The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,400.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1868.

ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS.—We publish to-day an order issued by Major Gen. Buchanan, Commander of the Fifth Military District, providing for an election of Members of Congress, and State and Municipal officers, to be held at the same time as the election on the question of ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by the hybrid Convention assuming to represent the people of Louisiana.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee have under consideration the question how far it will be advisable to participate in the approaching election in this State touching the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, and the election of State officers thereunder. We shall probably be able in our next issue to announce the determination of the committee on this subject.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Verdi's opera of "Jerusalem" was presented at this establishment last night on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Van Huffien, the accomplished basso of the troupe. Miss Fauschetti, Mr. Picot and the beneficiary executed their various roles with the ability and completeness which characterize their performances, and to the perfect satisfaction of the house. The applause in fact was unusually demonstrative, these artists being repeated by called before the curtain. "Jerusalem" will be repeated on Saturday evening.

FAREWELL CONCERT.—Senorita Josefina Filomeno, whose performances have already been pronounced of a high order, and as proving her to be possessed of rare musical talents, will give a farewell concert this evening in the Lyceum Hall, assisted by Mr. A. Graff, baritone, from Lotti's German Grand Opera, Mr. Auguste Couders, of the French opera orchestra, and Mr. Greeling. Choice selections from "Trovatore," "William Tell," "Ernani" and "Norma" will be performed.

CONVICTION OF THE PRESIDENT—WHO WILL BENEFIT BY IT.

The Democrats in the North seem to have come to the conclusion that whatever effect the ejection of the President may have upon the Radical party, the Democratic party having no connection with nor responsibility for the actions of Mr. Johnson, could hardly suffer from his conviction. In taking this position we think the Democrats stand on anything but high ground. While it is quite true that Mr. Johnson was elected to the office of Vice President by the Republican party as a Republican and has made his appointments mainly in the interest of those who elected him, be has for some time past divested himself of that character and has waged a bitter warfare against the enemies of the Democracy, in behalf of the principles which the latter claim as the characteristics of their organization. Mr. Johnson has now for many months thrown off the shackles of party and has been honestly endeavoring to administer the Government for the benefit of the entire country in accordance with the Constitution and his oath to preserve, protect and defend that instrument. One would think, standing on that ground, he should receive the hearty support of every man, no matter what his party predilections, who desires to see the Constitution, in all its integrity, resume its sway over the entire country. So long as Mr. Johnson seemed able to maintain his position and keep the Radicals at bay he found hosts of friends, but when indications appeared that he might be forced to yield to their attacks, there are none so poor as to do him reverence. The world worships the successful man, and readily joins in execrating him who has been unfortunate enough to fail in his endeavors. Already has this falling away borne its fruits. Had the Democratic party made Mr. Johnson's cause their own, as they ought to have done, the election in New Hampshire might not have been won by their enemies. Their conduct also endangers that of Connecticut. Their only complaint against him is that he has filled the offices with his and their foes, and that he has not sought the advice of Democratic leaders, but has carried out his own views and acted upon his own responsibility. Therefore they wash their hands of him and his administration. While we readily admit their position enables them to judge of the situation better than we in the Southland are able to do, it does seem they take a very narrow and partisan view of the probable consequences of Mr. Johnson's ejection from the Presidency. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Radical leaders have not counted the cost of these impeachment proceedings and do not see their way clearly out of them. Be this as it may, the President is fighting the battle of the Democracy and should receive their support and encouragement. He is endeavoring to prevent an entire subversion of the Government before the people have had time to speak through the ballot-box, knowing well that if the Radicals are successful that voice will be stifled. Are the Democrats in the North satisfied they can resist successfully the attempts which are certain to be made by their adversaries to reduce them to bondage? Of Mr. Johnson's conviction shall benefit the Radicals, and enable them to carry out their programme, can it fail to have an injurious effect upon the prospects of the Democracy in the coming National election?

The Real Motive of the Radicals.

The Radicals must have a motive in pressing for the conviction of Mr. Johnson, they are not willing to avow. The more candid of them admit very frankly there is nothing in the accusations they have brought against him, demanding his ejection from office, but that it is "a party necessity" they should turn him out. They do not say the possessor of the Executive office is indispensable to their success in the next Presidential canvass, but that is undeniably what they mean. And there is another more hidden motive. *They are in trepidation about their bonds*, knowing that if the Democratic party shall come into power, they will be paid only in greenbacks. That is the real reason for these impeachment proceedings. They care nothing about Mr. Johnson except in so far as he is an obstacle to the attainment of their purposes. They do not love him, it is true, but a few months in the White House more or less, hedged in as he is by their enactments and still more by this own inconsistent conduct, would make little difference to them if the Presidential canvass were not impending. They cannot afford to run any risk of loosing their control of the Government during the next four years, for away would go the bonds and the greenbacks as well as their entire Reconstruction system.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, from New York, via Havana:

F Becerra, T Magee, W F Payne, Mrs E C Hall, C Hall, M D Getty, W A McDonald, L Noot, L Wessel, Mrs M Lovejoy, Miss S Lovejoy, J Ward, Miss E C Green, M L Delafield, Miss V Rowland, J T Lord and wife, W Everett and wife and others.

Passengers of steamship Alice, from Liverpool, via Kingston, Port Royal and Havana:

J Williams and wife, M Quinlan, Miss Quinlan, M W Hume, A F Gholma, Mrs T Oughton, Miss L Oughton, J W Watson, J Meador and others.

Passengers per steamship Lodona, from New York:

Dr C M Drummond U S A, Mrs Simpson and 2 children, J Ayres, Miss Winnie Conrove.

Democratic Meeting in Shreveport.

Shreveport, March 19.—At a regular meeting of the Democratic Central Club of the parish of Caddo, the meeting being called to order, the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Montcure, were adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the action and recommendations of the late Democratic Convention which was held in the city of New Orleans, and that it is the opinion of this club that party nominations are not advisable.

Resolved, That a committee of ten men in each ward of this city shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to urge every man in the respective wards of the city to make application to be allowed to register when the registration shall again be opened.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, who, together with the members of the Democratic State Central Committee appointed for this parish, are to be called a Parish Committee, and that the duty of said committee shall be to correspond with the ward clubs and the Central Committee at New Orleans. On said committee were appointed Messrs. Robson, Creswell and Gilmore.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations making their report it was resolved that the same be laid upon the table, and that the Club be governed by the usual parliamentary rules.

On motion of Dr. Lacy, Messrs. Moncure and Creswell were requested to address the club at the next meeting.

The club then adjourned until Thursday, March 26th, 1868.

ALECK BOARMAN, Chairman.
W. A. LEONARD, Secretary.

The New Jersey Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention will meet at Trenton on June 10th. The convention to nominate a Governor will meet in August probably.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We mentioned yesterday that Mr. Joubert, of the City Council, had brought suit against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, claiming damages, in consequence of the Sisters refusing to continue his little daughter at school. In connection with this case, we are requested to state that the Sisters had not *solicited* the child's attendance, as erroneously written in our local, but had merely admitted her in their institution, as any other pupil, when brought to them by her parents.

The Case of Governor Baker.—The case of Governor Baker, charged by Henry Dennis, colored, with perjury in taking the oath of office, and swearing that he had not aided the rebellion, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Shannon, holding his Court for the occasion in the Senate Chamber:

H. Anderson, a resident of the parish of St. Mary for forty years, sworn—Judge Baker was opposed to secession to such an extent that his old friends forsook him, and he during the years 1862 and 1863 had but one view of the question, which was on the Union side of it, and his sentiments were extremely unpopular. The witness had taken the amnesty oath of Mr. Lincoln, and was one of the fifteen men who voted in the parish at the first State election held under Banks. A paper was shown witness. He said that possibly he might have been present at a meeting, which was chronicled in a parish paper. Did not recollect whether he was or not, nor whether Judge Baker was there or not, though planters who were Union men frequently attended meetings of this kind to protect their interests. Judge Baker had left the Confederate lines, and was advised by his friends not to return as, being a Union man, he was regarded as an "enemy to his country." The witness did not believe the Judge had aught to do with the obstructions.

Mr. Schrieber sworn—He was a member of Gen. Mouton's staff, and was certain that Judge Baker had nothing to do with the obstructions, as the General was very reserved and confided to his staff only what was absolutely necessary for their duty; besides, Judge Baker having been regarded as a Union man, he was not to be trusted with the plans of the Confederate forces to resist the Union army. On the retreat of Gen. Mouton from Franklin, the General and his staff were the last to leave, and on going out they met Judge Baker coming into Franklin, and within the line of the advancing Union army. A paper was shown to witness. It purported to contain an extract of an order from Richmond, naming Judge Baker as a "secret agent of the Confederate Government." The witness had never heard of such an order.

Mr. Olivier sworn—The obstructions were placed in the bayou at Conery's Bridge on the 1st of November, 1862, and consisted of a barge loaded with brick, and scuttled between the abutments of the bridge, under the superintendence of Gen. Mouton, and with these Judge Baker had naught to do. The second obstructions were placed below Mrs. Meade's was the scuttling of the Cotton; witness himself had transmitted the order, and to his knowledge Judge Baker had naught to do with them. The Diana was blown up under orders. In the retreat from Franklin, a portion of the Confederates took the Têche road, a portion struck across the prairies—he did not meet with Judge Baker going towards the Union lines. The political movements of Judge Baker were in opposition to secession before, and during the war witness and Judge Baker abstained from discussion of the question; it was his understanding that Judge Baker was a Union man. Although such were the sentiments of Judge Baker, he was unmolested by the Confederates; it was the general impression in the parish that Judge Baker was a Union man. Here the witness was obliged to give a detailed account of his opinions for a course of eight years, as well as to recapitulate the offices he had held and the official actions he had manifested. From the bombardment of Fort Sumter down to the surrender the witness detailed his beliefs and his ideas.

Mr. Rozier, counsel for Gov. Baker, asked the witness if even Union men did not dread the invasion, etc., of the country; witness said they did.

Mr. John C. Gordy described the sentiments of Judge Baker as being "for the Union," and at one time the witness prevented a company of scouts from taking the life of Judge Baker and burning his property; he had interceded with Barns, the Lieutenant, for this purpose, and through his influence, the life and property of Judge Baker were saved; he knew of the caution required of all Union men residents within the Confederate lines in regard to the expression of their sentiments.

