the weeklies, particularly of the Paris Exposition, in *Leslie's* are very elaborate and interesting.

**MINOR TOPICS.**

We are pleased to see that within the past two days many of our citizens have registered themselves as voters. This is right and proper. Indeed it is a duty which no man should wish to shirk. It is a sacred duty which one owes to the State and to the community. It will be observed that we have made many appeals to our people, and that we have urged the necessity of registering upon them with all our ability. We feel deeply in this matter, and at times have almost despaired of getting our voting population to appreciate the great necessity of obtaining their Registration papers. We have but one more week. The time will soon pass, and thus far the number of our former voters who have entered their names is ridiculously small. In a city so densely populated as this there should be a large vote. The lowest estimate of voters should reach five and twenty thousand. How does it happen then that less than three thousand of our former voters have registered? We cannot account for such apathy when the stake is so valuable. More than eleven thousand of newly made citizens have already registered themselves, and they can be seen crowding the offices still. Although the last two days have brought out a larger number of our old voters than any former days, the time is yet too short to admit of any delay. Unless a very great number come forward within the next three days we shall be obliged to conclude that Louisianians have forgotten their State, and that they no longer think her worth an effort. Is this the case? If not, then, come forward and give us the moral support of your name.

—The report published in yesterday morning's papers that another levee had broken away on the other side of the river, placing in jeopardy a large number of people, and breaking up the Opelousas Railroad, recalls to our minds the great necessity of providing for the sufferers who have been already driven from their homes, as well as those who are in imminent danger. An effort is all that is required. We published yesterday the same subscribed upon our own list, showing that in the course of a few days we have received more than one thousand dollars. Here is one case which shows what can be done with a will. We presume other lists have been equally successful, and hope that the committee may send something on at once. It should not be forgotten that to-night there is to be a concert in the Opera House for the benefit of the sufferers, and there should be a crowded house. Let us give these poor people a rousing benefit.

—It seems that the car question has been settled by the company itself, and that it has been determined to abolish the stars altogether. Perhaps this is the better way of settling the matter. There is one unanswerable argument in its favor: The cars marked by a star, set apart for the negroes, have been almost invariably crowded by the whites. We have never seen, that we now remember, a star car with out some white passengers. If that is permitted no reasonable or just man could object to the negroes getting into the white cars. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. We should have preferred to have seen an order long ago prohibiting the whites from using the star cars. At any rate we are glad the matter is settled.

The River.—The Natchez *Courier*, of the 4th inst., says about an inch and sometimes an inch and a half is the extent of the daily fall of the water opposite Natchez. The total fall is about thirty inches from the highest mark of the season.

May Moving.—The first of May is a great day for moving by tenants in New York—one says the *Sun*, which every housewife dreads of all others in the calendar. One poor woman Anna Laurie, dropped dead while in the act of moving her furniture into her newly leased tenement in the rear of No. 16 Grand street. The body was taken to the station house and a Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Registration in the Interior.—Up to noon to-day says the *Advocate*, of the 3d inst., 232 voter had registered, of whom 205 are colored. In Donaldsonville, according to *Le Drapeau*, of the 4th, there were registered but 40 whites, against 249 blacks, in three days.

Politics in Lafourche Parish.—A political meeting was held last Saturday in the Courthouse, which was filled with the citizens of both races, in response to a call made by "Many Citizens." The meeting was organized by appointing S. T. Grisamore, chairman, and I. D. Moore, secretary. The assembly was first addressed by the Hon. Louis Bush and Col. Beattie, on the question of political reconstruction, and they were followed by several colored citizens, some of whom advocated the policy of adhering to and laboring with the Southern people for the common welfare of all, and others advocating the Radical view. Some of the speeches were well delivered, and occasionally good arguments were produced. The meeting was concluded by a few well timed remarks from Col. Bush, addressed to his colored hearers, advocating harmony of action and a mutual good feeling of the two races, as the safest and surest method to secure the general prosperity and welfare of all.—*Thibodaux Sentinel*, 4th.

**The Eight-Hour Law in Illinois.**

[From the Chicago Times, 29th ult.]

It is a strange comment that the action of the demagogues at Springfield, last winter, in passing the "eight-hour law," has brought trouble upon the railways in Illinois, as well as upon all other branches of business. The railway companies whose construction and repair shops are situated in Illinois, of course decided to submit to an addition of twenty per cent. to the cost of operating such shops in this State, where no such addition is made to the cost of railroading in other States. They will not submit to it. This is the fixed determination of every railway company in Illinois.

Some days ago, a railway company in the central part of the State notified its employés that all of them who intended to strike on the first of May were at liberty to leave the service of that company immediately. The number who left upon this notice included two-thirds of the whole number. That company is now making arrangements to remove its shops from Illinois to Indiana.

The employés of the Illinois Central Railway held a delegate meeting in this city some days since, and resolved to strike for eight hours, to "stand by each other in the coming 'struggle.'" and so on. The plans and purposes of the Central company have not been made known, and probably will not be in advance of their execution. But there is no reason to doubt that the railway companies will act together. The ultimate result, therefore, cannot be doubtful. Either the shysters and demagogues who have brought this trouble on the State will be driven to their holes, or the railway shops will disappear from Illinois.

**LUXEMBOURG.**

Our later telegrams from Europe are not satisfactory about Luxembourg, and an uneasy feeling is again perceptible in commercial circles. People unskilled in the wiles of diplomacy were too fast in accepting the temporizing words of the Graf von Bismarck as an omen of peace. In reality they meant nothing. Thus far we are not able to say that peace is even probable, for it is not yet settled that the question may not lead to war, nor is it at all certain that the proposed Congress of great powers can fix upon a basis for settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties, or, indeed, to either party. Neutralization will not do. If that basis were proposed by the Congress and accepted by France and Prussia, we should feel safe in saying that in less than six months the French bugles and Prussian drums would be sounding martial music along the Rhine. The peace made upon that basis would prove a mere truce, during which both nations would make vigorous preparations for war. Neutralization means nothing more nor less than a defeat to both parties; both would have to retreat from the positions taken; give up the plans that they had formed; the policy that they had adopted. With the memories of Sadowa still so fresh Prussia is too proud for that; with a clamorous populace at home France cannot afford a defeat at present, and more especially a diplomatic defeat. "No more blunders," say Thiers and Favre in the Senate Chambers, and the cry is even now echoed through half of France. The opposition is daily growing stronger. The prosperity that comes from many years of peace cannot satisfy the French nation; they demand military fame and martial glory. Were the Emperor of the French to retreat from his position with respect to Luxembourg it would be called another defeat—another blunder, and Thiers and Favre would never tire harping upon it as they have done upon Italy and Mexico. Hence we do not see how Napoleon can recede upon such terms unless he has made up his mind to declare war when the Exposition has closed. But there is one plan which furnishes us with a gleam of hope, and we do not know that this is entirely feasible. If the Congress decides that Luxembourg shall revert to Holland, the difficulty may be settled peacefully. Otherwise it is very likely to lead to war.

But in the event of the Congress deciding for neutralization, there are some contingent circumstances which we have to take into consideration. It is evident that Prussia does not want an immediate war. She would greatly prefer waiting a few months longer until she is a little more secure about the recently acquired States, or until she has united them to Prussia by the ties of mutual interest. If she could maintain her garrison in the Fortress of Luxembourg and still postpone the war, she would be very glad to do so. On the other side, we find France much better prepared for an immediate clash of arms than many suppose, but there is the Exposition, and some forty millions of income—a rich harvest that the Emperor desires to gather. With this state of feeling we can imagine a settlement on the basis proposed because there are hints of an alliance offensive and defensive between England, France, Holland and Belgium. To these four powers, in the event of war, we may add Austria. This combination would make Prussia accept the terms cheerfully, and she would be obliging enough to yield the Fortress of Luxembourg to its proper owner, the King of Holland.

But, it may be asked, is this alliance probable? For many reasons we think that it is. Prussia was too open in her aggrandizement, and in her schemes for enlarging her power and importance. The debates in the Chambers were too public for her own good, and the world saw that she had an eye out for other small game which she hoped to buy. It is highly desirable that a power so great should be a commercial power and have a marine. The seaports are monopolized by Holland. If she would have the ports she must have Holland too, and the King of the latter country seems to have considered the danger imminent enough to call to the aid of other powers. Belgium, fearing the same fate, would not refuse; France would gladly form the alliance; there are many reasons why England should join it, also. Therefore we consider this more than probable, and should Prussia make no objection to the terms proposed by the Congress we should consider it a matter of certainty.

