The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1868

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

E. Roger & Co. sell sundry bills and accounts, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street.

Chas E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of the one undivided fourth of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Hevia and Carondelet streets, First District. See advertisement.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR MANDEVILLE AND MADISONVILLE.—On Sunday, the 19th of April, and every following Sunday during the summer, the fast and low pressure, side wheel and favorite steamer Laura will leave the Pontchartrain Lake end on arrival of 6½ o'clock A. M. train, returning to the lake end the same day in time to take the 6½ o'clock P. M. train to the city. Fare for the excursion $1.

TABLEAUX AND CONCERT.—Two hundred ladies and gentlemen of this city, assisted by Miss Filomeno, propose to give on Tuesday evening, April 28, at the National Theatre, a Concert and Tableaux for the benefit of the Destitute widows and Children of St. Anna's Asylum.

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—A grand musical matinée, for the benefit of Mr. Benoit, the second stage manager of the Opera House, who is obliged by bad health to return to France, will be given in the Salle du Foyer of the Opera House, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Mesdames Segoin and Fanschetti, Messrs Picot, Van Hufflen, Damoni, Lechevalier, and other artists will take part in the performances.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical entertainment will be given on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Deutsche Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, for the benefit of Signor Paolischi, formerly a member of the Mexican Opera Troupe, and an artist of high reputation.

Signor Paolischi, while on his way from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, was robbed by the banditti who infest the country of every thing he had, even his clothing. He will be assisted in this concert by leading artists of the New Orleans Opera Troupe, who have generously tendered him their services. And the Deutsche Company place their hall at his disposal, through their President, Mr. S. Marx.

The French Opera.

To-night will be presented Meyerbeer's grand opera of "L'Africaine," with new scenery, complete chorus and orchestral accompaniment, and the opera will be presented in full.

The plot of this opera is as follows:

Vasco di Gama, a young officer in the Portuguese navy, convinced of the existence of lands hitherto unknown to his countrymen, applies to the Royal Council of Portugal for means wherewith to prosecute his researches, producing in support of his arguments, two slaves, purchased by him in an African Slave Mart, whose features, garb, etc., prove them to be of a race unknown to Europeans. The superstitious ignorance of the Council leads, not only to the refusal of Vasco's application, but to his being forthwith arrested and thrown into a dungeon, his captivity being shared by his two slaves, Selika and Nelusko, the former of whom has become deeply enamored of her master, while she herself is passionately beloved by her companion in bondage, Nelusko. Vasco, however, is soon released from prison, owing to the zealous intervention of Ines, (now the wife of Don Pedro,) but between whom and Vasco a deep and during attachment had long existed. Don Pedro has meantime become possessed of Vasco's papers, plans, etc, and having obtained from the King the command of a ship, he sets sail, hoping to carry out Vasco's projected discoveries, and thereby reap the advantages to which the great navigator's genius and enterprise had so justly entitled him. Don Pedro takes with him, on his voyage, his wife Ines, and the two slaves, Selika and Nelusko, whom he has purchased of their former master. As the ship approaches the Cape of Storms, it is overtaken by a vessel carrying the same colors, and commanded by none other than Vasco in person, whom an unexpected turn of fortune has enabled to fit out a ship for himself. Notwithstanding their mutual hate, Vasco comes on board Don Pedro's ship for the purpose of cautioning him against the numerous dangers with which the navigation in those latitudes is fraught. A quarrel however ensues, during which, in verification of Vasco's warning, the ship through the machinations of Nelusko, to whom the steering of the vessel has been entrusted, is suddenly boarded by Indians, who, despite an obstinate resistance, take the entire crew prisoners, and carry them away to a land rich in every tropical beauty, and of which the captive slave Selika, now proves to be the Queen, she having formerly been captured by Africans, on an occasion, when tempest tossed, her bark had drifted far from her native shores. Don Pedro and his companions are, in accordance with a law of the country, immediately put to death. Selika, to save the life of her beloved Vasco informs her subjects that a marriage had been contracted between herself and the young Portuguese during her captivity in Europe. Vasco, overcome by gratitude, is on the point of forgetting his love for Ines, when of a sudden the hapless maiden is heard, as she and her attendants are being led to the sacrifice, bewailing her sad fate, and bidding an eternal adieu to her native land. The well known accents at once revive in Vasco's breast, all his former affection for Ines. Selika, heartbroken on finding that her ardent love for Vasco is unreturned, at first determines on signal vengeance, but her better nature subsequently gains the ascendant, and she nobly restores the two lovers to liberty. Despair, however, takes possession of the unhappy Queen, and, unable to endure the torments of unrequited passion, she resolves to end her days by inhaling the perfume of the dread mancanilla tree, the exhalations of whose foliage, according to their traditional properties, lull her into a dreamy trance, from the ecstatic visions of which she is awakened by the signal gun, announcing the departure of Vasco and his beloved Ines, to whose happiness, Don Pedro being dead, there is now no longer a barrier. Recalled to the terrible reality of her position, Selika utters a passionate farewell to Vasco, and overcome by the poisonous emanations of the fatal tree, beneath whose death dealing branches she is still extended, the unhappy Queen expires in the arms of her faithful and sorrowstricken Nelusko.