Jona. C. White was called, and testified to the proprietorship of several papers displayed.

Mr. McCarrol testified as to the ownership of a certain shipyard, and also to the fact that Judge Baker was known as a Union man, and he had never known a man in his parish who disputed it.

Nelson Roberts, a colored man, who lived on Mr. Wm. Pomfrey's place, and who belonged to him, who had known everybody there for fourteen years, testified that he had never seen the negro Henry Dennis, who made the original affidavit of perjury against Gov. Baker, in his life before, and if he had been on the Pomfrey place he must have seen him, as he was foreman on the place where the hands worked. The witness went on to say that he had worked on fortifications and obstructions; said he didn't know anything about Dennis—reason why, he'd never seen him befo'.

Witness: "No sah, didnt need for any body to tell me dat."

After some further testimony the defence close their case, and asked that Gov. Baker be discharged.

Commissioner Shannon stated that he should adjourn the Court till Wednesday next, for the purpose of rebutting testimony on the part of the Government.

Counsel for defence objected to further delay preferring that the case be sent at once before the U. S. District Court.

Mr. Shelley, ex-correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and the peculiar moving spirit of the prosecution or persecution, made no objection.

Mr. Fellowes thought this best to prevent further persecution of Gov. Baker, and the case was sent, as requested, before the U. S. District Court.

A Bold Robbery—$50,000 Stolen.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning, an envelope, containing fifty-one thousand dollar bills, was stolen from the book keeper's desk at the Canal Bank. The envelope was one ordinarily used by Express Companies, and marked as follows: "Use this envelope only for money remittance by the Southern Express Company; said to contain $50,000 currency. For Messrs. M. Morgan Sons, 31 William street, New York. From the New Orleans Canal Banking Company, 26th March, 1868." The book keeper had placed the notes in the envelope, laid it on his ledger, and went across the counting room for a book in which to enter the remittance. When he returned the envelope was missing.

The counter which is made of mahogany, and has a high wire guard, over six feet from the floor, has around the panels heavy moulding. On this is the mark of two feet. The thief had evidently been walking over light sandy soil, as particles of it were scraped off on the counter.

There is no lack of theories as to how the robbery was committed, but as yet none of them are sufficiently defined to afford any clue which promises to lead to the detection of the thief.

Another singular thing about the affair is the fact that the door of the President's office, which is within eight or ten feet of the desk, was open at the time, and the office more or less crowded with visitors all the morning. The notes, fortunately, are all numbered, as follows, and all bear the date of March 10th, 1862:

Letter C—No. 28,903, 3,515, 10,203, 8,591, 16,543, 15,211, 7,195, 19,131, 19,195, 8,059, 5,227, 6,727, 4,047, 4,567, 11,403, 28,415, 30,223, 25,959, 13,610, 39,243, 40,619, 23,135, 41,851, 40,059, 28,487, 23,723, 12,147, 39,307, 12,019, 18,043, 3,119, 10,219, 10,015, 5,363, 38,747, 31,879, 45,551, 30,463, 38,339, 16,847, 14,235, 2,775, 34,511, 3,907, 16,732, 41,999, 40,831, 28,323, 37,839, 13,903.

Sold yesterday by G. de Fériet, auctioneer, the following described property:

3 Lots of ground on Bagatelle street	$3,300 00
1 lot of ground on Peace street	1,900 00
3 lots of ground with one-story house on Peace street	4,000 00
1 lot of ground with one-story frame, No. 364 Moreau street	3,600 00
2 lots of ground adjoining the above	2,725 00
1 frame house, 484 Moreau street	1,325 00
1 lot of ground on Dumaine street near Derbigny street	1,200 00
1 frame house, 91 Spain street	3,800 00
	$21,850 00

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—A motion for arrest of judgment, in the case of Da Rocha, was argued by Judge Atocha, for the accused, and District Attorney Luzenberg and Hon. T. G. Hunt on the part of the State, and was taken under advisement.

Ambrose Young and Harriet Young his wife, colored, were arraigned on the charge of larceny. Ambrose plead guilty and exonerated his wife, in whose case a *nol pros.* was entered.

Henry Harris, colored, was tried for manslaughter in killing Lewis Morrison, colored, on the steamboat Calumet, at the wharf, last December, by striking him on the head with a capstan bar, during an altercation in regard to some money. Morrison was conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where he died from the effects of the blow. The jury found the accused guilty of manslaughter.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Benjamin Gardner, arrested by officer Higgins for attempting to pass a counterfeit U. S. Treasury $10 note on Ann Brown, at the corner of Customhouse and Basin streets, was remanded to answer an affidavit.

Three colored nymphs, arrested on a charge of stealing $57 from a colored soldier while he was asleep, were sent to the Workhouse for 90 days, as lewd and abandoned.

Lozzeretta Towie, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was sent before the First District Court.

Patrick Henney and John Hogan, charged with assaulting, beating and attempting to rob Andrew Clavin, at No. 319 St. Peter street, were sent before the First District Court.

Jacob Boots, for assault and battery upon Louis Charleston, was also sent before the First District Court.

Innumerable drunks of various stages were summarily disposed of.

Died of His Wounds.—Charles Smith, the colored man, who was stabbed by Israel Temple, another colored man, in an affray on Gaiennie street, a day or two since, died of his wounds at 11 o'clock, Wednesday night. Temple is in custody.

Fire.—About fifteen minutes past one o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of a two-story building on the corner of Canal and Miro streets, owned by Mr. James Martin and occupied by Mr. Peterson. A shed and a portion of the house in which the fire originated were consumed. The disaster is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

RELEASE OF EDITORS.—*Memphis*, March 13. Colonels Galloway and Campbell, editors of the *Avalanche*, who were imprisoned for contempt by Judge Hunter on account of editorials, were released by Judge Waldron on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The *Avalanche's* more severe than ever on Judge Hunter.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—It is announced that the rolling mills at Chattanooga, Tenn., are again in active operation, though the number of persons employed is not so large as formerly.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., March 25, 1868.

[General Orders No. 63.]

1. By an act of Congress, which became a law March 12, 1868, it is enacted, "That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled 'An act supplementary to An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate their restoration,' shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the District Commanders may prescribe; and,

"That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution, the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers, provided for by the said Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

In accordance with the terms of this act, an election will be held in the State of Louisiana, for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for such State, Judicial, Parish, and municipal officers and members of the General Assembly, as are provided for in the Constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification.

This election will be in all respects a part of the election heretofore ordered in Special Orders No. 55, dated March 11, 1868, from these Headquarters, subject only to such modifications as may be required by the above mentioned act of Congress.

Any person duly registered in the State of Louisiana, may vote in any election district, ward or precinct, provided he has resided for ten days, next preceding the election, in the district, ward or precinct where he offers to vote, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, or, in case of his having lost such certificate, upon his affidavit of registration, in which shall be set forth the fact of such loss, and that he has not voted before at the present election, or upon such other evidence of these facts as may be satisfactory to the Commissioners of Election.

The ballots to be cast "for" or "against" the Constitution, shall have on them—printed, or in writing—the names of the several officers voted for under its provisions, and the returns of the election will be made to the Commanding General, as directed in paragraph 5, of Special Orders No. 55, above referred to.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. Hancock in Washington—His Opinion of the Situation in Louisiana.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

General Hancock arrived here this evening, after some delay on his journey from New Orleans, owing to an accident on the road. Your correspondent found him at his room in the Metropolitan Hotel. He seemed in the very plenitude of health and spirits, and in no wise affected by the relinquishment of duty as Commander of the Fifth District. He expressed an utter ignorance of the motive of the President in requesting his presence in Washington, but believed it to be simply a desire on the part of the Executive to learn verbally a more amplified version of the state of affairs in New Orleans, and especially the matter relating to the removal of the City Council. The General, who is remarkably candid and outspoken, states that he acted in the affair of removing the members of the City Council solely with the object of restoring confidence to the community, among which a great deal of distrust had arisen, and the effect of which was to depreciate the city notes to an extent that threatened serious consequences.

He told the Street Commissioner whom he appointed in New Orleans to go about his work, with the advice to make no distinction on account of color among the employés under him, but to treat all alike and keep himself aloof from all political influence, no matter from what quarter. In the matter of the removal of seven colored men from the City Council, the General thinks that if these seven had been white there would have been no commotion at all, and he felt equally disposed to remove either white or colored at the time. The colored, however, predominated, and of course he had to make a larger draught upon them. In reference to the statement telegraphed to Northern papers, that he and Jeff. Davis were cheered by the New Orleans fire companies, he states the whole despatch was an unmitigated fabrication, got up to influence the New Hampshire election. The General is of opinion that the people of Louisiana are as law abiding and as well disposed towards the Union and the constitution as the people of any other State, and if carpet baggers from the North would only stay at home there would be a quiet and unobstructed process of reconstruction.

The Constitutional Election.

On the 17th and 18th of next month the Constitution which the Radical negro-Convention has framed, after three months' labors, will be submitted to the people for their ratification. The decision of this question now depends solely upon the people of the State themselves. There is no longer any hope to be entertained that any sudden change of opinion among the people of the North will operate a reaction in our favor, and avert from us the fatal termination of the reconstruction measures. The President is powerless; he is now hopelessly thrown in the power of a partisan Congress, and his sentence will before long be pronounced by a Radical Senate, in whose opinion, his greatest crime is his sympathy for the South. The Supreme Court itself is no longer a court of appeal, for any wrongs which may be inflicted upon us, since a Congressional law, just passed, has declared that the Supreme Court, shall take cognizance of no appeal, bearing upon the question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. We are therefore left alone, and on our own efforts must we depend, if we will try to defeat the threatened supremacy of the negro over the white race in Louisiana.

What must be done in this trying emergency? We are not even permitted to express by our silence our contempt for the iniquitous measures which are attempted to be forced upon us, and to suffer the Constitution to be rejected by refraining from casting our votes, since Congress has just passed another law declaring that a majority of voters will suffice to ratify the Constitution. We must act, therefore, if we are not willing to let the government of the State and the occupancy of all the offices, State and parish, fall into the hands of ignorant negroes, and defeat the Radical Constitution, that condensed charter of all the turpitudes and monstrosities which negro depravity, Radical rascality and fanatical partizanship are attempting to impose upon us. We will not enumerate the enormities and crimes against reason, against religion and against nature engrossed in that hellish document; it will suffice any honest white man to know that it is the produce of a hybrid convention of negroes and Radicals, in order to induce him to make every effort to destroy it. From such a source nothing good can come.