The present occupation of Luxembourg by a Prussian garrison is entirely without justification. Although belonging by treaties to Holland, the Dutchy was formerly a part of the old Germanic Confederation, dissolved last summer by victorious Prussia. It was a part of Count Bismarck's plan to obtain Holland's adhesion to the Northern Confederation, and as a preliminary step he seized the fortress of Luxembourg with a strong body of troops. Deeming "possession nine points of the law" he thought that the holding of the fortress would be an irresistable argument in favor of Holland's joining the new Confederation; but the King was averse to the plan, and hence sought the protection of France, offering to give the Dutchy and the sum of twenty million dollars. The offer was not made exactly in this way. Fearing Prussian aggression Holland asked the aid of France, offering to make over Luxembourg by treaty, and by the above sum for French aid. France accepted the proposal. When this was made known to the people of the Duchy, a large portion of them decided in favor of France, the remainder wished to remain under the House of Orange, none sided with Prussia. But the Graf von Bismarck did not relish the idea of having his plan thwarted, claiming Luxembourg as a part of the old German Confederation, which she had herself dissolved by force of arms, and hence attempted to fire the German heart by appeals against the "aggressions of the stranger. As France was called. As we have all seen these appeals were not in vain. The Germans were easily roused against their hereditary enemy, and they became clamorous for war. A fear of consequences now made King William hesitate, but he still openly defies the King of Holland, whose property he has seized, as well as the Emperor of the French, whose ambition and friendship for the Netherlands is thus held in check.

We have here endeavored to give our readers a clear and comprehensive review of the Luxembourg difficulty, but it must be seen that there are many things which we are unable to discuss within the limits of an editorial article. We have already touched upon the probabilities of war or peace. Should Prussia prove obstinate, and refuse to give up the fortress, or recede from its plan with respect to Holland, then war must come. Even presuming that France could pocket the affront, as great as it has been, Holland is sorely pressed and must be defended by her allies, or else the great powers must see Prussia spring to a position dangerous to the repose of Europe, and not only immensely powerful, but determinedly aggressive. If war comes it cannot be confined to two, or even four powers, and it is more than probable that the whole of Continental Europe will be in a blaze.

With a strong garrison in Luxembourg, Prussia has a marked advantage. The fortress is a strong one. "It is another Gibraltar," says Carnot, and it is considered necessary to complete the German fortification along the Rhine. It was built by the great Vauban, who considered it impregnable. "Here, Sire," said he, as he laid his plans before the king, "here is a fortress that all my art would not suffice to take." Nevertheless, the fortress changed hands more than once before the great engineer's death. Vauban lived before the days of parallels. But Luxembourg would be a more difficult fortress to capture than even Sebastopol.

We have spoken thus at length of this question, believing that either in the event of war or peace our readers would like to have a clear understanding of it.

Loss of an Estimable Lady.—We have been unable to retrain our tears at learning the circumstances attending the fate of Mrs Mary Jones, of New Orleans, one of the passengers swept overboard from the steamer Sarah, on Tuesday last. She was a widow, seventy six years of age, and the mother of sixteen children, one of whom is our friend, Frederick W. Jones, of this city, late 1st Lieutenant of the St. James Rifles, 3d Louisiana Battalion, to the command of which Company he succeeded on the fall of its captain in one of the seven days' battles before Richmond. His mother was returning from a visit to him when the fate overtook her, which in its most fearful forms, her gallant son had so often encountered unscathed. As they were about to part, it was his wish, consulting her comfort, that she should embark on the mail boat, but won by the kindness and attention of Capt. Stone, with whom she had come to Mobile, she chose to return with him. When she took leave of her son she expressed the thought that it was their last earthly farewell, an idea which seems to have impressed itself even more strongly upon her mind afterwards, since she repeated it to one of the officers of the boat, while going through Grant's Pass, adding the injunction to her son to bury her body, should it be found, in the Catholic cemetery at New Orleans.

Mrs Jones will be affectionately remembered by many of the former inmates of the Louisiana Hospital at Richmond. At the time of the battles we have referred to, she visited her son in camp, and continued for a year afterwards to make Richmond her abode, devoting herself to labors of kindness and humanity among the sick and wounded soldiers. It may truly be said that a good Southern woman has passed away from the troubles of this world.—*Mobile Times.*

Over $800,000 worth of shad have already been shipped from Norfolk, Va., to Northern cities this season.

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

Star Car Controversy Ended.—For the present, at all events, if not permanently, this vexed question may be considered settled, as will appear from the following instructions issued to Lieut. Ramel:

*Lieut. Ramel:*—Have no interference with negroes riding in cars of any kind. No passenger has a right to eject any other passenger, no matter what his color. If he does so he is liable to arrest for assault or breach of the peace.

Thos. E. Adams, Chief of Police.

*The Reported Crevasse.*—The report of a crevasse having occurred on the opposite side of the river, about twelve miles above Algiers, proves to have been erroneous. The levee at the Waggaman place, however, is represented to be in a very precarious condition.

*Board of Assistant Aldermen.*—The Board met last night, President Moore in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report shows receipts of $121,546 21, expenditures $131,019 95, balance on hand $803,398 87 (principally in State notes).

The action of the Upper Board, sustaining the Mayor's veto of the ordinance taxing vendors of meat outside of the market $500 per annum, was concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Chairman of the Fink Asylum fund to dispose of, by auction, the property belonging to said fund. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolution of Upper Board, authorizing necessary repairs to the lock up in the First District, at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets. Laid on the table subject to call.

Resolution authorizing the sale, by the city auctioneer, of the steam fire engine Young America. Referred to the Committee on Fires.

Resolution authorizing the sale of a contract for placing a fire alarm bell in St. Bernard Market. Referred.

Memorial remonstrating against a tar factory in the rear of the premises No. 35 or 36 Gravier street. Referred.

By Mr Moore—Resolution prohibiting the erection of factories in which combustible material are kept or manufactured, east of the Galvez Canal, in the First District, Galvez street, in the Second District, Claiborne street, in the Third District, and Carondelet street, in the Fourth street. Referred.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the adjudication of the contract to J. S. Welch for the repairs of the fence around Lafayette Square for $425, and favorably on the adjudication of the contract with Daniel Moore for the building of a Schoolhouse at the corner of Frenchmen street and Gentilly Road for $11,100. The report was received and resolution formally adopted, in accordance with the report.

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to lease from Messrs Williamson & McVicker, at the rate of $100 per annum, a square of ground fifty feet by fifty, at the end of the LeBreton Market, provided that Messrs. W. & M. erect a building according to the plans on file in the City Surveyor's office, said building to revert to the city in ten years. Adopted finally.

Resolution authorizing the sale of the contract for farming the residues of the LeBreton market, on Bayou Road, for the remainder of the year. Adopted finally.

Resolution authorizing the City Railroad Company to run a single track railroad, on Dauphin street, in place of a double track as provided by the contract. Referred to the delegation of the Third District.

Other routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned.

*Board of Aldermen.*—Meeting last evening. Mr. Bosworth in the Chair.

A petition, complaining of a wooden building corner of Canal and Burgundy streets, as a nuisance, was referred.

Resolutions were adopted to sell the balance of the Fink fund property, previously over looked, to receive sealed proposals for burying the indigent dead and taking indigent sick to the Hospital.

Resolutions were concurred in authorizing certain changes by the Surveyor in the specifications for the construction of a market-house in the Fourth District, and authorizing the sale of a contract by the Controller for the re construction of the Dryades market, on Melpomene street, from Dryades to Rampart street.

Also, resolutions to transfer to Thos. Duval the contract for furnishing the city with 50,000 barrels of Lake shells; to warrant in favor of J. Bietrie for $300; to authorize the withdrawal of the suits against William Durbridge and W. W. Gilkerson.

Resolution was also concurred in directing the Street Commissioner to have the streets clean before 7 o'clock, to permit the water to run from 7 to 8 A. M., and to arrange with fire engines to pump water where the water works do not furnish it.

A resolution to change the route of the City Railroad on Basin and other streets, was laid over.