The character of *Selika*, the slave, will be assumed by Miss Audibert; that of *Ines*, wife of Don Pedro, President of the Council, by Madame Segoin; that of *Vasco de Gama*, by Mr Picot, that of *Don Pedro*, by Mr. Van Hufflen; that of *Nelasko*, the slave, by Mr Lechevalier, and the other characters by Messrs. Dupin, Thoter and Pauliny.

FINANCIAL.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1868.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Five per cent. bonds	$[illegible]	
Six per cent. bonds 1867, '68	8,90[illegible],641 80	
Six per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,150 00	
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,4[illegible]5,[illegible]85,650 00	
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00	
		$1,944,449,841 8[illegible]
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Six per cent. bonds	$[illegible],[illegible]2,000 00	
Three year com. int. notes	48,010,5[illegible]0 00	
Three year 7-30 notes	165,854,100 00	
Three per cent. certificates	26,290,000 00	
		281,766,690 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.		
Three year 7-30 notes due August 15, 1867	$1,3[illegible]3,5[illegible]0 00	
Compound interest notes matured June 1, July 15, August 15, October 15 and December 15, 1867	[illegible],[illegible]93,030 00	
Bonds Texas indemnity	256,000 00	
Treasury notes, acts July 17 1861, and prior thereto	158,611 64	
Bonds April 15 1842	6 000 00	
Treasury notes, March 3 1863	616,192 00	
Temporary loan	1,284 000 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	19,000 00	
		9,0[illegible]8,383 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$3[illegible]6,144,727 00	
Fractional currency	32,5[illegible],[illegible]83 94	
Gold cer. 8 [illegible] of deposit	17,74[illegible],[illegible]60 00	
		406,475,476 94
Total debt		$2,641,719 382 38
Amount in Treasury, coin	$93,4[illegible]9,617 68	
Amount in Treasury, currency	49,230,027 34	
		142,509,645 02
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury		$2,5[illegible]9,2[illegible]9,6[illegible]7 36

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurers returns in the Department, on the 1st of April, 1868. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing the above with the public debt statement issued on the 1st of March, it is shown that the amount of debt less cash in the Treasury has increased during the month $619,-[illegible] 48

The New York *Mail* recommends young men of wealth who are making up plans for summer tours to choose the mining regions of the West, rather than "lounging about watering places."

The death of Phineas H Young, son of Brigham Young, is announced by Salt Lake papers. He was an excellent painter, it is reported, and aged only twenty.

THE SUCCESSION.

Is a President Pro Tempore of the Senate Eligible to be Acting President of the United States?

A curious question has been raised in an elaborate article lately published in the *National Intelligencer*, the authorship of which has been attributed to Chief Justice Chase, but with how much truth it is impossible to say, as the assumption has been denied by those who claim to be the friends and have the means of access to Judge Chase. The subject of the writer's investigation is the eligibility of *an officer of Congress* to the position of Acting President of the United States, and whoever the author is he has produced a profound and exhaustive argument on the subject of his inquiry which bears evidence of having emanated from a skilled and able investigator into such questions. And the conclusion at which he arrives—viz: that an officer of Congress is ineligible to the position of Acting President—cannot easily be rebutted.

The substance of the argument is drawn from the language of the Constitution, providing for a vacancy in the office, which reads thus:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; *and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President, declaring what OFFICER shall then act as President, and such OFFICER shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.*

The question turns upon the meaning and scope of the word "officer" in the foregoing paragraph. It is evident from the language used that Congress have not the right to designate any body they please, but only some *officer* of the United States. It is also a fair inference that the Constitution intends that the officer selected shall retain his office while acting temporarily as President because it is only by virtue of his holding that office that he can become acting President. If, for example, Congress should declare by law that the Secretary of State, shall, in such an emergency, act as President, he would be competent only so long as he remained Secretary of State. The duties of the Executive are to be discharged temporarily by some *officer*, and if he ceases to be such officer, he forfeits his title.

Who, then, are officers in contemplation of the Constitution? Is the President *pro tempore* of the Senate an officer? Is the Speaker of the House an officer? Are the members of the two branches of Congress officers? It seems not. The former are officers of their respective Houses, but not officers of the United States, in the constitutional sense, because they are not commissioned by the President, who, the Constitution declares "shall commission all the officers of the United States." Neither are the members of Congress officers, and for the same reason. If they were, they would be liable to impeachment, and it was decided, in the last century, when an attempt was made to impeach a Senator, that members of Congress could not be impeached, for the reason they were not officers.

Those only are officers of the United States, in the sense of the Constitution, who are commissioned by the President and subject to impeachment. If it be true, then, that the acting President of the United States must be an officer, it follows he must continue to hold the office by virtue of which he acts as President. And as the Constitution declares in the strongest terms of prohibition, that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House of Congress during his continuance in office," it equally follows that no member of Congress can become acting President, and thus both Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax are excluded.