Let every white voter of the parish who has not yet been registered make it his duty to go to the Bureau of Registration as soon as the same will be opened fourteen days before the election, and prepare to vote against the ratification of the Constitution; and when the election comes let no man, with white skin upon his flesh and bones, who has at heart to preserve the purity of his race and the honorability of his name in the future, remain away from the polls on that day; let him also make it his duty to see that his neighbor vote like him, and we may be assured of success.—*Courier of the Tèche.*

HOW IT WORKS.—A Republican friend of ours, who resides in this city, and who follows the river for a livelihood, went to New Orleans a few weeks ago, and while there got into a difficulty with a colored deck hand that he was working, using only a few ugly words in addressing the black individual. A nigger policeman happened along just then, laid his hand upon our white friend and said to him, "Come with me, sah," which he declined to do, when the official knob of the bureau drew up over his head his club, at the same time displayed his police badge, and repeated in an authoritative tone, "Come with me, sah." Our friend went. His ebony majesty conducted him before a little weazened faced official, who inquired into the matter, and coolly addressed our friend as follows: "As this is your first offence, I will make it light on you, will make it light, very light, sir." Then figuring on a piece of paper, announced forty dollars as the sum of which he was to be lighted. Our friend lightened his pocket-book accordingly, and says his Republicanism was lightened likewise. It is needless to say this little affair added one more to the Democratic majority in Floyd county.—*New Albany Ledger.*

A Mr. John Lee was recently candidate for Parliamentary honors at Helston in opposition to the Solicitor-General. The following is a portion of one of his speeches to the electors: "I will lay the telegraph," he said, "from Penryn to Helston, I am a great advocate for education. I will present 500 volumes of great variety, as a nucleus for a free library. In point of variety these books cannot be beaten. I can also tell you that I am tenant of 40,000 acres of Dartmoor. Upon that land I intend to go into the goose trade. I am preparing to make a rail way on the Mont Cenis principle from Okehampton to Princetown. You will have a railway running not at 60 miles an hour, but at 15. Talk about geese, I will make money out of them if you will let me. I will buy the gasworks, and you shall have gas at not more than 3s. per 1,000 cubic feet in the future. Helston will have busy days, its population will be multiplied, and the town will become the metropolis of Cornwall, the 'observed of all observers.' I know that I am speaking in the presence of a critical audience; but let those who came to scoff remain to excuse, if not to pray. Speaking of education, I did not allow one of my daughters to learn her alphabet before she was ten years of age. You may think they are great stupids. I have not brought them down, but I will if I win the election, so that I may wed them to Helston. If I do not win, I will bring them down to show how much I have to console me at home. I have the pleasure of knowing that my daughters are two of the most accomplished women in Europe."

You may talk about "the dark ages," but what was there in the darkest of them comparable to the present and prospective condition of this country in the 19th century?—*Louisville Journal.*

The Radical speeches of Congress fill the halls with such an amount of gas that one would think the introduction of a cigar might lead to the blowing up of the Capitol.—*Ibid.*

China, it is announced, is rapidly undergoing the process of civilization. Beer has been successfully made at Shanghae, and a distillery is to be built there.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

Report on Admission of Alabama.

Stevens' Amendment.

CONGRESS.

Washington, March 26.—HOUSE—The bill fixing tariff on Pacific Railroad was referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Fifteen thousand copies of J. Ross Browne's report on mineral resources ordered printed.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted detailed reasons why the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had to ask Gen. Steedman's removal.

The Reconstruction Committee reported the Alabama admission bill, with an additional section providing that the Constitution shall never be changed to deprive any class of the right to vote who are entitled to that right under the Constitution, or allow any person to vote whom the 14th article disqualifies from holding office. Congress retains the power to annul Constitutional amendments or acts of the Legislature contrary to this section. Stevens moved an amendment making suffrage universal, except for treason, felony or other crimes infamous at common law, and should the Legislature reduce the suffrage below the universal right, all legislation admitting the State into the Union shall be null and void.

Farnsworth gave notice he would move the previous question at half past three to-morrow.

House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Kentucky Legislature protests against the partial disfranchisement of Kentucky.

The Senate insisting on its amendment to the tax bill, a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The veto of the Supreme Court bill was considered, and the bill passed—33 to 9.

Washington, March 26.—Van Winkle was commissioned to-day as Marshal of Virginia.

Customs receipts for the week ending March 21st, $2,900,000.

The Senate has ratified the Prussian naturalization treaty.

Revenue receipts to-day $261,000.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Jackson, Miss., March 26.—Nothing important transpired in Convention to-day.

The preliminary trial of Miles Gibbons, accused of the assassination of Capt. Estelle, has occupied the court two days, and is not yet concluded. All the evidence thus far points to his guilt. The jail where he is confined is guarded by U. S. soldiers.

Richmond, March 26.—In Convention the Committee on Loan, to defray expenses reported that Gen. Schofield would see that the Convention was paid to the 6th of April and that a party had been found ready to negotiate the loan ordered by the Convention.

The proposition to disfranchise all who voted for secession candidates, etc., was defeated—32 to 37. Another proposition to disfranchise all who were secession candidates, or who spoke or wrote in favor of rebellion was defeated—32 to 48 and the subject of further disfranchisement was indefinitely postponed. Ayes 55, nays 17.

Gen Schofield to-day appointed Rush Burgess, of Petersburg, Mayor of that city, the present Mayor having resigned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London, March 26.—Capt. Deacy, who escaped from the police at Manchester during the riot, has been arrested.

Petitions against Gladstone's resolutions, looking to church reforms in Ireland, receive many signatures.

The North German Diet has re-elected its last sessions officers.

The Prussian government has issued a circular denying that Prince Napoleon's visit had a political object.

San Francisco, March 26.—Private letters report Rubi defeated near Mazatlan.

The Oregon Republican Convention endorses Grant.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Havana, March 26.—Later advices from Mexico received.

The case of the British steamer Danube, recently engaged in smuggling at Vera Cruz, was under consideration both in the Cabinet and Congress. A fine was imposed upon the vessel. The captain will be imprisoned if he returns to Vera Cruz.

The Yucatan expedition had all returned.

It is declared officially that no more of the Spanish debt is outstanding.

Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, has been arrested.

The Judiciary have declared unconstitutional the law under which Maximilian was executed.

A telegraph line from San Luis Potosi to Matamoros is projected.

The clergy refuse to confess persons who occupy confiscated convents.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 26.—Cotton active and firmer. Sales 4500 bales; middlings 25 to 25¼c. Flour steady; Southern $9 45 to $14 75. Wheat active. Corn dull; white Southern $1 18 to $1 21; yellow $1 28 to $1 30½. Oats in better. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged. Sugar less active. Freights firm. Gold 138⅜ to 138⅞. Sterling quiet. 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109¾.

New York, March 26.—Money very active and tight. Private telegrams from Washington report that McCulloch is to ease the market. No particulars. Nothing doing in discounts. 5-20's of '62 103¾, of '64 107¾, of '67 107. 10-40's 100¾. 7-30's 105¾.

The Erie controversy is increasing in interest. Stocks generally closed strong.

Savannah, March 26—Cotton firmer and advancing; middlings 24½ to 25c; sales 325, receipts 850; exports to day 7408, of which 6433 to Liverpool, 400 to the Continent, and 575 to New York; receipts of the week 7461 uplands and 62 Sea Island; exports of the week (not including to day) 7546, of which 2883 to Havre 4663 coastwise; stock 40,377 uplands and 1217 Sea Island.

Charleston, March 26.—Cotton firm but quiet; sales 215 bales; middlings 25c; sales of the week 1768 bales; receipts 3615; exports 10,565, of which 6386 to Great Britain and 4203 coastwise; stock 18,646.

Mobile, March 26 — Cotton market opened 24¼ to 24½c for middlings, closed firm at the outside figures. Sales 1000 bales.

Augusta, March 26—Cotton firmer. Sales 400 bales; receipts 200. Middling 24 to 24¼. Sales of the week 870 bales; receipts 1270.

Louisville, March 26.—Tobacco firm; sales 249 hhds; lugs $5 25 to $7 25; medium leaf $10 to $13; selections $19 25. Green river manufacturing leaf $22 75. Superfine Flour $8 50 to $9; fancy $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 40 to $2 45. Oats in bulk 70 to 72c. Corn shelled in bulk 78 to 80c. Lard 16¼ to 16½c. Bacon shoulders 11¾c; clear sides 15¼c; bulk shoulders 10¾c; clear sides 14¼c. Mess Pork $25.

Louisville, March 26.—River falling slowly; 11 feet in the canal by the mark. Weather wet and cold.

Cincinnati, March 26.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull—84c. Rye $1 70 to $1 75. Fall Barley $2 80 to $2 90. Mess Pork $24 75 to $25. Bulk Meats 10½ to 12½c, but held ¼c higher. Bacon—shoulders 11¼c; sides 13½c; clear sides 15c. Lard dull and nominal—16 to 16¼c. Sugar-cured Hams 17½ to 18c. Coffee quiet and steady. Eggs 20c. Butter 47 to 50c. Flaxseed $2 15 to $2 25. Hay dull, 13 to $15.

St. Louis, March 26.—Tobacco steady. Flour dull—$7 to $8 50. Wheat—red winter $2 60 to $2 70. Corn firmer—86 to 88c. Oats 69 to 71c. Barley $2 85 to $3. Rye $1 72 to $1 75. Pork firmer—$25. Bacon quiet—shoulders 11¾c. clear rib sides 14¼c; clear sides 15c. Lard quiet—16¾c. Weather very wet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 26—Evening.—Middling uplands, on the spot, 10⅛; to arrive, 10⅛; middling Orleans 10⅝; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs strong.

London, March 26.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £157,000.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 26.—Down—Alaska at 12 m. Up—Great Republic at 3 p. m. River rising.

Southwest Pass, March 26.—Wind West, light. Arrived steamship Sarda, French, master, Cardiff, via Southampton, merchandise and passengers to Silkenstadt & Co.; Norwegian ship Protector, Maroni, master, Newport 45 days. Sailed—steamships Agnes and Mercedita.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, March 26.—Gen. Schofield has sent an officer after Samuel Strong, arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, but released by Judge Fisher, on the ground that Virginia was not a State.