Resolution was concurred in, to publish notice of the intention of the city to open Philip and White streets.

The ordinance relative to Public Schools was postponed.

Resolutions were adopted to shell St. Andrew street from St. Charles to Carondelet, and to connect the wood works of the wharf at the Bathurst landing, foot of St. Joseph street.

The Board then adjourned.

*Sale of Bazaar Goods.*—The sale of the goods of the Southern Hospital Association's bazaar was made yesterday by Messrs Nelligan & Nash, auctioneers. We neglected to ascertain the result of the sale, which must have realized a good sum for the Association.

*Odd Fellows' Hall Association.*—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this Association: Geo. Dittmeyer, G. N. Morison, S. R. Moore, Geo. Nungesser, L. Homes, Edward Pilsbury, J. G. Dunlap, Jos. West, H. Millspaugh, B. Cohen.

*Registration in Algiers and Carrollton.*—There have been registered up to last evening 1273 voters in Algiers and about 580 in Carrollton, the colored voters in both places being largely in the ascendency.

*Registration.*—The number of names registered as voters yesterday were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First District about equally divided | ... | 280 names |
| Second District, whites 99, blacks 107 | ... | 206 |
| Third District, whites 77, blacks 143 | ... | 220 |
| Fourth District, whites 105, blacks 6 | ... | 121 |
| Total to date, First District | ... | 2028 |
| Second District | ... | 1902 |
| Third District | ... | 1526 |
| Fourth District | ... | 2221 |
| Whole number registered in the city | ... | 14,387 |

*Suicide of a Danseuse.*—The *habitues* of the Olympic Music Hall will doubtless remember a young danseuse upon its boards, known on the bills under the *nom* of Ida Lee, her real name being Louise Little. She was a spirited and moderately fair danseuse, somewhat comely in appearance, and was engaged at the Olympic, early in the season, remaining till quite recently, when she appeared at a second-rate establishment known as the Metropolitan Concert Hall, on St. Charles street. At the Olympic, it is said that she formed an intimacy with a young man of the police, John Doucey, who was on duty there, and was married about a year ago, doubtless before the ever heard of Ida. Mrs Doucey had for some reason, probably jealousy, applied to Messrs Mitchell & Beamer, proprietors of the Olympic, to have her husband relieved from duty at that theatre. However this may be, Ida engaged at the Metropolitan and took a room at 583 Gravier street, where Doucey visited her.

On Monday night she spoke to Madeline Schaeffer, an Olympic waiting girl, who slept with her that night, about taking morphine, but as she seemed to be in good spirits, Madeline says she paid no attention to her. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning Doucey came to her room and remained with the two girls till about noon, when Ida took what appeared to be only a drink of water. Doucey, according to Madeline's story, tasted some also and threw away the contents of the glass. Ida then put a powder in another glass. Madeline left the room, and Ida, remaining inside, locked the door, when Madeline heard her say "Good bye Johnny," as Doucey left. A short time after a servant, who came to bring a meal to the room, found her unable to speak. A physician was called, but too late to save life. She died about 4 o'clock last evening. Doucey and the girl Madeline were arrested, and the Coroner called to hold an inquest.

Such are all the circumstances of the case which we could gather, leaving our readers, like ourselves, to mere conjecture as to the cause of the poor girl's undoing.

Ida Lee, or Louise Little, rather, was apparently about 18 or 20 years of age and a native of Philadelphia, where her mother, Mrs. Rebecca C. Little, resides.

*Suicide.*—About half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. John J. Lane, of this city, owner of the drinking saloon No. 61 Front Levee street, known as "The Storm," committed suicide in his room by shooting himself in the mouth with a Colt's repeater.

Mr. Lane was in the habit of drinking at times to excess, but drank but little, if any, since the first of the month. The room he occupied is immediately above his bar room. After getting up yesterday and giving his barkeeper the usual instructions for the day, he returned to his room, closed the door behind him, and when his wife went to see him she found him dead, with the end of the fatal pistol in his mouth. He had no children, and was a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Masons, and esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was a native of Nova Scotia and of Irish descent. Mrs Lane says if he had any troubles they were never communicated to her, and no one seems able to account for his rash act. An inquest being held, a verdict of suicide was accordingly rendered.

*Boy Run Over.*—A little boy, nine years old, was run over and his leg crushed by the city cars, yesterday evening, at the corner of Bacchus and Erato streets. We did not learn his name or the particulars.

*Police.*—The following appointments was this day made by Mayor Heath:

First District—James Buckley, Wm. Bingham, R. S. Cheevers, John Burns.

Second District—L. A. Duclaux, Benoit Tranchant, Wm Joyce.

Third District—John A. Spellicy, James Carrigie.

Fourth District—Michael J. Savage, John Tate, Simon, Fagos, Lucien Hodgton, Francis Gillan.

*First District Court.—Judge Howe.*—Alex. Peoples, charged with assault and battery, on Petalogue Georges, was yesterday released by *nol pros.* A mistrial occurred in the case previously.

Thomas Hodgson, with similar offense against Dr. O. Huard, were released by *nol pros.* This is the case in which an engine ran against the Doctor's buggy and tangled the Doctor chances to escape from danger, so that he jumped upon the engine and was involuntarily carried along to the fire, where Hodgson not understanding what he had to do with the machine handled him rather roughly. Rather amusing case.

Daniel Lestaplat, colored, was tried and convicted of assault and battery.

Dempsey Williams, charged with assault and battery on Lucien Gala, was released by *nol pros.*

The Louisiana *Democrat* of the 1st says Capt. Montgomery, of the S. L. Hodge No. 2, was arrested at Alexandria on his last trip, by the military authorities, charged with displaying from the mast-head a flag with a small star. Capt. Montgomery was not released when the boat left.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

Democratic Success in Indiana.

Chicago Strikes Subsiding.

Reunion of Presbyterian General Assemblies.

American Medical Convention.

**FROM EUROPE.**

France and Prussia Arming.

Distress in Financial Circles.

Miscellaneous Matters.

*Washington*, May 7.—The case of the Commonwealth of Virginia versus West Virginia, came up to-day, and is still on argument. This case rises the question of the status of Virginia as a State in the Union, as West Virginia denies the right of her Legislature to make any valid enactments.

The immediate question is jurisdiction over certain counties claimed to have been transferred by fraudulent representations.

A decree is asked reinstating these counties to old Virginia. The argument will probably occupy two more days. Stanton, Allison and Reverdy Johnson represent West Virginia. Andrew Hunter and Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, represent the Old Dominion.

*Washington*, May 7.—Among the President's appointments to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are Thomas S. Plunkett, of Tennessee; Frank S. Clark, of Kentucky, Perrin Busbee, of North Carolina; and Joseph H. Sands, son of Commodore Sands.

Major Gen Joe Hooker has a year's leave of absence with permission to go abroad.

Convention of the American Medical Association met to-day. All parts of the country are represented. The Convention lasts several days.

*New York*, May 7.—Money market unchanged. The supply exceeds the demand. Call loans on Government collateral 4 per cent, on stock collateral 5 to 6. Prime business paper current at 6½ to 7 per cent, other grades dull. Government securities quiet but firm. Sterling firmer but business light, prime banker's bills 109⅝ to 109¾. Stocks heavy and decidedly lower at the last Board, but after call some shares rallied ¼ to ½. Petroleum and mining shares heavy and lower. Gold became stronger during the day and closed at 138⅛ to 138⅜.

The failure of Watts, Drake & Co., a large cotton firm, is announced.

*New York*, May 7.—A joint committee of the two Presbyterian General Assemblies, Old and New Schools, have agreed upon terms of a reunion. These terms will go before the churches for a year before final action is taken.

*Chicago*, May 7.—The troubles growing out of the eight hour system are rapidly subsiding. Work was resumed in many large manufacturing establishments, in some the employés working ten hours at the old rates, in others, work ing eight hours, with 20 per cent. reduction of pay.

*New Albany, Ind.*, May 7.—The entire Democratic city ticket elected to day by a large majority.

*Vicksburg*, May 7.—Passed down Ruth, at 10 A. M.; Magenta, 6 P. M. River falling.

*Savannah*, May 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Middlings 24c; sales unimportant; receipts 360 bales.

*Charleston*, May 7.—Cotton declined ¼ to 1c; sales 100 bales; Middlings 25c.