The argument, it will be seen, proceeds upon the hypothesis that a President elected by the people and a Vice President elected by the people, who becomes President when the former dies, resigns or is removed, hold the office by a very different tenure from the officer who becomes President when the two former fail. The latter does not become "President of the United States." He merely acts temporarily "until the disability of the former shall be removed, or a President shall be elected." Whether he is subject to impeachment is a debatable question. The President *pro tempore* of the Senate does not become Vice President of the United States—not even *acting* Vice President. This office once vacant remains vacant to the end of the term. The author of the paper, the substance of which we have thus attempted to reproduce in a condensed form, says of the Vice-Presidential office:

The office of Vice President is anomalous, as also is that of President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The former is both greater and less than the latter. The former is elected by the people, and holds his office independently of the Senate; the latter is elected by the Senate, and under the early practice held upon the volition of two superiors, the Senate and the Vice President, except when the latter exercised the office of President. The President *pro tempore* does not become Vice President of the United States—not even *Acting* Vice President. This office once vacant remains vacant to the end of the term. The Vice President is both a civil officer of the United States, and presiding officer of the Senate, but has no vote as the latter, except in case of a tie. But the President *pro tempore* is not a civil officer, never loses his vote, nor does he cease to be a Senator. The Vice President may be impeached, a Senator cannot be. Under no circumstances, in turn, can the President *pro tempore* be deprived of his Senatorial character, which, somewhat analogous to that of ambassadors of foreign countries in certain immunities, is essentially different from that of an officer of the United States. What his precise character is, is not entirely easy to determine, though of course there is no difficulty in this, that he is the representative of a State and a legislator of the United States.

The same author defines the position and duties of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, as follows, concluding his examination of the question he had discussed by finding that Wade and Colfax are both ineligible to the Presidency in the event of that office becoming vacant.

The sole function of the Vice President, except when he exercises the office of President of the United States, is to preside in the Senate, and perform the duties—chiefly, or perhaps entirely, ministerial—inseparable from the position. The function of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate is to preside and perform the same duties, in the absence of the Vice President, that he would perform were he personally in attendance. This expresses all his powers; and this is plainly and specifically the whole purpose of the Constitution. To take him away from the performance of that function, to assign him to other and essentially different duties—admittedly foreign in their nature and scope to those for which he was elected—would be to defeat the manifest intent of the Constitution. To defeat the Constitution is to violate it.

The Senate *must* have a presiding officer in the absence of the Vice President, or when the Vice President exercises the office of President of the United States; the presiding officer *must* be President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and there can be but one President *pro tempore* at any one time. To elect a second vacates the office of the first. This has more than once happened in the history of the Senate.

The conclusion of this examination is too obvious and decisive to need further statement, though other considerations might be offered. Every avenue to the Presidency through either House of Congress has been effectually closed by the Constitution; for the main objections of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate are equally potent against the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Fathers indeed "builded wiser than they knew, and if living their unanimous response to the caption of this paper would be—No."

A Scene in the Registration Office.

The scenes at the different registration offices have been very ludicrous as well as serious. In would step a nigger and state that he had lived in Louisiana the requisite one year or more:

"Where do you live?"

"Dunno, zactly."

"Go and find out where you live and come again when you find out."

Soon the same nig would return and the registrar would ask him "if he had found out where he lived?"

"Yes, I lives on Canal street, between Canal street and Rampart!"

"How can you live on Canal, *between* Canal and Rampart, when Canal runs east and west and Rampart runs north and south?"

"Dunno; dat's whar dey told me I lived!"

"Pass out—you won't do!"

The next would walk up and ask for his "regumstration."

"Are you 21 years old?"

"Yes, I is."

"How much more?"

"I'se only 21."

"When was you 21?"

"*Last Christmas!*"

"Who told you that you was 21?"

"Mar told me so!"

"Where does your mar, as you call her, live?"

"Up on dis street yonder—on Marais, corner Tremé!"

"How can you live on the *corner* of those two streets when they *run parallel*?"

"I'se dont live on Parallel street, I'se live on dat oder street what I tole rer!"—*N. O. Cor. Mobile Tribune.*

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes that the freedom of speech recently of the Russian press has given rise to rumors that the Czar was desirous for war. It is remarked that in Russia a very great latitude is allowed in journalism; that during the late Garibaldian invasion of Italy the journals were outspoken in their hope that France would not succeed, and that on this as on most other questions discussion is allowed to be free, while the power to warn and even to suspend journals is retained by the Russian Government. The French papers judging from the state of affairs in their own country, infer that such a discussion could only be tolerated if the opinions expressed were those of the Emperor, and consequently that they are directly inspired by the Government, whereas, as now explained, they are merely the opinions of the writers themselves, and do not reflect the views of the Russian Government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Voting Yesterday.—The negroes crowded forward and voted quite freely yesterday, while the whites seemed to hold themselves generally in reserve to vote to-day, though a great many voted yesterday. It is to be hoped they will not be backward this morning.

At the seventh precinct, 3d ward, Henry C. Dibble, Radical candidate on the Warmoth ticket for District Attorney, attempted, we learn on good authority, to create a disturbance, by using incendiary language and threatening voters and officers of the election with violence. The presumption is that the voting was not going on to suit Mr. Dibble's Radical notions, and from all we can learn, and from much we saw we are satisfied that not a few of the negroes had the good sense to vote the Democratic ticket. We saw one negro who was arrested and thereby prevented from voting because he wanted to vote the Democratic ticket. He was taken to the station and released and will vote like a man to-day. We also heard of some thirty odd employés, whites, mainly on duty at the various military headquarters, all of whom, with two exceptions, voted the Democratic ticket.