Judge Carter has issued a new order for Strong's arrest. This interesting complication will decide whether the absolute authority of the District Commander extends beyond his District.

Southwest Pass, March 26, 11 A. M.—Wind southeast, light.

Arrived—Steamship Alice, Fulton, master, Liverpool, merchandise and passengers, to Ashbridge & Decan.

British ship Lamerneuir, Swire, master, Barbadoes, 16 days, in ballast, to Wheeler & Shepherd.

Ship Expounder, Irwin master, 48 days from Havre, in ballast, to order.

Brig Lizabet, Paus master, from Cienfuegos, with sugar, to J. Avet.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, master, Sagua la Grande, sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.

Schooner Dexter, Washburne, Sagua la Grande, to Chaffraix & Agar. Sailed, ship Oswego and brig Adelaide.

London, March 26—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 72.

Liverpool, March 26—Noon.—Cotton firm and quite active. Sales 12,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

London, March 26—P. M.—Consols 93¼.

Liverpool, March 26—P. M.—Cotton firm, but prices unchanged.

New York, March 26.—Gold 138⅜. Sterling 107⅞; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109⅝. Flour steady. Wheat declining. Pork dull.

Lard quiet, 16½ to 17c. Cotton, middlings, 25 to 25½c. Freights firmer.

Horses, in Australia, are a drug in the market and cannot be got rid of at any price. Two hundred were recently bought at 28 shillings apiece to feed pigs with, and a company purchased 1000 noble steeds for the purpose of boiling down their carcasses.

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—The *Osservatore Romano* has a leading article entitled "Catholicism in the Nineteenth Century," which is principally devoted to demonstrating the progress of Roman Catholicism in England. We quote the following concluding paragraph: "In the year 1830, England had 434 Catholic priests, 410 churches, 16 convents, and no monastery or religious house for men. In 1862, the priests were 1242, the churches 872, the religious houses for women were 162, and for men 55. In 1867, the priests were 1415, the churches 1014, the monasteries 63, the convents 204, and colleges 11. In the sole city of London there are 17 convents for men and 32 for women, one seminary, and three colleges. The number of Catholics in the principal cities of the United Kingdom is becoming every day more considerable. At Liverpool there are 100,000 Catholics, Manchester contains more than 70,000, and in all London their number reaches 800,000. Conversions to Catholicism continue in really consoling proportion. In London there are every year about 1000 persons converted, half of whom belong to the easy and educated classes, and the other half to the working classes. The proportion of the progress in the number of priests, churches, and convents in the city of London is as follows: In 1826 there were in London 48 Catholic priests, in 151 there were 113, and in 1863, 194. In 1826 there were 24 churches, in 1851, 46, and in 1863, 102. At the first epoch there was only one convent, at the second 9, and now 25. No religious house for men existed in 1826. Now there are 15, besides 34 hospitals and charitable institutions which did not exist at all at that time. This is how Catholicism is languishing and expiring in the very centre of Anglicanism—one of the most formidable enemies of the Apostolic Roman Catholic Church!"

THAT GREAT BLUNDER.—Bennett takes exactly the same view of the refusal of the Democrats to stand by Mr. Johnson which we took yesterday. We quote from the *Herald*:

"But has not the impeachment of Andrew Johnson turned the scale in favor of the Republicans? we may here be asked. We answer that the impeachment has evidently been no drawback to the Republicans. But why? Because the Democrats did not boldly and manfully meet the issue in behalf of Andrew Johnson. To be sure they contended that his cause was the cause of the Constitution against the revolutionary and despotic measures and designs of a usurping Radical Congress, but still the Democratic managers and stumpers in New Hampshire were a little too careful to wash their hands of Andrew Johnson. So they have contributed to make the vote of New Hampshire appear as a judgment in favor of the impeachment."

Not only so, but they have thus, by becoming a party to the decapitation of Mr. Johnson, rendered their prospect of electing the next President almost hopeless. The Radicals will turn out Mr. Johnson "by and with the advice and consent of the" Democrats, and install a Radical in his place. They will use the immense influence of the Executive office in securing General Grant's election. They will expend millions of dollars, if necessary, in the canvass. They will *compel* all of the Southern States to vote for him. They will, in a word, be immensely strengthened by this stupid blunder of the Northern Democrats, who deserves to be cut for the simples.

THE FATE OF THE NEGRO.—Professor Du Chaillu delivered in New York, on Friday evening last, another one of his interesting lectures upon the tribes of Equatorial Africa, and, departing from his usual course, went into a consideration of the different races of men. According to his theory, which is the same that has been advanced in Great Britain and been maintained by one of the great British quarterly reviews, there is, among animals, a law of "natural selection" which operates the disappearance of the inferior types and the increased prevalence of the superior. "I believe firmly," says Professor Du Chaillu, "in the extinction of the races of men with the exception of the progressive Caucasian race. I not only believe in that extinction, but I see it. We all see it. Hence the Hottentot Bushman, being the lowest type of the negro, will disappear first." But he does not accuse the white race of cruelty and injustice to the other races. On the contrary, he says: "I am amazed when I hear men asserting that the white race is the cause of the extinction of the aborigines, wherever he comes in contact with them—as if races had only been disappearing of late." "We see the races disappearing one after another, and, as I have said many times before, I mourn not, for in this order of things I see a wise law of Providence—a law by which the highest man takes the place of the lowest."—*Exchange.*

When Mlle. Lucca made her debut at St. Petersburg as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," the enthusiasm she created was so great that she was called before the curtain twenty-two times. She has since sung in the "Africaine" and in "Don Giovanni." When singing Zerlina she was encored twice in the second aria, and the demands for a double repitition of a later song were so vehement that the Emperor had to give the signal for the performance to proceed. The demands for encores continued to be so frequent that a public notice was issued by the management to say she would sing her music only twice.

A few days ago the Pope gave a public audience to upwards of two hundred ladies, among whom were a number of English Catholics. This fair throng came for the double purpose of evincing their adhesion to the brief of October 12, 1867, relating to ladies' toilets, and of presenting the Holy Father with some valuable gifts, in testimony of their devotion. One of the ladies expressed these sentiments in a speech, to which the Pope replied in Italian, reminding his hearers that St. Peter, after his miraculous delivery from prison by an angel, found an asylum in the midst of women. He then dwelt severely on the license of the female toilet of the present day, referring to the last Paris ladies' head dresses in use, the vestments borrowed from the Pagan Chinese, and the scandalously indecent robes.

Nashville is at present reported to be infested by gangs of bold and adroit burglars, who make nightly incursions into the residences of wealthy citizens, in pursuit of plate, money and other plunder. The Nashville police have been unable to cope with the robbers heretofore, but hope, now that their force has been doubled, to have better luck in future.

The New York Canal Board is being urged by shippers and other business men of that State to open the Erie Canal to navigation at the earliest possible moment. The reason given is the large amount of property now on boats that were stopped by the sudden close in the fall, and are now frozen up at various parts of the canal.

The largest pendulum in existence is said to be that which regulates a new clock at St. George's Church, New York. The pendulum in question is 35 feet long, and vibrates in three seconds. The weight on it is 390 lbs., and is 4 feet long by 7 inches in diameter. The clock has only three wheels in what is called the "going train."

The Austrian Emperor has given orders to the Ministry of Marine at Vienna to make all the necessary preparations for an expedition to Eastern Asia. This expedition, which is entirely carried out at the expense of the State, is to be under the command of Admiral Tegetthoff, but its object is not yet stated.

Much astonishment and public interest has lately been excited in Austria by the unexpected marriage of the Grand Duke with an actress, Mlle. Hoffman. The marriage went off with the utmost secrecy at Botzen, the residence of the Archduke, in the presence of an imperial notary attached to the Duke's household, and two witnesses. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for Innspruck and Italy. Miss Hoffman is 26 years old and the Grand Duke 58.

The Boston expenditures for this year are estimated at $7,056,076, of which $5,847,549 will have to be raised by taxation. Last year Boston raised $6,656,411, and Roxbury $312,807, a total of $7,039,218; consequently this year's tax for the consolidated cities will be $1,191, $469 less than last year's. The reduction is principally due to the lessening of the State tax.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1868.

We have again to report an easy Money market for all A1 paper and securities, while the inferior grades are neglected and can be negotiated only at rather, even at onerous rates. In fact capitalists are reluctant to touch even the best signatures, if at long date, being apparently apprehensive of future developements, or legislation that may change the measure of value. Good notes, well secured, are done on the street at from 1 down to 1¼ per cent. per month. Mortgage paper continues to rule at 12 per cent. per annum for first class, with occasional transactions at a rather bettor rate, and 13 to 15 for A1, but not as desirable. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders, on call, in solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 140 to 140¼, against 139½ last evening, and closed at 140. The sales included $25,000 at 139⅞, $100,000, in several lots, at 140, $20,000 at 140⅛, and $26,000, (10,000 and 16,000,) at 130¼. Nothing was done at the Board last night. There was some enquiry for Silver—both for American half dollars and Mexican dollars.

With a more liberal supply, the movement in Foreign Exchange was to an increased extent, the sales of Sterling including £20,000 bill of lading at 151¼, £2000 A1 at 151¼, £4000 at 151¾, £5000 private bankers' at 152 to 152½, £5000 do. at 152¾, £3000 at 152¾, and £6000 Bank at 109 in gold. In France we noticed sales of 50,000 Bank at 3.72½, and 90,000, (50,000 A1 and 40,000 private bankers',) at 3.71¼. The above rates show but little variation from last evening's quotations.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but firm. The banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent premium, at which they met a rather better counter demand. The sales of commercial were confined to a limited amount at ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ premium for New York sight, mostly 5-16.

The sales of Stocks included 50 shares Hope Insurance Company at $50 50, and 75 City Railroad at $171. Nothing was done at last night's Board. We have heard of no further sales of City Bonds.

City Treasury notes were heavy and sold lower, but the only transactions reported were $1000 small at 25 discount, and $2500 at 23⅞. Also, at the Board last evening, (Wednesday night) $22,000 ($2000 and $20,000) at 24⅛, and $16,500 ($1500 and $15,000) at 25. State notes are quoted at 35 to 37½ discount, and Bank of Louisiana notes at 30c per dollar.