*Richmond*, May 7.—A negro to-day attempted to ride on cars appropriated to whites and was put off. The case was laid before the Grand Jury and U. S. Court.

A large meeting of negroes to-night was addressed by Mr Hayward, of Mass, and Marsh, of Va., both favored confiscation.

*Augusta*, May 7.—Cotton market dull, sales 170 bales, receipts 11. Middlings nominally 23.

Patrick Gray, of the dry goods firm of Gray & Turley, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday night, since which time he has not been heard of.

*Cleveland, Ohio*, May 7.—Thirty Fenians boarded the schooner Elk, tore down the British colors and then quietly left the schooner after accomplishing their object.

*Louisville*, May 7.—Additional returns indicate the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

*New York*, May 7.—Stock market closes active. Money 5 to 6. Gold 137⅞. 5-20's 1862 registered 106½ to 106¾. Coupons 107⅜. 10-40's 105⅜ to 105⅝. 7-30's 106 to 106⅛. New coupons 107 10-40's 99½ to 99¾. 7-30's, 1st series, 106¼, others 105¾. Cotton dull, heavy. Sales 1000 bales. Flour firm, market without decided change. Corn heavy. Mixed Western $1 25 to $1 27¼. White Southern $1 30 to $1 38. Provisions steady. Coffee firm. Maracaibo 17¼, gold. Other Groceries unchanged. Naval Stores heavy, lower. Turpentine 69 to 71c. Rosin $3 62½. Freights unchanged.

*Baltimore*, May 7.—Cotton dull, nominal. Middlings 26c. Coffee quiet, firm. Rio 15½ to 16¾c, gold. Flour advanced 50c. Baltimore Family $18 50, Extra $15 12½. Corn dull, lower. White $1 25 to $1 27. Yellow $1 25 to $1 25. Provisions dull, unchanged. Whisky nominal.

*San Francisco*, May 7.—The *Victoria Colonist*, the oldest Vancouver's Island journal, says editorially that nine of every ten colonists would welcome annexation to the United States.

*Louisville*, May 7.—Tobacco—sales 207 hhds. Light Lugs $3. Medium Leaf $15 50. Superfine Flour, good brands, $10 to $11. Wheat nominal. Corn $1 13 to $1 16. Oats in bulk 82 to 85c. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon Shoulders 9 to 9¼c. Packed Clear Sides 12¾c. Lard, tierces, 12½c. Raw Whisky $2 23, free. Cotton—Low Middling 22c. River stationary. 9 feet water in the canal.

*Cincinnati*, May 7.—Flour firm; $12 50 to $13 20 for Winter Superfine. Trade brands $14 to $16 25. Wheat irregular, Spring $2 67. Corn dull, $1 08 sacked. Oats steady, 71 to 72c. Whisky $2 26, in bond. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $22 50. Bulk Meats dull, nominal. Bacon ¼ to ¼c lower. Shoulders 8¾c. Sides 10¾. Lard dull, 12½ to 12¾c. Groceries steady.

*St. Louis*, May 7.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull and heavy at 23¼c for Middlings. Flour firm; Superfine $10 to $11 25. Double Extra $13 to $16. Fancy brands $17 to $18. Wheat higher. Corn buoyant; $1 14 to $1 18. Oats 90 to 95c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $2 25 in bond.

*Mobile*, May 7.—Cotton—Sales 750 bales. Market quiet but firm. Middlings 24¼c. Receipts 247 bales.

*Galveston*, May 7.—The steamer Young America, from Indianola for New Orleans, Saturday last, with 200 beeves, went ashore on Saluria Island in the gale, and about half the cattle supposed to be lost. The steamer lies within reach of deep water and will be got off. The crew were saved. Capt Maitland came up by the Harlan, which arrived this morning.

Cotton sales yesterday 85 bales; prices unchanged. Gold 135.

*London*, May 7.—The Government has accepted the amendment providing for the lodgers' franchise.

McCafferty was convicted of high treason at Dublin.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to peace between France and Prussia, both are rapidly arming, producing distrust in financial circles here and elsewhere.

*Liverpool*, May 7, 2 P. M.—Cotton quiet; quotations unchanged. Corn declined 3d. Naval Stores tending down. Rosin declined to 13s.

*Liverpool*, May 7—Evening.—Middling Uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11¼d.

*London*, May 7—Evening.—Consols 91¼. Bonds 71¼.

**Last Evening's Dispatches.**

*New York*, May 7, 10 A. M.—Gold opened at 137⅜.

*Liverpool*, May 7, 11:15 A. M.—Cotton market quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 11⅛ to 11¼d, Middling Orleans 11⅜d.

*London*, May 7.—Consols 91⅜, 5-20's 71¼.

*Frankfort*, May 7.—5-20's 75¼.

*New York*, May 7, 10:30 A. M.—Gold 137⅛. Cotton dull; Uplands 26½ to 27c. Sterling 109⅝ for sixty days', sight 110⅛.

*New York*, May 7, 11:45 A. M.—Gold 137⅜. Cotton market dull; Uplands 26½ to 27c.

*London*, May 7, 1 P. M.—Consols 91⅜. 5-20's 71¼. The continued arming of France and Prussia causes alarm.

*New York*, May 7, 12:30 P. M.—Gold 138⅛. 5-20's, first series coupons, 111⅛, second 107⅞, third 105¼, new issue 107⅛, 10-40's, coupons 99⅝, 7-30's, first series, 106⅛, second and third series 105⅝.

*Washington*, May 7.—Registration is complete, unless the Court orders further registration. The record stands: White 8240, black 7271. Execution of Conover's sentence is stayed until June.

*Boston*, May 7.—Leighton was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, and bail reduced to $12,000, which was promptly given.

*Baltimore*, May 7.—Judge Scott has appointed ex-Confederate commander, Geo N. Hollins, to an office in the new court. Hollins resigned a Federal post Captaincy on joining the Confederacy.

New Order as to Texas Jurors.—General Griffin has issued an order relative to juries in Texas, the effect of which is to exclude Rebels and prevent the exclusion of negroes from jury service. The *News* says on the subject: "This will probably cut out a good deal of work for military courts, inasmuch as it goes far to prevent the courts of the State from obtaining juries." The *Civilian* is of opinion that it "will take the privilege of sitting on juries from the whites and confer it almost exclusively on blacks in at least nine-tenths of the counties of Texas;" and the Houston *Telegraph* declares that "trial by jury in this State, either in civil or criminal cases, is now in the hands of the blacks almost entirely."

The Supreme Court of Michigan has issued a peremptory mandamus compelling the registration of a negro as a voter, under a late decision that persons of mixed blood who have less than one-quarter negro blood are white in the meaning of the State constitution.

**Robert J. Walker.**

[From the National Intelligencer.]

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* speaks of Robert J Walker as "one who did the Republican party good service during the war." He adds, "I believe it to be the attorney, and not the man, who puts the plea [in the Supreme Court] to overthrow the will of loyalty." The correspondent then proceeds, in much the same vein, to acknowledge the idea, that notwithstanding the magnetic influence of Mr. Walker's manner to effect results in a wrong direction, yet, after all, "he is such a hearty, and genial, and well-informed gentleman, that you like him, in spite of eyes and smiles, in spite of reason and judgment."

This tribute to the conversational powers of Mr. Walker is an acknowledgment, simply that they produce conviction.

The secret, if it be a secret, of the great success of Robert J Walker as a statesman or a jurist is, that he has instinctively sided with what he conceived to be right, and what has generally proved to have been so. We do not hesitate to say that he has never occupied the position, so degrading to honor, of supporting, from party or selfish considerations, "the wrong, when knowing the right." In his past political career, be what may the opinions of differing men, he has been remarkably conspicuous among American statesmen for taking high and advanced positions. In defence of the administration of Andrew Jackson, in which he was regarded at the date of his advent in Congress as unsurpassed by veteran members, he shrank not from facing Henry Clay himself in a personal way, nor, to use the phraseology of Mr. Benton, did he "come out second best," in the contest. In the councils of the nation—in the Senate, in the Cabinet, before the learned Supreme bench, and in the forum of the people, whether as public speaker or writer, or executive officer, he has more than surpassed the requirements suggested by the highest intellects.