Warmoth, Radical candidate for Governor, also, attempted to create a disturbance at the polls at Engine House No 9, on Esplanade street, and the Lieutenant of Police threatened to arrest him, Warmoth on the other hand, it seems, had also gone to the Chief of Police, and informed him that the whites were undertaking to disturb the colored voters. The Chief investigated the matter, which proved to have no other than an imaginary existence in the brain of Warmoth, doubtless disordered by the orderly manner in which the Democrats were voting, and the fact that some negroes would vote the Democratic ticket. A couple of policemen were arrested for threatening Democratic voters.

A party of about a dozen Warmothites attempted to force a colored warehouseman to the polls, but his employer prevented them.

In Gretna we learn that the negroes took possession of the polls at an early hour, but were speedily ousted by the military, sent for the purpose.

There were rumors of serious disturbances late last evening at Carrollton, and that several persons were killed. Soldiers were sent there at once. From what we understand as we write, there was doubtless a disturbance of a serious character and several persons wounded, though not dangerously. We shall get further particulars before we go to press.

Later.—It appears that the difficulty at Carrollton originated in this way: Mr N Schwab, member of the late Convention, and Radical candidate for Sheriff, was arrested by the police for carrying concealed weapons, he having three pistols on his person. The negroes attempted to rescue him, and a fight consequently ensued between the negroes and police, resulting in one of the negroes being shot in the head and probably mortally wounded, when the melée ended. Democratic negroes fought against Radical negroes.

We have the result of the vote polled yesterday only so far as to be able to state that there were 1164 votes in the Third District, but what proportion of whites and blacks is not stated. In the First Ward, poll No 1, there were 196 whites and 161 blacks, and poll No 2, same Ward, 222 whites and 139 blacks. In the Tenth Ward, Fourth District, poll No 1 there were about 500 votes cast, nearly all Democratic. At the poll near Soraparu Market, same District, there were 337 whites and 95 blacks. At the poll near 23's Engine-house, Fourth District, there were 350 whites and 95 blacks. Out of 670 votes in the Seventh Precinct, Seventh Ward, about three fourths were colored. In the Eighth Ward the majority of the votes were whites.

The Chief of Police had more definite returns, but for very proper reasons would not allow the boxes to be examined, so that there could be no complaint from any quarter. The contest for Recorder of the First District is doubtless close between Manning and Becke.

There was also some disturbance at the Renfield plantation, near the city, caused by negroes stopping colored voters. The U. S. cavalry dispersed the rioters.

At a late hour last night it was believed that the Democratic ticket was, so far, ahead in New Orleans by 2000 or 3000 majority.

Ames' Great Circus and Menagerie.—Mr Ames' first exhibition of his grand circus and menagerie combination takes place to-day, noon, at Tivoli Circle, at the crossing of Delord and St Charles streets. The troupe of performers embraces about thirty of the finest circus artists in the country, while the collection of animals is of a rare and expensive character. A public display of all will be made upon the streets to-day in a brilliant oriental style, giving us an idea of what may be seen under canvass. Look out for them upon the streets, and then attend the exhibition. Mr Ames has spared neither pains nor expense in getting up these exhibitions, and we are sure will not disappoint public expectation. We shall be on hand to see, for the better information of our readers to-morrow, but in the meantime urge all who are fond of such sports to go and judge for themselves.

Fair for the Benefit of St. John's Church.—A very interesting and successful fair is now being conducted by the ladies, with the cooperation of Father Moynihan, for the benefit of the new St John's Church, which is to be erected on Dryades street, near the corner of Clio street. Among those whom we notice as taking a most active and efficient interest in the matter are Mrs Emanuel Bissey, Mrs Walker, her daughter, Mrs Bein and others, whose names we did not ascertain. It was very amusing to see our friends—and to find ourselves for the matter of that—coaxed into sundry minor investments, some for coffee, punch, cake, ice cream, fruit, flowers, and not unfrequently a bottle or two of champagne and other articles rather too numerous to mention. It is certainly delicious to be teased by so many fair ones so nightly attend the fair, and make themselves in many ways attentive upon your wants. That artificial baby at Mrs Bissey's table, we must say, is a rare curiosity well worth seeing, and, in fact, any one will be well repaid by visiting the fair if it is only to be so agreeably coaxed into spending a dollar or two. Lest any should, however, or our more liberal and high-spirited friend, Daniel Fearon, Esq., *whose munificent contributions, by the way, have added very materially to the receipts of* Mrs. Bissey's table, which seems to be most favored with patronage, and exceedingly popular. Misses Caldress and Betty O'Keefe and Mrs Quirk, we notice, are very active and efficient also in their labors. We repeat, you will enjoy doing likewise.