The full particulars of the remarkably bold robbery of the Canal Bank will be found in another column. It caused unusual excitement in financial circles, no bank officer feeling secure while he has reason to suspect that his counter and clerks are watched by such expert and daring villains as must have been engaged in this affair. A somewhat similar instance occurred at another institution some time ago, in which no discovery has been made of the thief. It is to be hoped that the liberal reward now offered will lead to the apprehension of the robber and the recovery of the money. An inspection of the spot satisfies us that no blame should be attached to the clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 5000 bales, at full prices, not requiring any change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary at 21 to 22c, good ordinary 23 to —, low middling 23¾ to 24, middling — to 24½ and strict middling — to 25.

The market opened with a better feeling generally, a more general inquiry, and a greater disposition on the part of buyers to go on at the ruling rates, and as factors met the demand without raising their pretensions, the business summed up the amount noted above. Buyers for both Great Britain and the North participated in the movement, which was encouraged by the favorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool accounts.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,256
Arrived to-day	456	
Arrived previously	500,993	501,449
		506,705
Cleared to-day	3288	
Cleared previously	524,361	527,649
Stock on hand and on shipboard		79,056

The clearances to-day were for Havre exclusively.

FREIGHTS—Engagements of Cotton for Liverpool were made to-day at 15-32 to ½d by sail.

TOBACCO—We have to report a very quiet market. In fact, the stock on sale is altogether too small to afford room for foreign buyers to enter the market, unless in a very limited way, however anxious they may be to do so. The sales, in consequence, are mostly confined to a few trifling lots purchased by city manufacturers, who buy as often as their stocks need replenishing. A confident feeling pervades the market and the indications are, that so soon as the present supply shall have been increased by the arrival of more ample shipments which we understand are now being made, quite a brisk business will be transacted. We quote the market very firm at the following figures, viz:

	Light.	Heavy
Refused	5 @ 6¼	5½ @ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	12 @ 14	14 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 17	18 @ 20
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds		3,191
Arrived to-day	36	
Arrived previously	3791	3827
		7018
Exported to-day	00	
Exported previously	4162	
Broken up for baling, city consumption, &c.	613	4775
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		2243

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprise 96 hhds Sugar and 164 bbls Molasses from the coast. The business doing is only in a jobbing way, at 11¾c per lb for fully fair to prime Sugar, 13¼ to 14c for seconds, 16c for yellow clarified and 17c for white. Molasses is quoted at 60 to 85c per gallon for common to choice reboiled. During the past few days 450 boxes Cuba Sugar sold in lots at 11¾ to 12c for Nos. 11 and 12; 12½ to 13c for Nos 12 and 13; 13¾c for No. 14 and 15⅜ to 15¾c for Nos. 14 and 20. 100 hhds Molasses sold at 55 to 56c per gallon. It is quoted by the cargo at 50c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Indiana, from Louisville, and Mollie Able, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The receipts since yesterday are only partially landed. The sales to-day were consequently confined to 900 bbls, of which 100 fine and superfine on private terms, 700 double extra at $10 12½ and 100 choice extra at $15 50 per bbl.

HAY—The demand is being supplied at $19 to $20 per ton for prime to choice Western. A small lot of 50 bales sold at $20.

CORN—The receipts since yesterday constitute the total supplies on the landing. The inquiry is good for the trade and for shipment, and the sales to-day embraced 11,000 sacks, of which 300 white, in store, at $1, 8000 white and mixed on the landing, and 2500 white at $1 01¼ per bushel.

OATS—150 sacks, in poor order, sold at 77c. 100 in second bags at 77c and 250 prime at 77½c per bushel.

BRAN—Is selling in small lots to the trade at $1 60 to $1 65 for 100 lbs. 160 bags sold to-day at $1 60 per 100 lbs.

PORK—The market is very dull and Mess is quoted nominally at $26 25 per lb. It is jobbing at $26 75 to $27.

BACON—Only a jobbing business is doing at 12¾c per lb for shoulders, 16 to 16¼c for clear sides and 15¾c for clear ribbed sides.

LARD—The stock is light, and prime in tierces is held at 17¾c; kegs at 18c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are jobbing at 11¾c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—We hear of a sale to day of 100 bales at 22½c per yard, an advance of ½c on yesterday's figures, when 100 bales sold at 22c.

MALT—About 125 sacks have sold in several lots at $3 per bushel for Western and $3 15 for Canada.

RYE—A lot of 137 sacks was sold day before yesterday at $2 32½ per bushel and yesterday one of 35 sacks at $2 35.

ROSIN—There were sales to day of 1000 bbls Low No. 1 and No. 2 at $3 25 to $3 50 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—A lot of 50 bbls sold at 75c per gallon—a marked advance over previous prices.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 27, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—49 Texas Beeves, 72 Hogs, 368 Sheep and 15 Milch Cows.

Sold yesterday—174 Texas Beeves, 86 Calves and Yearlings, 129 Hogs, 368 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—71 Texas Beeves, 27 Calves and Yearlings, 150 Hogs and 21 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, choice, per lb net	12 @ 15	—
" 2d quality per head	45 @ 65	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per head	50 @ 60	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head	35 @ 45	—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per head	25 @ 30	—
Western Hogs, per lb gross	11 @ 12	—
Hogs	9 @ —	10
Sheep, 1st quality per head	4 00 @ 6	—
Sheep, 2d per head	2 50 @ 3	—
Sheep, 3d per head	1 50 @ 2	—
Milch Cows, first quality per head	80 00 @ 125	—
Milch Cows, 2d quality, per head	40 00 @ 60	00
Yearlings, per head	10 12 @ 12	—
Calves, per head	10 @ 14	—
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @	
Goats per head	1 50 @ 4	00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 27, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Deering, for Mobile. Master
Steamer Lizzie Gill, O'Niel, for St Louis. Master
Ship Emerald, Mitchell, for Havre. W R Buddendorf
Brig A F Larrabee, Carlyle, for Sagua La Grande. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Billy Butts, (British) Howett, for Cienfuegos, in ballast. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Independence, Blair, for Galveston. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Angelina, Ward, for Utilla. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alice, (British) Fulton, from Liverpool Feb 2d, via Kingston (Ja) Port Royal and Havana, to J H Ashbridge & Decan—3d district 35
Steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston to C A Whitney & co—1st district 10
Steamship Bienville, Baker, from New York 14th inst, via Havana, to Jas Connolly & co—1st district 16
Steamship Lodona, Hovey, from New York 15th inst, to G A Fosdick & co—2d district
Steamship Liberty, Bain, from Baltimore 14th inst, via Havana and Key West, to Witherspoon & Halsey—2d district.
Ship Marcia C Day, Chase, from London Jan 29th, in ballast, to Lovell & Bailey—Point.
Bark Jeannie, (French) Tariois from Bordeaux Jan 8th, to Couturie Bros—Point
Brig Sir Robert Peel, (British) Conner, 7 days from Sagua La Grande, to E Troisgros—Point
Lugger Flor d'Italia, ——, from Lafourche, to master 2d district 15.

STEAMBOATS.

Mollie Able, Green, from St Louis.
Indiana, Neal, from Louisville.
Cleona, Patterson, from Floyd.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.
Vicksburg, Blanks, from Ouachita City.
Lulu D, Grace, from Jefferson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Leviathan, Shults, from the Passes. Towed down and to sea on the 14th inst, ship J R Keeler—brought up ship Marcia C Day, bark Jeanne and brig Sir Robert Peel.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Alice, which arrived yesterday, reports having been 16 hours in quarantine at Port Royal.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, March 18—Sl'd for N Orl's, steamship Kensington, Hedge; 19th, bark Jennie Cobb, Hardy, for N Orl's.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, Feb 29th—Sl'd for N Orl's, Almoner, Gray. Cl'd for N Orl's, Harvest Home, Berry. Arr, bark Armstrong, Lodge, fm N Orl's. March 2—Arr, ship Golconda, fm N Orl's. 2d—Ldg for N Orl's, steamship Olinda, Lane.

Havre, March 4—Arr. Reunion and Milton, from New Orleans.

Barcelona, March 2—Arr, Conception, fm N Orl's.

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Jeanne, from Bordeaux—13 passengers.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Sadia, French, from Cardiff, (Wales) Feb 25th, to Sikenstadt & co—
Ship N Boynton, Hyler, from Havre, to master—
Ship Lamerneuir, (British) Swire, 16 days from Barbadoes, in ballast, to Wheeler & Shepherd.
Ship Expounder, Irwin, from Havre Jan 29th, in ballast
Schr Dexter, Washburne, from Sagua La Grande, to Chaffraix & Agar—
Schr George A Pierce, Farrow, from Cienfuegos—Cargo, Molasses to J Avet.

EXPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—13 hhds molasses 1 bbl whisky 4 sks coffee.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lizzie Gill—Sundry mdse.
HAVRE—Per ship Emerald—3288 bales cotton
SAGUA LA GRANDE—Per brig A F Larrabee—1442 empty bbls
GALVESTON—Per schr Independence—40 tons coal
UTILLA—Per schr Angelina—15 bbls flour 1000 feet lumber 5000 shingles.

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA KINGSTON, PORT ROYAL AND HAVANA—Per steamship Alice—204 boxes tin plate E A Bridge—6 cases mdse L H Richards—120 bxs do 1 pkg samples H E Woodhouse—3 pkgs mdse 1 bale do R Sturzenegger—4 do do 1 case do E J Hart & co—6 do D H Holmes 2 do M Coffee—7 cases 1 box do O S Graham & co—1 box 5 cases do Marburg & Forster—1 case 2 pkgs do A Carriere—1 do A Grand—298 do Rochereau & co—3 do L H—2 do G L Fevre—1 do F N Guerringer—2 do Leon Pierre & co—5 do Lecroq & co—2 do F Ambrose—1 do Closterman & Bayle—2 do F R'en—1 do A Elie—1 do Hebert & Fecousse—2 do L Godchaux—1 do V O Lelelvre—1 do P J Pohlmen—1 do Deiter Goldstein & co—1 do J Frank—200 do Mayer Bros—10 do J J Albert—1 do J P Price—1 do Angelos—6 cks brandy U Marinoni—18 bales hops G Merz—1 case slates J Loues—1 csk hardware F W Tilton—250 bxs tin plate to B J West—1 case mdse P Manuel—6 csks trees to D L Ranlett—2 do hardware E Allain—18 cases wine T F Walker—2 do mdse L Schwartz—6 do D H Holmes—2 pcs machinery 1566 bxs tin plate 56 do ties 1 case mdse 500 sks rice 4 bales mustard and sundries to order.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—2 bales cotton Ethell & Thomas—6 Campbell & Strong—50 to order—62 Jennings, Wicks & Bro—16 Jno Riley—12 Gates, Gillespie & co—3 Griffin & Porch—3 do Summers & Brannins—32 Jury & Harris—83 E Pillsbury—11 A H Peale & co—5 Payne, Huntington & co—1 do Irby, McDaniels & co—29 do $380 in specie Francke & Danneel—453 hides 14 bdls do 4 bags wool W H H Wetherell—1 roll leather J T Moore & co—3 bxs 6 bbls beef 3 bbls tallow Kelly, Kemper & co—77 empty bbls and sundries to order—Total, 314 bales cotton.