What intelligent and reflecting politician of the period of the Tyler administration can ever forget the profound impression made upon the public mind by his great letter in favor of the annexation of Texas? What of grounds in that behalf that were before nebulous and fragmentary, based upon the wish rather than the reason of the people, were completely lost in the compact and convincing political argument of Mr. Walker in behalf of that measure. It carried conviction to so great a number of men that its success was insured, though Mr. Van Buren and Mr Clay opposed what was called "immediate annexation." The next great triumph of Mr. Walker, in a career of statesmanship marked at so many points by monuments whose inscriptions are forever ineffaceable, was the adoption by Congress of the tariff of 1846, twin measure in date and much in principle with the abolition of the corn law imposition of Great Britain, which was carried by the great abilities of Sir Robert Peel, who, however, in grasp of thought, ability of statement, force of argument, depth of knowledge of his subject, fertility and felicitousness of illustration, and technical skill in procuring success over amazing obstacles, could in no sense be regarded as the superior of Robert J. Walker the Secretary of the Treasury of the great Cabinet of James K. Polk.

That he is not now acting as a lawyer or feed counsel is patent from the fact that that eminent jurist, Judge Sharkey, has issued a card repelling the Radical falsehood that the State of Mississippi has made an appropriation for the compensation of counsel to represent that State before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Walker, as one who can date back to the patriotry of its people for his rise and useful continuance in exalted public station, is now no more actuated by mercenariness than he was during the war. When Mr Chase became disheartened concerning the financial condition, and Congress was paralyzed, if not hostile to him, Mr. Walker stepped into the arena, and, by the intense force of his intellect, revived a despairing and almost defeated cause.

Though many in the South blame Mr Walker for strongly and bravely attaching himself to the cause of the Union of States, even to the extent of enduring at the cannon's mouth, there is no word to show that he was deaf and dumb and blind to the many outrages that were committed under the name and guise of loyalty, or that he did not strive and counsel from the beginning to Mr Lincoln and to Mr Johnson for a practical restoration of States and of those relations of amity which would speed every interest on the common road of a mutual prosperity. No greater thoughts of statesmanship and of philanthropy were ever uttered in a few words than were by Mr Walker in the 22d of February, 1865. They flashed along the wires and fell upon the public mind with a force in consistence with the agency that conveyed them to the country.

**The Aspect for War.**

CANVASSING THE ALLIANCES—FRENCH IDEAS OF A QUADRUPLE COMBINATION AGAINST PRUSSIA.

[Paris (April 16) Correspondence of London Times.]

With reference to that part of my yesterday's letter which spoke of propositions reported to be on foot for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, I have to mention another version suggested yesterday, and which seems to be less improbable than the other. It is to the effect that overtures for a quadruple alliance between Holland, Belgium, France and England are going on. The idea is said to have been started not long since by the King of Holland, justly alarmed at the menacing attitude of Prussia, and to be rocal of favors from Commissioners from Holland and Belgium came to Paris, where they were very well received. They then proceeded to London, where, I hear, they now are, for the purpose of sounding the English Cabinet on the proposed alliance.

I need hardly repeat that I mention this fact with the same hesitation as yesterday, though, if correct it would to some measure account for the less hostile tone of Berlin. A person of high rank Prussian now in Paris, and who had an interview with the King on Wednesday last, says that nothing could be more pacific than the language of his Majesty, who expressed himself disposed to do everything consistent with the honor and that of Prussia to preserve peace. Prussia, the King, observed, had not much to do to preserve the present situation, without getting into a fresh war not commanded by imperious necessity.

**THE GERMAN QUADRILATERAL.**

[Paris (April 16) Correspondence of the London Times.]

M. Emile Girardin had already given the name of the "Prussian Quadrilateral" to the fortresses of Luxembourg, Coblentz, Sarrelouis and Mayence, and he now declares in an article of more than three columns that if France suffer the Prussian quadrilateral to exist she will be in the same position in April, 1867, as Italy was in 1866, with the Austrian quadrilateral menacing her. What Italy has done for her security France must do for here, and she will not do less than Italy. After having broken with her own hands the bond of the Germanic confederation, without hastening to comply with the summons addressed to her in October last by the King of Holland to evacuate Luxembourg and by persisting in her occupation of that fortress—an occupation which it only directed against France—the Prussian government and the German people will only have to blame themselves if the question suddenly changes its aspect and nature. This is not a question of territorial aggrandisement, but of national security; and, with her security and dignity to provide for, the scrupulous respect for nationalities which the French government pushed to an extreme in 1866 will disappear. But, that scruple will not arrest France any more, as soon as she says th t having at her natural frontiers the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Rhine, from Basle to the sea, and finally the sea, there must not remain standing in all the circumference thus traced a single fortress which does not belong to her. It did not require to be a prophet to foresee and predict that in the policy of 1859, 1863 and 1866 war was certain. M. Girardin declares that he both foresaw it and predicted it. Fortunately the French troops are now returned from Rome and Mexico; he wishes they were also at home from Algeria. This is the moment to have at hand the whole of the French army, "and," concludes M. Girardin, "if before the present month Luxembourg is not evacuated, before the end of the month the Prussian Quadrilateral must belong to France, as the Austrian Quadrilateral now belongs to Italy."

Not long since an American artist wrote to Mr. Ruskin for advice upon the subject of art. The eminent English critic replied in the following manner: "The barbarous manner in which the people of the North has conducted the war upon the Southern people and their patriarchial institutions had utterly destroyed his interest in American art. True art, in fact, could not flourish among a people so depraved and he therefore advised his friend to abandon all effort to tread the true path in art, and to confine himself to painting such pictures as were suited to the degraded tastes of the Northern Americans."

The American has taken Mr. Ruskin's advice, and is at present engaged upon Harper's Weekly.—*Petersburg Express, 20th ult.*

Redemption of Mutilated Currency.—The business in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency is greatly retarded by the action of banks in sending mutilated currency in for redemption without complying with the requirements of the circular issued in September, 1866. Mutilated national bank notes sent to the Comptroller's office for redemption should be sent to the amounts of $500 or its multiple, and should be cancelled in all cases before sending by cutting out the signatures of the officers. When this is not done the notes are invariably returned.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Among the latest arrivals in town is Gen. Butler. There is good authority for saying that he will revisit the South, and New Orleans even, some time in the course of the ensuing summer, with a view of following up the campaign begun by Senator Wilson in Virginia. He says the people down there are laboring under serious misapprehension as to his views concerning them, and he is anxious to have them corrected."

**Federal Supreme Court Decisions.**

*Washington*, April 29.—The Supreme Court to-day decided an interesting case, involving the rights of dealers in liquor under the United States revenue law. The cases came up on an appeal from the Massachusetts Superior Court. The main issue presented was as follows: Does the payment of a tax to the United States by a person upon the liquors kept and sold by him, authorise him to keep these for sale or to sell them contrary to the laws of Massachusetts?

The opinion of the Court, which was read by Chief Justice Chase, affirmed the decision of the lower Court, and declared that a Government license afforded no such protection to a dealer, that it could not authorise him to sell liquor in violation of a State or municipal law.

The Supreme Court also decided to-day another interesting case relative to the gas tax. It was in the shape of a suit brought by the city of Philadelphia against the collector of internal revenue. The question was the liability of the city to pay internal revenue tax on gas consumed in public lamps. The Court decided that the city, as a consumer, was liable for such tax.

One of the colored delegates in the Richmond Republican Convention announces that if Congress does not give lands in the South to the negroes, he will go in for taking it by violence.—That colored individual will have to be reconstructed.

**MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.**

Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation throughout. Sugar and Molasses were in light supply and limited demand, while the movement in Western Produce was to a fair extent, attended with an improved feeling in Flour, unusual firmness in Pork, and an additional advance in Corn and Oats. Operations in our leading staple were light, being restricted by the discouraging tone of the New York and Liverpool advices, and generally at previous prices, the market closing rather unsettled. The sales the past three days aggregate 11,700 bales, against 9700 during the corresponding period last week.