Shooting at the Levee.—Lieut Bradley, of the Second District police, reports that a man named Ramon Gaure was shot in the left leg, on the levee, yesterday evening, while standing between St Philippe and Ursulines streets. The shot was fired by some person unknown to him from a skiff. He was brought to his residence by his friends and medical assistance called in.

An Elephant on the Street.—The half grown elephant attached to Ames' Museum, known as "Bismarck," while being led along Camp street yesterday, suddenly broke loose from the party who was leading him by a rope, and very naturally created no little excitement, not to say consternation, by his peculiar demonstration. He was disposed to enter the grocery store of Swarbrick & Co., and would, doubtless, have crowded in but for some barrels interrupting his process. He wanted to go into several places in Commercial Alley, and when he trotted ahead the crowds around him trotted away in a hurry.

It was a very natural movement all round and we could not blame the young elephant for wanting to enjoy his liberty, or the people for letting him. He turned up his trunk every once in a while, and seemed to hesitate now and then with the serious reflection of a Solomon. The keeper finally got hold of the rope, and twisting his ear with some appliance he had for the purpose, and punching him in the side with a stick, induced him to proceed as he desired, to Tivoli Circle, where Mr. Ames will open with his grand circus and menagerie to day noon.

Fires Thursday Night.—About half past two o'clock Thursday night a fire broke out in the residence of Capt Barranco, on St. Charles street, between Washington and Sixth. There was no one in the house at the time but his wife and children, and the fire had made terrible headway before an alarm was given. It was then too late to arrest the flames, and the house was entirely consumed. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The extent of the damage and insurance has not been ascertained.

A fire broke out also Thursday night, about half past three o'clock, in a stable on Orleans street, between Johnson & Galvez, owned by Pierre Babbitt and occupied by Henry Tyman. It was only partly destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown. No insurance on the property.

Illegal Voting.—David Butler was arrested yesterday morning by officer Burlingham, of the Second District police, at St. Philip street polls, charged by Commissioner Delahury with attempting to vote under false papers. He was taken to the station and locked up. There were doubtless other instances of the kind.

Attempt to Murder.—Officer Mason reports to the Chief of Police that about 9 o'clock Thursday night, while in the discharge of his duty, a man named James Pryor drew a revolver on him, and fired a shot at him with intent to kill and murder.

Badly Wounded.—At a late hour Thursday night officer McCarthy reports having found an unknown white man lying insensible on St. Ann street, bleeding profusely from the head, supposed to have fallen from his cart while driving along the street. His injuries are severe, but it is thought not dangerous.

Not Poisoned.—The result of the chemical examination of the body of Laura Fry, who was married last Monday morning and died the same evening, failed to demonstrate the presence of any poisonous substance as the cause of her death. The young husband, Salvador, will consequently, we presume, be relieved of all imputation of guilt in the matter.

Robbery.—The grocery store of Lawrence Kennedy, corner of Galvez and St. Peter streets, was broken into late Thursday night and the half of two barrels of wine drawn off. No clue to the burglars.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AND HIS FAMILY.—A Berlin letter contains the following: "To me the Crown Prince is the most agreeable of all. He is about five feet ten, has broad shoulders and a fine manly figure. He is fair, and wears a moustache and a long silky beard. The expression of his manly face is as pleasant as can be, for it is natural and extremely kind. The ladies are, of course, in ecstacies about him, and everybody loves him, with the exception of the highest aristocracy, to whose taste he is not sufficiently dignified. He cherishes his dear little Crown Princess, Queen Victoria's daughter, and is so vulgar and citizen-like as to be fond of being surrounded by his little ones. There is a pretty photograph out representing this happy family. He has one of his children in his arms, and he looks as disgustingly contented as any shopkeeper. The nobility do not expect anything good of him, and are much afraid that he may consider the constitution of the country not as a bad joke, but as a solemn pledge. As this tendency is attributable in a great part to the influence of Victoria's clever little daughter, you can hear the aristocracy speak of her with shrugs of the shoulders and a sarcastic twitch of the mouth."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Important Evidence of Secretary Welles.

The Final Result Doubtful.

General Schofield's Address to the Virginia Convention.

WASHINGTON NEWS—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 17.—Impeachment continued. Wm. M. Anthony, of Cleveland, testified that most of the President's speech was in response to interruptions, and that a large majority of the crowd were disorderly.

Barton Able, of St. Louis, testified that the President spoke there under earnest solicitations.

Several others testified—nothing new elicited.

Frederick W Seward testified regarding the routine of appointing certain officers.

More documentary evidence regarding removals was presented and admitted.

Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, was called. He was appointed in 1861 by Mr. Lincoln. His son reported having been at a party where orders from Emory were received, for all officers to repair to headquarters. Secretary Welles directed his son to inform the President himself. Question—What passed between you and the President? Objection. Chase decided to hear the answer. The President did not know what Emory meant, would send for him. At the Cabinet meeting the same day the President mentioned Stanton's removal and Thomas's appointment. That Stanton yielded, only requiring time to move his papers.