HAVANA—Per Steamship Bienville—1872 bxs sugar Chaffraix & Agar—200 hhds molasses to E Troisgros—2 cases cigars S Hernsheim—2 cases 1 bbl do C T Buddecke & co—2 pkgs mdse R S Dias—1 crate fruit R Tramontana—1 do B. rolo Bros.

HAVANA—Per steamship Liberty—2 hhds sugar J R Vanhorn & co—450 bxs do Chaffraix & Agar—153 do E Troisgros—6 cases cigars Avendano Bros—lot fruit and sundries to order.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Jeannie—377 cases sardines 15 csks brandy 104 do wine A Rochereau—14 pkgs mdse J B Preau—61 cases sardines to Russell & Hall—9 pkgs mdse H Whitney & co—94 casks wine E Seguin—50 do vinegar T B Blanchard & co—60 csks do H Vredenburg—30 do 161 cks 475 cases wine Couturie & Bro—350 csks do Piaggio Bros—1 do J M Allen—40 do E Dubois—40 do Fuentes & Challard—31 do V Battaiosa—12 pianos L Grunewald—4 pkgs mdse John Gauche—1 cask wine E C Palmer & co—16 cases brandy Wiltenbach & Klumpp—26 pkgs mdse E Giquel—3 cases do Duntze & co—10 csks brandy Maignan & Laborde—150 cases sardines A Couturie & co—100 do olives 20 do mustard 250 do vinegar 25 do fruits 500 do wines 65 do cherries to E Troisgros—30 pkgs vinegar U Marinoni—200 case sardines C Fassy—6 do wine F Pujol—25 do A Faincio—50 csks do Bianchin & Giraud—329 do 200 cases sardines 52 pkgs mdse order.

SAGUA LA GRANDE—Per brig Sir Robert Peel—293 hhds 48 tcs 60 bbls molasses to E Troisgros.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—53 bbls flour to G R Beard—65 do J H Pohlhaus—50 do Richardson & May—50 do A Bower—100 do order—50 do J M Swarts—99 do A DiGrieff & co—470 do Ethell & Thomas—65 do E B Kimball & co—200 do R A Perdreauville—200 do H N Sorta—305 do Prudhomme & Grace—645 do 100 sks bran Glover & Odendahl—300 do W Edwards & co—152 do 50 bbls flour to Von Phul Bros—275 do 15 bbls eggs to Schneider & Zuberbier—203 dozen brooms R S Seward—2 csks beer M Dietrich—10 casks bacon Shropshire & Hathorn—15 do 56 tcs hams 23 bbls pork 99 bbls flour to Cobb, Dolbonde & co—250 do lime Meyer & Caffrey—100 bbls meal 5 do oil 56 pkgs mdse C A Whitney & co—16 do twine W A Bell & co—10 bbls pork J Nixon & co—75 do 80 casks bacon J E Smith—100 bbls flour 24 bxs tobacco 243 sks bran 100 sks oats J T Moore & co—1027 sks corn J S Clark—2600 do G Mattiu—900 do M Drukan—1 bbl oil H W Farley & co—10 bxs candy White & Ward—100 bxs soap to McFarlan, Straight & co—8 tcs hams to Woods, Mathews & co—270 sheep 20 mules B McGuire—5 cows Sam Foster—16 coops poultry A Romar—1 bbl tomatoes 100 bbls potatoes 2 bxs bacon F DelBondio—7 hf bbls hams 135 bbls pork D W C Sanford—40 kegs lead R M Todd & co—1187 bbls flour Kohler, Updike & co—309 do S H Kennedy & co—200 do C T Buddecke & co—248 do 200 sks bran C E Slayback & co—1986 sks corn to A Moulton—30 do rye W C Watts—577 sks corn J E King—15 bxs eggs 227 bbls flour to B M Horrell & co—109 do 133 bbls potatoes to order—1 bbl apples E K Converse—3 pkgs rope F. Adler—4 do mdse to Yeatman & co—3 bbls eggs Schneider & Zuberbier—5 do 14 bxs do F DelBondio—1 do books T & S Henderson—2 bbls 2 half bbls lard E C Roach—8 bbls whisky 31 do high wine Taylor & Van Cul'n—5 hhds tobacco Kirkpatrick & Keith—19 do R T Torian—3 do 6 boxes do Beadles, Wingo & co—26 bales cotton S H Aby & co—2 do D R Carroll & co—3 do R L Adams & co—7 do Nelson, Lamphier & co—sundries to order—Total, 54 bales cotton 28 hhds tobacco.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Indiana—34 bales cotton At Miltenberger—6 do Kohler, Updike & co—4 rolls leather S L Mann & co—1 case drugs J Fleming—90 bbls flour 1 hhd tobacco to Yeatman & co—3 sks coffee 7 bbls whisky W S Pickett & co—514 bbls potatoes M Duffy—162 do Greve & Wiederman—56 do 75 bbls flour The King—201 bbls pork 5 bbls eggs 75 kegs lard 3114 sks corn Fairchild & Bingham—1900 do C E Slayback & co—812 do Chenoweth, Casey & co—81 casks bacon 10 bbls wine 1 bbl whisky 44 tcs hams J E Villavasso—15 bbls eggs Schneider & Zuberbier—76 bxs mdse Barnes, Ward & co—6 hhds tobacco R A Perdreauville—90 bbls meal to L Gunther—1 box 16 bbls eggs 1 box 2 casks meat 70 bbls potatoes 1 do butter 1 bbl beans F DelBondio—1 box 15 bbls eggs 33 coops poultry Miller & Meyer—2 hhds tobacco 25 bales cotton 1 bbl eggs 20 bbls pork J E King—1725 do Howard, Preston & Barrett—1163 do 2 bbls eggs West & Nettleton—17 bbls 8 bxs do G W Byrne—5 bbls do J T Moore & co—4 do 22 bbls flour 256 bbls meal to P S Duconchet & co—4 bxs 9 bbls eggs Cass & Dowling—3 bxs 3 bbls do 6 cases 2 bxs tobacco to A Julian—208 bbls potatoes J T Murphy & co—17 bales cotton to W A Johnson & co—16 do 1 bbl tobacco E E Tansill—6 bbls oil G M Bayly—8 bbls onions to C Pleasants & co—2 bbls crackers 2 do oil C A Whitney & co—202 do W E Chase—170 empty bbls M J Ryan & co—1 hhd bel's Bloomb, Baldwin & co—31 bxs mdse E J Hart & co—4 pkgs do G W Biser—3 boxes do J K Mingle—1 bbl seed to Allen, Wayne & co—4 cases twine M J Smith & co—1 case mdse J G Spor—5 sks seed 2 bbls eggs D M Ensworth—1000 feet lumber F R Stevenson—200 sks malt 152 sheep 30 coops poultry and sundries to order—1 box eggs to H Marks—27 pkgs mdse Stern Bros—141 sheep T G Noel—Total, 34 bales cotton 10 hhds tobacco.

FLOYD—Per steamer Cleona—3 bales cotton to Francke & Danneel—3 J D Blair & co—6 Summers & Brannins—4 Ar Miltenberger—4 J Pinckney Smith—3 M Oglesby—3 Gates, Gillespie & co—3 H F Given—2 Levy & Haas—2 Wright, Allen & co—2 W R Green & Bro—2 Campbell & Strong—1 M Musson & co—1 J R Powell—1 B Gerson—1 Lehman, Newgass & co—1 H Ware & Ben—1 Meaher, Caffery & co—1 Berry & Shields—10,353 staves Levy & Haas—966 do Campbell, Eckford & co—17 hides G W Byrne & co—1 R F Short—16 Hart & Musson & co—sundries to order—Total, 52 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—6 bales cotton R Flower—5 Ben Toledano—3 Bloch Bros—1 E Newman & co—3 A Terrill—1 H Blaese & co—2 J W Burbridge & co—1 J Raymond—1 C Williams—1 bbl molasses H Blaese & co—3 do rice L Dumontiel—10 bbls potatoes J L Couret—4 hhds hides Imbeau, Aycock & co—10 bales moss J Raymond—1 do 12 sks seed cotton C Williams—44 sks cotton seed J Aldige—sundries to order—Total, 28 bales cotton 20 sks seed cotton.

OUACHITA CITY—Per steamer Vicksburg—13 bales cotton J T Hardie & co—11 Fellowes, Ferguson & Henry—41 Warren, Crawford & co—7 E Newman & co—3 Voltin & Drouet—3 Phelps Bro—3 B M Horrell & co—3 M Gillis & co—3 Bres & O'Brien—2 Meagher Caffery & co—2 Steuart & Bro—2 M Oglesby—1 Winston, Morrison & co—1 Levy & Haas—1 J Chaffe & Bro—35 sks seed cotton E Nalle & co—sundries to order—Total, 34 bales cotton.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—6 hhds sugar to 50 bbls molasses E Johnson—50 do Chaffraix & Agar—4 do Stewart & Norton—2 do Finand & Felton—42 do Wm F. Dupre—sundries to order—Total, 12 hhds sugar 107 bbls molasses.

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Flor d'Italia—120 bbls potatoes order.

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

March 26—7 bales cotton C L Walmsley & co—15 Hiller & co—16 S H Aby & co—9 Battle & Noble—3 Musson—15 Warren, Crawford & co—2 J W Person—3 Kent Bros—11 Richardson & May—12 Payne, Huntington & co—14 T & J Maury & co—4 J W Powell—1 A E Bisson—4 R L Adams—27 Alcus, Seboch & Auley—26 J T Hardie & co—97 Loory, Terry & co—9 W J Robson & co—3 Jos Hoy—400 feet lumber A W Thompson—sundries to order—Total, 217 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

March 26—3 bales cotton R Hare—1 do E B Charpentier—1 do C H Mouton & co—1 do Planche & Wiltz—30 bbls molasses J I Adams & co—124 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 6 bales cotton.