The movement in the Coin market has been of a restricted character, most of the prominent dealers steadily refusing to operate in consequence of the distrust in the course of prices at New York. Gold opened this morning at 137 to 137⅛—the opening rate in Wall street being 137⅜—but subsequent telegrams being more favorable, it rapidly rose, touching 138¼, then receded, finally closing at 137⅞. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers. Outdoors the transactions comprised: $21,000 and $5,000 at 137, $5000 and $8000 at 137¼, $20,000 at 137⅜, $40,000 at 137⅝, $8000 and $10,000 at 138, $15,000 at the same, and $5000 at 138⅛. The sales of Silver included: $1200 in American Halves at 130⅛, and 5000 Mexican Dollars at 140 for currency.

We have few transactions to report in Foreign Exchange. The fluctuations attending the course of Gold exercising an influence rather adverse to operations. The offerings were restricted throughout, and the demand trifling, it being difficult, at present, to find purchasers for other than strictly first class, and bank bills. Hence the negotiations were inconsiderable restricted, including the following bills to banks and bankers: £10,000 clear Sterling at 146, £8000 and £5000 A1 at 145¾, £5000 and £4000 at 146¾, £1700 and £2000 at 147, £6000 at the same, and £2000 for Gold at 109⅜. In France we note sales of 15,000 and $75,000 Commercial at 3 81¼, 100,000 at 3 80¼, 40,000 and 50,000 A1 at 3 80, 30,000 at 3 81¼, 75,000 at 3 82½, 50,000 at 3 80, and 20,000 banker's at 3 77½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 146 for bill of lading bills 146¾ to 147¾ for A1 to first class, and 150 to 151 for bank; and francs at 3 87½ to 3 85 for A1 Commercial, and 3 80 to 3 77½ for banks.

Domestic Exchange continued dull and depressed. The Banks checked on New York generally at ⅛ per cent premium, most of them being willing to draw for round amounts at ¼. The demand for remittance purposes was light. The supply of Commercial was more liberal but the sales were rather restricted, including the following bills: $10,000, $15,000 and $12,000 New York sight at par, $20,000 and $5,000 at 1/16 per cent discount $25,000 at ⅛, $10,000 at ¼, $10,000 ten days at ⅝, $5000 thirty days at 1⅛, $5000 sixty days at 2⅛, and $10,000 at 2¼. The closing rates for Commercial were par to ⅛ per cent discount for sight, ⅝ per cent discount for one day, ⅞ to 1 for ten twenty days, 1 to 1⅛ for thirty days, and 2 to 2¼ for sixty days.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, buyers manifesting no disposition to purchase except at a material reduction. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoors.

City Bonds were inactive, no sales being reported throughout the day. The Consolidated are quoted at 90 to 91, and the Railroad Issues at 79 to 80, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 60 to 62. Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 74 to 74½ and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eighteen matured coupons, at 54 to 55.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $ State Treasury notes at 98 per dollar at 92¼c; City notes 98¼c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 41 to 45c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 98 to 99c. Dealers pay on inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 4 to 4½ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

**COMMERCIAL.**

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1867.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with a moderate inquiry, and, as the tone of the New York and Liverpool advices, received later in the day, was rather discouraging, the movement has continued light throughout. The supply was sufficient to meet ordinary requirements, and holders, generally, appeared anxious to realize, although mostly indisposed to submit to concessions, while the majority of the buyers, on the other hand, were reluctant to go on unless at modified figures, and failing to obtain them generally withdrew from the market. Under these circumstances the day's transactions have been restricted, amounting, at the close, to barely 3000 bales, taken by eleven buyers, at prices showing a softer feeling as to the Ordinary and Middling qualities, while the intermediate descriptions, Good Ordinary and Low Middling, maintained their previous position. Referring to the above remarks we would quote as follows: Ordinary 19 to 21c, Good Ordinary 22 to 23c, Low Middling 24 to 25c, and Middling 26 to [illegible]. The sales for the past three days comprise 11,700 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign exports. The receipts proper since Friday evening, including the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, embrace 2345 bales against 2800 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 459 bales. The exports for the same period embrace 3521 bales, of which were to foreign ports, and [illegible] coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1866 | [illegible] |
| Received to-day | [illegible] |
| Received previously | 712,6[illegible] |
| Cleared to-day | 1,881 |
| Cleared previously | [illegible] |
| Stock on hand | 138,82[illegible] |

The clearances comprise 622 bales for Boston, and 911 for Genoa.

Sugar and Molasses.—Only 15 hhds Sugar have been received since yesterday, and no Molasses. The supplies of the domestic production are light, but the demand is limited and the sales are confined to 11 hhds Sugar at 11¾c per lb for Seconds, 12¾c for Good Fair and 13¼c for Yellow Clarified. There is nothing doing in Molasses, and we quote it nominally at 50 to 60c per gallon for fermenting and 75c for Prime. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses but, in the total absence of sales, we are compelled to omit quotations.

Tobacco.—We note sales of 31 hhds, of which 23 Leaf on private terms, 1 Light Lugs at 5c, 3 Leaf at 12c, 2 Cotters at 18c, and 2 bales at 20c per lb. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote:

| LIGHT. Inferior and | Trashy | HEAVY. Inferior and | Trashy |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lugs | 3¼ @ 4 | Lugs | 4 @ 4½ |
| Good Lugs | 4½ @ 5 | Good Lugs | 5 @ 5½ |
| Low to Com. Leaf | 6 @ 7 | Low to Com. Leaf | [illegible] |
| Medium Leaf | 7½ @ 9 | Medium Leaf | [illegible] |
| Fair Leaf | 10¼ @ 12½ | Fair | [illegible] |
| Fine Leaf | @ 15 | Fine | [illegible] |
| Choice Selections 16 @ 20 | | Choice Selections 16 @ 20 | |

Arrivals from the West.—The steamers Swallow, from Cincinnati, Mepham, from Louisville, and Commonwealth, from St. Louis, have arrived since yesterday.

Flour.—The market continues quiet, but very firm. The inquiry is good, and the stock is held strongly at full prices. An offer of $13 25 per bbl was refused for 1000 bbls Superfine in store. The principal sales to-day were confined to 1000 bbls, of which 50 and 100 Superfine at $13 25, 100 Unbranded at $12 50, 250 and 300 Choice Extra on private terms, and 100 at $18 50 per bbl.

Corn.—The market is quiet but firm, with a fair supply to-day. The sales embraced 8700 sacks, of which 3000 Mixed at $1 45, 200 do at $1 47½; 2500 White and Mixed at $1 48; 200 White, 1000 White and Yellow, and 1800 White at $1 50 per bushel, the latter price showing a still further advance of 5c per bushel.

Oats.—Are in fair supply and in good demand, and prices have further advanced 5c per bushel. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, in lots, at 90c per bushel.

Bran.—Is in light supply and in good demand; 1000 sacks have sold, in lots, at $2 50 per 100 lbs.

Hay.—Is in light supply, but not much in demand. Western is selling, in small lots, to the trade at $35 to $36 per ton. About 1000 bales have sold at these prices.

Corn Meal.—Is scarce and in request. We note sales of 150 bbls Kiln-dried at $7 50 per bbl.

Pork.—Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 126 bbls Mess sold at $21 50 per bbl. To day it sold, in lots of 25 to 50 bbls, at $24 25 per bbl. It is retailing at $24 75 to $25.

Lard.—Is dull. We have not any sale to report, but quote Prime, in tierces, at 12¾ to 13c, in kegs 13¾ to 14c per lb.

Bacon.—Only a jobbing business is doing at 9 to 9¼c per lb for shoulders, 11¾ to 12c for Ribbed Sides, 12½ to 12¾c for Clear Sides, and 16 to 17c for Sugar-Cured Hams.

Beans.—Are in fair demand. Supplies are coming in more freely, and they are selling at $13 to $14 per bbl for Western, and $15 to $17 for Northern.

Rice.—Louisiana is in good supply and fair demand. Carolina is scarce, but not much in request. India is dull. Louisiana is selling at 9 to 11¼c; Carolina 11¾ to 12¼c; India 9¼ to 10¼c per lb.

Butter.—Is plenty and dull at 20 to 35c per lb for Northern, and 10 to 20c for Western.

Whisky.—Only a retail business is doing at $2 to $2 30 per gallon, and Louisiana at $1 50 to $1 80 per gallon.

Cow Peas.—Are selling at $5 per bushel.

Sundries.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 50 to $2 75 per bbl; Apples $7 to $11; Onions $2 to $2 50; Eggs $17 to $20 per bbl; Chickens $6 to $7 per dozen; Geese $6; Turkeys $27 per dozen.