A long argument ensued on the admissibility of this evidence. Chase decided the evidence undoubtfully admissable. Appealed. Chase sustained, 26 to 23. Next day the 22d witness saw the nomination of Ewing to the War Office in the hands of the President. Defence asked questions regarding Cabinet discussions on the Tenure of Office bill, and stated that they intend proving that the Cabinet unanimously objected to it on account of its unconstitutionality, and that Mr. Seward and Stanton were assigned the duty of preparing a veto message. Objection. Butler opened at length. Evarts followed, when the court adjourned.

The argument on this point will be resumed to-morrow. It is regarded as very important in view of the sources of information from which the President derived his ideas of duty, under the Constitution and laws, to the country and to himself, and fixing, to a great extent, the criminality or virtue of the President's actions.

Conkling voted on the Liberal side for the first time to-day, on any important issue.

The final result is daily becoming more doubtful in the minds of those who watch events most closely. Senators who are regarded as doubtful, give no indications to hang a hope or fear upon. Morton, of Indiana, votes almost always with the Liberals. So does Sumner, however, whose final vote is regarded as certain for conviction.

The receipts of customs for the six days ending the 11th, was nearly $3,000,000.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

Mr. Stanbery is still indisposed.

The House, without business, adjourned.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Richmond, April 17.—General Schofield visited and addressed the Convention this morning. In the course of his remarks he said that the iron clad oath of office in the Constitution was extremely objectionable. He had administered the Reconstruction laws in the State more than a year, and stated as the result of his experience that it would be practically impossible to carry on the Government of Virginia on such a basis. In appointing registering officers he had found one, perhaps two, capable persons in a county who could take this oath, and yet there were thirty civil officers in those counties. In his opinion the oath would be fatal to the Constitution, in other respects the Constitution was neither better nor worse than those of other States, but much depended upon the men first elected to carry it out, and that oath restricted the range necessary for the selection of the best men; as a party measure it would be fatal.

Applause followed the address, and after Gen. Schofield left the Hall a heated debate commenced in efforts to reconsider the vote adopting the oath.

Later—April 17.—Three sections of the Franchise bill passed to-day. The seventh section provides for six days' voting at the next election.

Twelve members to-day resigned their seats in the Convention. Press reporters are excluded from the House after this date.

Richmond, April 17.—CONVENTION.—Mr Hine explained that, under the new Constitution, there were only seven officers in a county who have to take the iron clad oath. The Convention refused, by 27 to 36, to suspend the rules to consider the modification of the test oath.

The Convention will adjourn *sine die* about midnight.

The storm yesterday done considerable damage to the York River Railroad, carrying away a bridge and throwing three cars down an embankment. Nobody hurt.

Two negroes were killed by lightning in Amelia county during the storm.

Two houses in the city were washed away by the rise in the creeks.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A railroad was laid on the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the 16th inst., at an altitude of 8212 feet, the highest in the world.

Wilmington, April 17.—During the storm, yesterday, in Lawrensburg, Richmond county, Rev Jno B McKinnon and Lauchlin McLaurin were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Augusta, April 17.—The danger anticipated here yesterday from overflow has passed. The rain has subsided and the river is falling. The Macon and Augusta, Southwestern and Central Railroads have been damaged by the washing away of bridges and culverts.

The bottom lands are all overflowed, but it is too early in the season for any serious damage to the planting interests.

The Republican mass meeting held at the Court House to-day to ratify party nominations was largely attended by the freedmen.

Savannah, April 17.—It has been raining hard here all day, and thundering heavily.

Charleston, April 17.—Scattering returns from various portions of the State, indicate the ratification of the new Constitution and the success of the Republican ticket by a large majority. In this city the majority for the Constitution is 1800.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, April 17.—Fenian trials commence on Monday, at the Old Baily, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Latest.—Japan advices represent that the Mikado has declared war against the Tycoon.

Liberal meetings are being held throughout England. Irish grievances and the disendowment of the Irish Church are the prominent objects.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 17—evening.—Cotton dull, declined a fraction, sales 8000 bales, uplands on the spot 12 to 12¼d; afloat 12⅛ to 12¼d. Orleans 12¼ to 12⅜d. Manchester advices unfavorable.

Havana, April 17.—Sugar animated—No 12 Dutch standard, 7½ to 7⅞ reals. Potatoes $1 50. Bacon 15c. Provisions are high in St. Thomas. Flour $13.

Sailed Rapidan and Juniata.

London, April 17—Evening.—Consols 93¼ to 93⅜. Bonds 70⅝.

Frankfort, April 17.—Bonds 75⅝.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 17.—Cotton market dull—½ to 1c lower; sales to-day 1100 bales, middlings 30 to 30¼c. Flour—low grades 10c better. Wheat active, 2 to 3c better. Corn 1 to 2c better, mixed Western $1 19 to $1 22. Mess Pork—new $26 75, old $25⅞. Lard firm, 17 to 17⅞c. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine 64 to 64½c. Rosin $3 45 to $7. Freights firmer—cotton by steam ⅜c. 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 110⅞. Tennessee 6s 64, Virginia 6s 50. Gold flat, 138⅜. Sterling firmer, 9⅞.

New York, April 17.—Money suddenly relapsed shortly after one o'clock to-day and closed very easy. Call loans seven per cent. Stocks active and stronger, with an advance on the entire list.