MARRIED.

On Monday March 23, 1868, at the Church of "La Madeleine," Paris, by the Reverend Father Deguerry, EDWARD LAFONTA, of Bordeaux, to NANCY, eldest daughter of Albin Rochereau, of this city.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

J. C. KATHMAN hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, being satisfied that he can perform the duties thereof honestly to the satisfaction, but to the financial advantage of the tax-payers of this community. mh27 3t

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 19th day of March, 1868.

R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Resolved, That a vote of the Stockholders of this Company be taken on the 13th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for the acceptance or rejection of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana approved March 10th, 1867, entitled

AN ACT
TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, on the 20th of December 1861, passed an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company," which is in the following words:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That hereafter, at all elections for Directors in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, neither the Governor of the State of Mississippi nor the Governor of the State of Louisiana, nor the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, shall be empowered or authorized to vote on the shares of stock owned by either of said States or said city in said Company.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Governor of the State of Mississippi, shall have the power, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three citizens of the State of Mississippi, stockholders in said company, to be directors in said company, to represent the stock owned by said State in said corporation; *Provided*, the Governor of the State of Mississippi shall select said directors from the various sections of the State through which the road passes, so as to represent as fairly as may be the stockholders in the various parts of the State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall not go into effect until passed by the State of Louisiana, and accepted by the stockholders in said company as required by their charter.

SECTION 1. *And therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened*, That the above and foregoing act be and the same is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed in all respects, subject to the conditions therein contained.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage. mh27 td

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Comp'y,
NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the charter.

mh27 tap13 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Comp'y,
NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

IN conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 20th, 1868, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for eighteen Directors—twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented the election will be held on MONDAY, April 27th, 1868, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

mh27 tap20 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

$ Reward.

A LIBERAL Reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of a SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, marked R. C. Barrow, La., which was left at the residence of Mr. Ducongé, about three or four miles below Algiers, right bank Mississippi river, at the time of the arrival of the Federal fleet before the city, April 25, 1862, and of the evacuation of Fort Magee.

R. C. BARROW, Real Estate Agent,
mh27 3t 15 Carondelet st.

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 418 ... St. Charles St. ... 416 & 418

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being impaired by acids. mh26—1y

Water Works Department,
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, March 21st, 1868.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per share was declared THIS DAY by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of April next.

mh22 1m S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Office Superintendent Public Schools, 39 Burgundy street,
New Orleans, March 21, 1868.

SEVERAL vacancies exist in the complement of beneficiary cadets, which the Board of School Directors are empowered to send to the State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria. Applications for appointment to these vacancies, stating age, name, residence and school attending, must be sent to the Superintendent's office before MONDAY, 30th inst., on which day all the candidates will present themselves for examination. Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

mh24 6t WM O. ROGERS, Superintendent.

Notice.

Succession of Mr. Bernard de Marigny.

PERSONS who have claims against or who are indebted to this estate, if any, will please make themselves known to the undersigned without delay.

W. T. HEPP, Testamentary Executor,
mh22 3t in 10d 16 & 18 St. Louis street.

Notice.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right to sell ANCHOR OIL for the State of Louisiana, from the inventor J. W. Hallister, I warn dealers not to sell any of the above oil or make any contract without my consent as I shall hold them responsible for so doing.

New Orleans, March 17th, 1868.

E. A. WENTZAL, 299 Royal street.
mh19 15d Sole Agent for Louisiana.

Dr. E. De Blanc,

Office No. 15 Dauphine Street, between Canal and Customhouse Streets.

Consultations from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Residence 234 Galvez street, between Hospital and Barracks streets. mh17 1m

Murphy's Post Office,
(VIS-A-VIS,)
JUST OPENED,

Old Levee street, opposite Custom-House and Post Office.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS, POPULAR MIXTURES, and a SUMPTUOUS LUNCH EVERY DAY.

mh15 1m W. E. MURPHY, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Friday Evening, March 27th, 1868.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON, when, in consequence of its great success, will be repeated the

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Mrs. Gomersal as the ... Grand Duchess.

To-morrow—Family Matinee at 12 o'clock—1st act of ARRAH-NA-POGUE and THE TWO BUZZARDS. mh27

St. Charles Theatre—St. Charles St.

BEN DeBAR ... Proprietor.

Friday Evening, March 27th, 1868.

BENEFIT OF MRS. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS,

On which occasion first time of the great Drama entitled TRODDEN DOWN, or the LOST CAUSE, and SHE'S FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.

Mr. H. Watkins in both pieces.

Notice—Doors open at a quarter to 7. Overture will commence at half-past 7 precisely.

Seats can be secured one day in advance.

mh17 P. GLEASON Treasurer.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$516,525 42
Viz—Fire Premiums	$256 272 57	
Marine Premiums	189,155 79	
River Premiums	103,097 15	$548,525 42
Less Return Premiums	$ 5,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	$ 46,004 75
Net Earned Premiums		$502,518 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 82,597 35	
Marine Losses	184,872 79	
River Losses	84,592 09	
	$342,062 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54 348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	24,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	32,310 83	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	37,777 86	$491,210 76
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$ 11,277 89

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $620,000, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$ 46,586 11
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	79,019 30
Invested in City and other Bonds	82,230 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	123,185 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges	18,200 00
Bills Receivable	43,896 86
[illegible] in course of Collection	97,382 71
Cash on hand	111,513 49
	$737,[illegible] 49

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
R. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Fresh...,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. B. Poydras,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Vose,	R. Piaggio,
E. Marqueze,	James Gallier,
Chas. Wetzlaus,	Rudolph Sieg.
H. F. Given.	mh23 2w

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 104 Canal street,
NEW ORLEANS, March 13th, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Election for eleven Directors shall be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

mh13 td PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, March 13th, 1868.

FOR the purpose of ascertaining whether the creditors of the Bank of Louisiana will accept the proposed terms made by the stockholders to the creditors by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank holden on the 18th of March, 1868,

Notice is hereby given that subscription books will be open during thirty days at the Banking-house of the Bank of Louisiana for receiving subscription for capital stock in a new corporation to be formed under the laws of the State, to carry on the business of banking and to be organized on the terms and conditions set forth in the printed report made to the stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana, at the said meeting.

Copies of the Report can be had at the Banking-house.

Messrs A. LANFEAR, L. F. GENERES, J. B. LEEFE, J. U. LAVILLEBEUVRE, JOHN PEMBERTON,

were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.

mh19 1f J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

W. I. HODGSON,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

OFFICE NO. 21 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

Having taken a Commission, is prepared to make sales at PUBLIC AUCTION of REAL ESTATE, City, Suburban or Country, also, OUT DOOR sales of every description, and would respectfully solicit of MEMBERS of the BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SYNDICS, ASSIGNEES and others, SUCCESSION and SYNDIC sales, sales of BANKRUPT ESTATES, sales of MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE, in STORE, WAREHOUSE, PRESS, on SHIPBOARD or IN BOND, sales of DAMAGED COTTON and CARGO sales, sales for ACCOUNT of UNDERWRITERS or WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, PORTWARDEN SALES, sales of STOCKS and SCRIP HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc.

In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with COL. J. B. WALTON in the same business, he possesses the advantage of having the assistance and experience of Messrs. GREEN & ELDER (in the same office) so long and favorably known as REAL ESTATE AGENTS, thus enabling him to guarantee entire satisfaction to those who may employ his services as appraiser or in making sales, and trusts he may be favored with a share of public patronage.

mar3 1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED—GROWTH OF 1867—H. HAFNER has now in store a full and well-selected assortment of Winter and Spring Vegetable SEEDS, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

A fine lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.

Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS.

Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.

H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street,
dec24 3m opposite St. Charles Theatre.

THE U. S. THROUGH MAIL

—BETWEEN—

NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,

Has been ordered by the

GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE Via HUMBOLDT and LOUISVILLE,

On account of Quick Time and the Superior facilities afforded by this line.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY have control of the entire line between Memphis and Louisville, and is the only line that is running TWO DAILY TRAINS THROUGH FROM MEMPHIS TO THE EAST.

At Louisville there are four daily trains to all points East.

Tickets via Humboldt are good via Nashville, at option of passengers.

For information and tickets inquire of at Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, and at the Depot of the Jackson Railroad.

A. W. ROUNTREE,
mh1 1m General Southern Agent.

BUSH & GOODE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—LOUIS BUSH, resident partner, office, 84 Camp street, over J. A. Greenam's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included within the circuit of our practice, will be entirely relieved from the trouble of corresponding and can obtain all needed information directly from our senior, at his office, 84 Camp street. jan8 3m

For Sale.

A LARGE TOMB, with ground adjoining Mr. St. Rome's, situated on St. Louis Cemetery No. 2 on St. Louis street, near Claiborne. For particulars apply at No. 116 Camp street, near Julia. Also, a Cottage, completely furnished, for sale or rent, in Mandeville, situated on Lake Shore, near Francois Hotel; and another Cottage unfurnished, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stable, chicken house, and large gardens, situated on Elysian Fields street, No. 165, near Love street. Apply as above. Rent low. feb28 1m

Merchants' Exchange,

166 ... COMMON STREET ... 166

NEAR CARONDELET STREET.

THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, etc.

A warm Lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

jan26 3m FRANK HERBER, Manager.

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

HAVING secured the services of Mr. PETER McKINLAY, the inventor of the most approved RICE POUNDER, now in use, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the construction, erection and management of RICE MACHINERY, we are now prepared, under his supervision, to construct all kinds of Machinery required in the preparation of RICE for the market, and to furnish all necessary drawing and specifications.

A model of McKinlay's Patent Rice Huller, suitable for those who cultivate Rice for domestic consumption, can be seen at our establishment.

LEEDS & CO.,
dec14 6m Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Fine Building Lot on Lapeyrouse, Between Prieur and Johnson streets.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 86 Bienville street.