Hides.—Are scarce and in demand at 11½ to 18c per lb for Dry, 9½ to 10c for Green.

Green Meat.—Shoulders in bulk are quoted at 9c, Sides and Hams 10c.

Coal Oil.—Is in good supply, but little in demand. It is selling in lots at 48 to 50c per gallon in barrels, and 65 to 70c in cans. It is retailing at 50 to 53c in barrels.

Cheese.—Is also plenty and dull at 15 to 18c for Northern, 15 to 16c for Western, and 15 to 20c per lb for Western English dairy.

Coffee.—The market is quiet. The demand is only moderate, and is being supplied at 17¾ to 18¾c per lb, gold, for Fair to Prime, and 22¾ to 25¾c currency. Grocers obtain ¼c per lb above these prices.

Lard Oil.—Is selling at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon.

Star Candles.—A fair jobbing business is doing at 16½c per lb, boxes, 12 oz 100 boxes 12 oz sold in one lot at 16c, 100 13 oz at 17c.

India Bagging.—Only a retail business is doing at 26c per yard. It is quoted in large lots at 25½c.

Gunny Bags.—There is no demand for new—heavy is held at 22½ to 23c.

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

Iron Cotton Ties.—Are selling from 10 to 11c per lb.

Freights.—The market is quiet but firm. The rates are ⅜c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, 1c for Boston. Steam for New York and Boston 35c per sack for Corn, 60 to 65c per bbl for Flour, and $1 for Pork. Steam for Liverpool 1d. Sail for Liverpool 17-32 to 9-16d for Cotton. Havre 1⅝c.

**Cattle Market.**

City of Jefferson, May 8, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—26 Calves and Yearlings, and 247 Sheep.

Sold—202 Texas and 12 Western Beeves, 10 Calves and Yearlings, 45 Hogs, 254 Sheep and 10 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—422 Texas and 11 Western Beeves, 65 Calves and Yearlings, 1046 Hogs, 167 Sheep and 68 Milch Cows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net | [illegible] |
| Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net | [illegible] |
| Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | 15 00 @ [illegible] |
| Western Hogs, ℔ gross | [illegible] |
| Hogs | [illegible] |
| Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head | 4 00 @ 9 00 |
| Texas Sheep, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Western Sheep, ℔ head | 6 00 @ 8 75 |
| Milch Cows, first quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |

**MARINE NEWS.**

Port of New Orleans, May 8, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hudson, Burr, for Sabine Pass. Master.
Steamship Patapsco, Babson, for Boston. Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, for Galveston. C A Whitney & Co.
Steamship Lilian, Westendorff, for Sabine Pass. Master.
Steamship Trade Wind, Champion, for Belize, [illegible].
Steamer Dubloon, Mitchell, for Montgomery. Master.
Brig [illegible], Wilson, for Ortona. Lane & Seley.
Schr W E Alexander, Bowden, for Cardenas. [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lancastrian, Donaldson, from Liverpool March [illegible]
[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Baltimore, May 1—Arrived [illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

SABINE PASS—[illegible]
BOSTON—[illegible]
GALVESTON—[illegible]
SABINE PASS—[illegible]
BELIZE—[illegible]
MONTGOMERY—[illegible]
ORTONA—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—[illegible]
[illegible]
JEFFERSON—[illegible]
[illegible]
BURAS SETTLEMENT—Per steamer T P May—[illegible]
JESUITS BEND—Per steamer Magenta—[illegible]
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Sarah—[illegible]
LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Rovisto—[illegible]
LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Calvin—[illegible]
LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Lady—[illegible]
LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Three Brothers—[illegible]

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

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

May 7—[illegible]

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday evening, May 7th, 1867, at the residence of Mr. L. H. Church, by the Rev. Father Mittelbronn, A. LORENZEN, Esq., of this city, and Miss ANAIS DESPSSAKIS, of the Parish of St. Landry, La. No cards.

☞ Opelousas papers please copy.


**Glorious News for Discharged Colored Soldiers!**

MOYERS & DEDRICK, the well known U. S. Agents, [illegible] are daily receiving large numbers of TREASURY CERTIFICATES [illegible] Colored soldiers having [illegible] their claims in process of [illegible] immediately.

MOYERS & DEDRICK,
Office No. 5 St. Peter street,
(Sign of United States Flag.)
my8 6t

**Lost.**

CERTIFICATE No. 2592, dated April 1st, 1867, issued in the name of H. Decker & Ritard, for 10 shares of N. O. & G. W. Railroad Co. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.
my8 lm 1 taw

**DR. N. H. MATAS,**

HAS just arrived from Paris, where he has specially applied himself to the study of the diseases of the Eye. He is a Physician and Surgeon of the Faculty of [illegible] [illegible] and corresponding member of the [illegible] Institute of Barcelona, and member of the Medico-Surgical Academy of Madrid, etc. He has opened an office at No. 37 Rampart street, between Conti and Bienville, where he can be consulted for all diseases of the eye and other diseases and also calls on patients at their request.
my5 lm

**For Sale.**

AT the St. Louis Hotel Farm, situate on Gentilly Road and Marigny Canal, ten acclimated Durham, Ayershire and native COWS.

Also—STOCK HOGS of the Windsor, Chester, Suffolk and Berkshire pure breeds.

For further information apply at the office of the St. Charles Hotel.
my6 lm

**Notice.**

FROM the first instant Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM ARON, becomes interested in our firm.
BRULATOUR & CO., 12 Conti st.
New Orleans, May 4th, 1867. my4 lw

**Special Notice.**

THE BUSINESS MEN, IMPORTERS and REAL ESTATE OWNERS of the city of New Orleans are respectfully informed that the Stock of the NEW ORLEANS LIGHTERING AND WRECKING COMPANY is now offered to the public.

Those desiring to purchase Stock in this great enterprise will please called at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, 108 Gravier street, or inform the authorized canvassers, Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, Capt. LEON FREMEAUX, or E. SALAUN, of the number of shares desired.

E. FARRAND, President.
M. JEFF THOMPSON, Secretary. my3 tf

**For Rent.**

THE BUILDING No. 113 Dauphin street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, containing about twelve rooms, halls, hot and cold baths, marble mantels, with all the modern improvements. Gas throughout the house. Large yard paved, hydrant, cistern, etc.

Apply to H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place.
my3 tf

**For Rent.**

THE fine residence, No. 184 Rampart street, near the corner of Toulouse. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the "N. O. Bee." ap28 tf

**AUCTION SALES.**

*S. GUINAULT'S SALES.*

Succession of Sebastien Poncet.
By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

MONDAY, the 20th of May, 1867, will be sold at [illegible] o'clock A. M., [illegible]
[illegible]
ON BIENVILLE STREET
A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as ARMOIRS, BEDSTEADS, [illegible] LOOKING GLASSES, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS, WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c.
AT THE [illegible]
TWO COUNTERS, CARD TABLES, CHAIRS, LOOKING-GLASSES, GLASS JARS, SHOW CASES, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash in greenbacks. my1 [illegible]

Sale on Account of Departure.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
WEDNESDAY, May [illegible], 1867, will be sold at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at the corner of [illegible]
GROCERIES.
[illegible] SUGAR, COFFEE, CANDLES, LARD, SOAP, BUTTER, BROOMS, [illegible] CLARET [illegible]
Terms—Cash in U. S. currency. my5 [illegible]

Valuable Property in the Second District.
Succession of Mrs. Bridget Allen, deceased, wife of John Gomez. No. 28,[illegible]—Second District Court of New Orleans.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. [illegible] Canal Place.
SATURDAY [illegible]
[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND EAST.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON SUNDAY, [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS [illegible]
[illegible]
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
THE ONLY ROUTE CHECKING BAGGAGE THROUGH.
Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.
[illegible]
T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt.
ED. WARD, [illegible]

**OFFICIAL.**

[illegible]

**Arrival of Wood.**

THE [illegible]
[illegible]

**Gullett Steel Brush Cotton Gin.**

WE [illegible] COTTON GINS [illegible]
THOS. B. BODLEY & CO., [illegible]

**Wanted.**

TWO GOOD WASHERWOMEN [illegible]
TO LET—A LARGE ROOM [illegible]

**FRENCH RESTAURAT,**
32 ......Royal Street...... 32
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET,
(SUCCESSOR TO [illegible])
FURNISHED ROOMS BOARDING.
By the Month and by the Week.
☞ PLANTERS [illegible]

**Cow Peas.**

2000 BUSHELS [illegible] PEAS [illegible]
J. C. MURPHY & CO. [illegible]

**TREATMENT**

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SPECIFIC GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, CONSTRICTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ENEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
[illegible]
CORNER CONTI AND BOURBON STREETS.