Sub-Treasury balance $101,000,000. Governments closed dull. 5-20's of 1862, 110¼; of 1864, 109; of 1865, 109⅛; of 1867, 107¾. 10-40's 101⅞. 7 30's 106.

Louisville, April 17.—Tobacco—sales to-day 132 hogsheads; lugs $5 25 to $7 25; common to medium leaf $7 50 to $14 25; cutting leaf $25 50 to $27 50. Flour—superfine steady, $8 50; fancy $12 to $12 50. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Corn—shelled, in bulk, 88c. Oats 75c. Cotton dull, 29 to 29½c. Mess—pork $27. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼ to 13½c; clear sides 17¼c. Hams 18 to 19½c. Lard—packed in tierces 17¼c. Whiskey—free $2 20; sales new copper distilled 83c in bond.

Cincinnati, April 17.—Flour firm—family $11. Wheat $2 60. Corn 85c. Oats 76c. Tobacco fair. Mess Pork $26 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12c; sides 11¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17c. Lard 17c. Butter 45 to 50c. Cheese 15 to 16. Coffee firm—21 to 26¼c.

St. Louis, April 17.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Flour steady—superfine $7 to $8 25. Fall Wheat $2 65 to $2 75. Corn 86 to 90c. Oats 70 to 72c. Pork $27 to $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear sides 17c. Lard quiet 17 to 18c. Weather clear.

Mobile, April 17.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 607 bales. Sales none. Quotations nominal. Sales for the week, 4800 bales. Receipts 32[illegible] bales. Exports, foreign 3240, coastwise 799 bales. Stock on hand, 33,984 bales.

Charleston, April 17.—Cotton depressed; sales only 44 bales, on a basis of 29¼ to 30c for middlings, quotations unreliable. Receipts 217 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1700 bales.

Savannah, April 17.—Cotton market dull and irregular; sales 139 bales; middlings 30½c. Exports, for Liverpool, 1933 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, April 17.—River rising fast—16 feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

Vicksburg, April 17.—Passed up—Lilly at 2 A. M., and Lizzie Gill at 8 P. M.

Passed down—Indiana at 9 P. M. River stationary.

Southwest Pass, April 17.—Barometer 30. Wind N. E., strong.

Arrived—Schooner Emma M. Wright, Freeman, master, from Boston, with ice, to Crescent City Ice Company; schooner Welcone, Blohm, master, from Matanzas, six days, with sugar and molasses to Thiele & Seiler.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Augusta, Ga., April 15.—Incessant rains prevailed to-day. The river is very high and serious fears of an overflow are entertained.

Savannah, April 16.—Stock of cotton on hand 29,805 bales.

Charleston, April 16.—Stock of cotton on hand 14,483 bales, of which 4936 bales are on shipboard.

Charleston, April 16.—The three days election for the ratification of the new Constitution and for the election of State officers closed to-day.

The general belief is that the Constitution has been ratified and the Republican ticket elected by a large majority.

Southwest Pass, April 17—11 A. M.—Barometer 24 30. Wind N E and fresh.

Arrived, steamships Austin, Farwell, Galveston, to C A Whitney & Co; Crescent, Hawthorn, Galveston, to same.

British schooner Helena, Aguen, from Matanzas, to H. D'Meza.

Sailed, steamship Victor and ship Ella S. Thayer.

Washington, April 17.—A paragraph in the Senate report of the 15th conveys the impression that a deficiency exists at present in John W. Forney's account.

The deficiency was discovered some months ago, and made good.

Cameron's motion to intestigate was based on his allegation that Forney's chief clerk was wrongly charged with having misappropriated the money.

London, April 17.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a great landholder in Ireland, was killed at Westmeath. The assassin escaped.

London, April 17—Noon.—Consols 93¼ to 93⅜. Bonds 70⅛ to 70¼.

Paris, April 17.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 5,500,000 francs.

Liverpool, April 17—Noon.—Cotton sales will not exceed 8000 bales, prices declining.

Sales of the week 56,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 6900 to speculators.

Stock 107,000 bales, of which 233,000 are American.

Middling uplands 12⅛d. Middling Orleans 12⅜d.

New York, April 17.—Gold 138⅜. Cotton market quiet but steady. Sterling 110 to 110⅛.

The Crops in the South.

LOUISIANA.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate, 15th.]

The crops are reported to be springing up beautifully. Plant and stubble cane, corn, cotton and tobacco have made a full stand, and if no untoward drought intervenes, a fine crop will be made this year. A very large proportion on land has been placed in cane, and although some cotton has been planted on every place, a large area is planted in tobacco and potatoes. Any quantity of sweet potatoes will be shipped up the river this fall, and if the crop is not cut short, we will make more corn than is required for home use.

[From the Alexandria Democrat, 15th.]

We have gone through another week of beautiful and warm weather. Our planters could not desire better. Corn is up every where, and the stand is considered very good everywhere. Cotton, of which but very little is planted, is coming up finely.

MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Woodville Republican 17th.]

The change in the weather on Monday last fortunately passed off without getting cold enough to damage anything materially. We may now consider ourselves free from any danger of a frost. Everything looks promising so far. Freedmen, as we hear from all sections of the country, are doing remarkably well.