ON SATURDAY, March 28th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold by public auction—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Lapeyrouse, Johnson, Prieur and Orange streets, measuring 31 feet front on Lapeyrouse street by 117 feet 9 inches in depth. Said lot is well fenced.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale, with Internal Revenue Stamps, before—Augustin, notary public, at the expense of purchaser. mh26 td

House and Lot in the Town of Mandeville, Parish of St. Tammany.

SUCCESSION OF GUSTAVE DUREL—No. 29,312.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 86 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, April 18th, 1868, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 14th, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the town of Mandeville, Parish of St. Tammany, in the State of Louisiana; making part of Lot No. One, in square No. 28, which lot forms the corner of Lake and Coffee streets, and measuring 44 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on Lake street, by one hundred and eighty-six feet in depth and front on Coffee street; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which consist of a one-story house containing 2 rooms and a closet, a kitchen and servant's room, fruit trees; the property being under fence.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale, with U. S. Internal Revenue stamps attached, before Joseph Cavillier, notary public, at purchaser's expense. mh17 21 ap4 11 18

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Marie Goyes, deceased, wife of P. Lamarque—No. 29,743.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, March 28th, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated January 9th, 1868, the following property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Morean and Victory streets, designated as lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by Castaing & Celles, dated 4th August, 1836, deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, for reference, measuring 30 feet front on Morean street by 107 feet 1 inch and 4 lines in depth; together with a one-story brick kitchen of four rooms, a large brick stable and another large wooden shed, well, yard partly paved, privy, etc., etc., as well as twenty-four Shares, reduced to twenty-three, of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on which a stock note of $456, payable or renewable on the 1st November, 1868.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of the above stock note, and will assume also the payment of four promissory notes amounting together to $1648, with back and running interests, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 28th October, 1867, at one and two years, and the balance cash, in U. S. currency.

Act of sale before S. Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

feb25 mar8 12 2 28

Office Furniture, Tarpaulins, Iron Safes, &c., &c.

Succession of Lazarus Alcide Leblanc.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, Exchange Alley and Bienville streets.

THURSDAY, 2d of April, 1868, will be sold, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 28th February 1868—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Office Desks, Iron Safes, Clock, Chairs, Stools, Armoir, Book Cases, Tarpaulins, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. currency. mh22 27 ap2

CHAS. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Lot in the Third District.

SUCCESSION OF ALPHONSE LAZARE MICHEL.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 4th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 26th, 1868, the following property:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Faubourg Franklin, designated by the No. 11, in square No. 39, on a plan dated the 24 day of November, 1834, by Louis Bringier, and annexed to an act passed on the 5th December, 1865, before Theo. Seghers, then one of the notaries of this city; said lot measures 32 feet front on St. Avide, (now Claiborne,) Prosper, Spain and Washington Avenue, measuring 30 feet front on Spain street by 128 feet 6 inches deep and front on Prosper street.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh4 14 21 28 ap4

Valuable Residence, in the Second District.

SUCCESSION OF EMANUEL VOLAIRE.

BY CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 4th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 28th, 1868, the following property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz—

A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Faubourg Tremé, in the Second District of this city, designated by the No. 7 of square No. 13, bounded by St. Philip, French, Ursulines and Roman streets, measuring 31 feet 6 inches and 4 lines, French measure, in front on Tremé street, 33 feet 7 inches and 4 lines on the rear line, 155 feet 1 inches and 6 lines in depth on the side toward French street, and 142 feet 6 inches on the side of lot No. 8. American measure, according to a plan of D'Hemecourt, Surveyor, dated 24 December, 1858.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Alex J. Ker, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. mh14 21 28 ap4

Valuable Property on Tremé street, between Bienville and Conti Streets.

SUCCESSION OF SYLPHIDE FERDREAUX.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, 7th of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 5th, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Tremé, Bienville, Conti and Marais streets, measuring, French measure, 45 feet 1 inches front on Tremé street by 120 feet deep, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame building, bricked between posts and roofed with slate, and divided into two rooms in the center, and closed gallery, also, a two-story frame kitchen, slate-roofed, containing four rooms, two cisterns, water well, yard, etc.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. interest per annum from maturity till paid, and secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold; the purchaser to assume the payment of the taxes of the year 1867.

Act of sale before Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh7 14 21 31 ap7

Valuable Residence on Burgundy street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. WIDOW ANNETTE WILTZ.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 35 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 28th of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 20th February, 1868, the following described property, viz—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Burgundy street, between Hospital and Barracks streets, measuring 30 feet, English measure, front on Burgundy street, by a depth, French measure, of 95 feet, bounded on the side towards Hospital street, by property now or late of Severin Latorre, and on the side towards Barracks street by property of the heirs of Populus.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years credit, in notes secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, also with the clause of five per cent. commission for lawyer's fees in case of suit; the buildings to be insured and the policy transferred to the Administrator.

Act of sale before Armand Pitot, Jr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. feb27 mh7 14 21 28

Succession of Joseph Napoleon.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office: No. 48 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, April 14th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order rendered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 7th, 1868, the following described property, viz—

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situate near the New Faubourg Marigny of this city, designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of square No. 20, comprised within Broad, Rousseau, Orange and Abadie streets, and by the Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of square No. 38, comprised within London Walk and Liberal, France and New Orleans streets, which said lots measure, in American measure, as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 1, of square No. 20, 30 feet 2 inches front on Broad street by 150 feet deep on one side on the line separating it from lot No. 2, 112 feet 1 inches and 6 lines deep on the other side on an oblique line, and 41 feet 1 inch and 6 lines in width in the rear line.

Lot No. 2, forming the corner of Broad and Abadie streets, 32 feet front on Broad street by 105 feet deep and front on Abadie street.

Lot No. 3, 107 feet 10 inches and 3 lines front on Abadie street, 43 feet 1 inch and 6 lines deep on the line separating it from the rear of lots Nos. 1 and 2, and 115 feet 9 inches and 3 lines on an oblique line, having the form of a triangle.

Lot No. 1, of square No. 38 forming the corner of London Walk and Liberal street, 20 feet 7 lines front on London Walk by 180 feet 8 inches and 6 lines deep, 60 feet front on Liberal street; and

Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 each 29 feet 1 inch front on London Walk, by 109 feet 8 inches and 6 lines deep.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, in notes secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege, bearing 8 per cent. interest till maturity, and 8 per cent after maturity until paid. In case of suit to recover the amount due the purchaser will pay 5 per cent. attorney's fees on the amount of the note sued upon.

Acts of sale before Alcée J. Ker, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh14 21 ap4 14

Valuable Lots in the Third District.

SUCCESSION OF RAYMOND BRUSLÉ.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April the 25th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 19th, 1868, will be sold the following described property, viz—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the faubourg Franklin, in the Third District of this city, in the square comprised between Genius, Mandeville, Marigny and Celestine streets, designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 19 and 20, of square No. 59, on a plan drawn by the City Surveyor on the 17th May, 1831, and deposited for reference in the office of Carlile Pollock, one of the notaries of this city; said lots measure, in American measure, as follows, to wit: Lots Nos. 9 and 10 each 34 feet 4 inches front on Genius street, by a depth of 159 feet 2 inches; lots Nos. 19 and 20 measure each 36 feet 6 inches front on Celestine street, by a depth of 160 feet, between equal and parallel lines.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before P. K. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. mh24 ap4 11 18 25

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, etc.

oct14 6m LEEDS & CO.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 ... Chartres Street ... No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers,

OFFER at low prices—

CARPETING—English and American of all kinds.
Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Lasting and Cotton Plush, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep29 6m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

EUROPE	Lemarie	Saturday, 4th April
ST. LAURENT	Bocande	Saturday, 18th April
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, 2d May
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, 16th May

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine.

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

First cabin	$145
Second cabin	$88
Third Cabin	$45
Do. including railway tickets	$57

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

☞ Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to

VICTOR FERRILLIAT,
nov8 eod 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

E. E. Vaill, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, March 28th, at 8 P. M.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN'L MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans every SATURDAY.

The steamship

CRESCENT CITY,

E. W. Holmes, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite St. Louis street, on

Saturday, March 28th, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE ... $60 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.

☞ The Steamship GEN'L MEADE will follow—leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, April 4th. feb25 tf

Independent Towboat Line.

THE Towboat ROCHESTER having undergone thorough repairs is now ready to tow vessels from and to sea at the lowest rates. The Rochester has more power and is faster than any towboat now running in this port.

For towage apply at the office of the line, No. 164 Gravier street. JAS. M. PETERSON, Agent.

mh27 1m

DR. F. H. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon,

HAS removed to 137 CARONDELET STREET, where he is prepared to attend to the practice of his profession in all the latest scientific improvements in the art. The success of his operations for the last 27 years in New Orleans is too well known to the public to require any comment from himself.

Teeth extracted by the latest improved method, POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN, and not the LEAST DANGER OR INJURY to the patient. nov12 6m

DR. CHARLES E. NELLS,
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. dec8 6m

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.

INJECTION RICORD.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, *&c.*

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: ... 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
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For sale by all Druggists.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,
AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. feb3 3m

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 98 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$527,590 78
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance	$317,746 00
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	$378,734 00

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. M. Allen,	J. H. Ludwigsen,	E. K. Converse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers,	A. H. May,
R. P. Edsall,	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Isenhour,	John G. Rogers.

feb21 1lms. e o d

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Belanger Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through steamboat rates.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.
dec1 tf

New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

THROUGH RATES OF FREIGHT.

St. Louis, Louisville, Cairo, Columbus, Rome, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Charleston.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, January 1st, 1868.

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this Company is now giving Through Bills Lading to the above points.

All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, will be promptly settled at point of delivery.

For further information inquire at the Depot, on Calliope street, or at the Company's office, No. 44 Carondelet street.

JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jan14 3m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after September 17th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END.	FROM LAKE END.
6½ o'clock A. M. horse cars	6½ o'clock A. M. st'm train
6¾ st'm train	7
7½	8½
9	9½
10½	11½
12 M	1 P M
2 P M	2½
3	3½
4	4½
5	5½
6	6½
7	8 horse cars

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

☞ Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15c. each way.

GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.
sep17 tf

R. DE HAVEN. W. S. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
New Orleans.

TREATMENT OF SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDUX, Druggist, from the Paris University.
Corner Conti and Chartres Streets.

R. C. BARROW,
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.
Office: No. 15 Carondelet Street,

ATTENDS to the purchase, sale and renting of City and County property; also, to the collection of rents, etc. jan23 3m