**Dr. RICORD'S INJECTION AND PILLS.**

For the cure of GONORRHEA [illegible]
[illegible] Corner Conti and Bourbon streets.

Succession of Jean Duroc.
Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 28,[illegible].
NOTICE is hereby given [illegible]
JEAN N. CANTERON, [illegible]

**Notice.**

THE special attention of Coffeehouse and Hotel keepers is particularly called to the superior specimens of JENNY LIND TABLES, now on view at the store of Messrs. BRUNSWICK, BROS. & CO., the well known Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. [illegible] St. Louis street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, for excellence, 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 supercede the old fashioned Pigeon Hole Tables so much 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. ap12 [illegible]

**COTTON SEED COTTON SEED**

PETIT GULF, BOYD'S PROLIFIC, MONTEREY SILK, AND SEA ISLAND.
All genuine, fresh and in good order.
For sale by J. H. H. HEDGES,
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.
Box for orders, 106 Gravier street, P. O. Box, 1917.
ap14 lm ep

**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 all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works and every description of Machinery for the South.
[illegible] LEEDS & CO.

20......CHARTRES STREET......20

**C. JAUBERT & CO.**

OFFER to the city and country trade a large and splendid stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, purchased during the decline and well selected, comprising a general assortment not to be found elsewhere.

As usual, their terms are far below the lowest market prices, and the same as auction prices.

Also—A fine assortment of fine French FELT HATS.

P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. mh24 3m

**CARPETING,**

Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.

200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING, all colors. Carpetings 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 By [illegible] BROUSSEAU & CO.
19 Chartres St.

**JUDICIAL SALES.**

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. John Pelton Border.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.
No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ [illegible]
[illegible]
HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]
[illegible]
THOS. S. [illegible]

**STATE OF LOUISANA,**
PARISH OF ORLEANS,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THIS TENTH DAY [illegible]
[illegible]
ARTICLE I.
The corporate name of the Association shall be the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.
[illegible]
The parties [illegible]
DAVID F. HAVEN,
DAVID MARTIN,
FRANK GANEL,
THOMAS C. BRETT,
JOHN D. [illegible],
JOHN A. WEST,
LEE CRANDALL,
A. W. FAULKNER.
[illegible]
D. F. HAVEN,
D. C. MARTIN,
F. BAKER,
THOS. C. BRETT,
JOHN D. [illegible],
JOHN A. WEST,
LEE CRANDALL,
CHAS. F. LENES,
THEO. RENSHAW,
W. J. CASTELL,
Notary Public.
A True Copy.
W. J. CASTELL,
Notary Public.
New Orleans, April [illegible], 1867. ap11

**Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.**

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter [illegible]
[illegible]
Net Profits ........ $138,1[illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of March, 1867.
PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.
The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip dividend of Thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending [illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere, Chas. [illegible],
Geo. A. Fosdick, A. Lovell,
Mason Parker, Frank Williams,
R. Brugier, Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte, John Thornhill,
John S. Mannsell, W. A. Violett,
P. Artieux, D. Piazzo,
Alfred Kearny, Hugh McDonald,
A. Fortier, Harlow J. Phelps,
Geo. W. Dunbar, Wm. M. Pinckard,
K. F. Stockmeyer, Henry H. Bryan,
Geo. W. Hynes, John S. Wallis,
Arch'd Montgomery, J. B. Phelps,
Henry J. Voss, George Foster,
E. Marquese, Andrew Stewart,
L. B. Pohlier. mh21

**Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,**
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
56 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay,
Hugh Macdonald. ap6 6m

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

**Drug Store.**

DR. M. ESCOUBAS begs leave to inform the public and his numerous patients that he has opened a Drug Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. 287, near the new market.

Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultations free from 12 M to 2 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.
feb12 3m

**DISEASES.**

MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school, reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases. All syphilitic diseases, (old and new), Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, the Whites and all Diseases arising from impure blood (in both sexes) have been most successfully treated for the last ten years. Sure cure of Itching in twelve days.
jan8 tf F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

**STEAMSHIPS, &c.**

**For New York Direct.**
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
"Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2800 tons......Nelson, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2800 tons......Berry, Commander.
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......Weeden, Commander.
HAVANA, 2000 tons......Palmer, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1600 tons......Edwards, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1600 tons......Quick, Commander.
MATANZAS, 1600 tons......Ryder, Commander.
MISSOURI, 1600 tons......Hudson, Commander.
The steamship
MARIPOSA,
Quick, Commander,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 11th at 8 o'clock, A. M., 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,
33 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President,
[illegible] No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

**Only Direct Line to France.**
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE......Duchesne......4th May
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......18th May
EUROPE......Lemarie......1st June
ST LAURENT......Bocande......15th June
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin $150; Second Cabin $100, including table wine without charge.
TO PARIS—Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board:
First cabin......$155
Second cabin......$105
Baggage checked through to Paris.
These steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
☞ Persons wishing [illegible] may obtain their passage tickets here in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
dec25 127 Common street.

**For New York Direct.**
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
The [illegible]
GEO. CROMWELL [illegible]
GEO. WASHINGTON [illegible]
GEN. GRANT [illegible]
GEN. MEADE [illegible] Capt. A. W. Sampson.
The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
[illegible]
SATURDAY, May 11 [illegible]
[illegible]
ALFRED MOULTON,
[illegible] Carondelet street.

**HAMBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.**
STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAMBURG.
THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY [illegible] between the ports of NEW ORLEANS and HAMBURG. [illegible]
From Hamburg, October 1st and November 1st.
From New Orleans, November [illegible] and Dec 17th.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
[illegible]
$150 ... $112 50 ... $45 00.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM KUPERTI & CO.,
[illegible] Carondelet street,
[illegible] MAURY & CO., [illegible] Gravier street.

**PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.**
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after THURSDAY, April [illegible], 1867, the [illegible]
[illegible]
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
[illegible] PANDELY [illegible]

**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 OXID GAS.

**J. A. CASADAVANT**
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
[illegible] to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most [illegible]
[illegible] Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

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

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans,
No. 19 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. [illegible], 1867.
THIS Company have removed their office to No. 19 Camp street, [illegible] Newman & Co. [illegible] Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
—DIRECTORS—
E. Rigney, C. M. Soria,
H. H. Stanley, B. L. Mann,
George W. Manson, E. Newman,
A. B. [illegible], Alexander Marks,
T. M. [illegible], J. P. Faucheron,
James Byrnes, W. R. Oelrichs,
B. J. West, A. D. Grieff,
W. H. H. Witherell, John H. Kerr,
T. Pecomonne, C. E. Starback,
N. H. Thomas.
E. RIGNEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary. jan17

**DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.
INSTRUCTION in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its [illegible] Book-keeping, a large portion of the [illegible] and over the Southern States, [illegible] attend the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, separately. [illegible] A DIPLOMA from this College [illegible]
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

**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 Colman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido street, [illegible] Hall.
nov19 [illegible]

**Notice.**

THE French bark EDOUARD [illegible] master, from Bordeaux [illegible]
P. CAVAROC & CO.

NEITHER the Captain [illegible] bark EDOUARD will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said [illegible]
[illegible] Plaza.
my4 [illegible]

**$2 50 Saved.**
ASH WOOD SAWED AND DELIVERED AT $8 A CORD,
By the New Orleans Firewood Company.
SAW MILL and WOOD YARD [illegible]
[illegible]
ap17 lm J. H. DODD, Agent.

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

**O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,**
130......GRAVIER STREET......130
Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,
Importers of Foreign and Domestic
*DRY GOODS,*
Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.
RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Planters' Linen, White and Brown Linen Drills, Linen Lawns, [illegible], White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in piece, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Bobbinets, Swiss Muslins, Table Covers, Tartan Checks, Linen and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Prints, Turkey Red Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Thread, etc., etc.
[illegible]