Female Gambling in New York.

In Twenty third street, near Madison avenue, is a gambling house patronized exclusively by females. It is a modest, unpretentious looking house, the entrance scrupulously clean, and presenting no different appearance, externally than those adjoining, save the blinds are all tightly closed. Ringing the bell, we are admitted by a gorgeously apparelled woman, who acts as janitress. On one side of the hall is a superb painting of Leda and the Swan, on the opposite side is another painting, equally good, of Venus, rising from the sea. Ascending the stairs, we are ushered into the parlor on the first floor. They are elegantly, even luxuriously furnished. The person who fitted up these rooms must have had exquisite taste. The paintings hanging on the walls are rare and valuable, but the most conspicuous, and the one that first strikes the eye and rivets the attention, is the painting by Ary Scheffer of the gambling scene from Bulwer's play of "Money," and for which it is stated August Belmont has offered $20,000 and been refused.

Seated around the room and at the gaming tables are a number of ladies, all of whom are dressed in the height of fashion. The players are dashed with excitement, but the dealer, in the Pompadour waist, half revealing, half concealing an ample bust, sits calm and collected, and rakes in the "chips" with the utmost sang froid. Ever and anon, some player, who is heavy bet is lost, calls for wine, which is speedily supplied by an attentive and demure looking Hebe "tempter." Yes, but it is the demureness of a cat. Offend her, and she will quickly show that she has claws.

That lady at the centre of the table, sitting between Andromeda and Aspasia, is the wife of one of our most wealthy merchants. I could tell you her name, but take most never be told, out of school. Observe that young lady with a bonnet no larger than a cockle shell, and Bismarck ribbons, the one who is now taking off her diamond ring to stake, and which she will lose as sure as eggs are eggs, is the daughter of an ex-judge. Ah! our wealthy merchant's wife is a loser—see, she rises from the table biting her lips till the blood comes to conceal her emotions. Come, let us away, such scenes do not make our opinion of poor, weak human nature the more exalted.

Is it any wonder that we so frequently see rewards offered for lost diamond rings, necklaces and bracelets? If we had the power of Asmodeus, we would see these "lost" articles in the safe of some gentleman who has the sign of the Lombardy emblem of three balls. The thirst for gambling will be satisfied and money must be obtained.—*Cor. Syracuse Standard.*

Southern Women and Children.

He was lonely—that picket pacing up and down just outside the lines of the sleeping army, in the cold, starless midnight, peering through the darkness with his hand upon his rifle's trigger, ready to give warning of the coming of the foe. But lonelier than he was that mother, far away in Louisiana, watching his sick child, asleep in the cradle, while its poor little life ebbed slowly away. Ah! it was well among that minute ball—it went straight the soldier's heart; he gasped and fell heavily to the ground—and his comrade heard him murmur, "my poor wife." That was all—his agony was brief. But *her* agony, when the black margined letter came, who will measure? Ah! *she* rests—the best rest of all, in his grave; but the life long sorrow is hers to bear. It was grand to see those thousands under the "Stars and Bars" march into battle; it was grander to see how nobly they contended; it was grandest of all to see how gloriously they died. But it was terrible to think of the thousands of homes represented on that battle plain, terrible to think of the anguish of suspense in every one of those homes; terrible to think of the little children gathering around their mothers, the very day their father died and asking with such simple pathos—"when will papa come?" Ah! dear little children of the South—and so many, so many of you bereft of fathers—you loved the cause, you looked prouder when you wore your little grey suits because your fathers wore it, you made your own little offerings on the altar of your country, and now when all is over and all is lost, secure in your innocence, you are not ashamed to call yourselves little rebels! You are true when men are false. Thank God! you do not know how to be expedient. May you always remain so! You, at least, do not forget. You will carry the memories of your childhood into your manhood, and who knows what these memories may accomplish in the future?

Yes to their honor be it proclaimed, while yet there was hope of triumph, the women and children of the South were as true to us in their homes as our soldiers in the field, and now, when the shadows of defeat, illumined by a single glimmer of hope, have gathered over our desolate land, they love the Lost Cause more deeply and intensely than ever. To them must we trust its memories. They will stand guard around them. It is their duty—and right nobly are they fulfilling it. Therefore should we do them honor; therefore should their praises be recorded. The brightest page of our history should be dedicated to them. They are keeping watch at the grave of the Lost Cause—and they whisper to those who despair, "It is not dead—it only sleeps."—*Banner of the South.*

At Liverpool, it is announced that the depression in trade and consequent depreciation in warehouse property, have caused warehouse keepers to appeal to the authorities for a reduction in the rate of taxation.

Five hundred dollars is the entrance fee to a London club called the "*Creme de la Creme.*"

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, 1868.

Transactions to-day have been very light, attention is engrossed by the election now in progress, and capitalists anxiously await the result.

EXCHANGE.—No out of door transactions are reported to-day. The New York market has advanced to 10 to 10½ per cent. premium for gold. The market is scarce and prices firm. No purchases are reported at Bank to-day, but sales were made at 109⅛ for gold, and 152⅛ for currency. Domestic was purchased in round amounts at ⅛ per cent. premium, and $20,000 three days' sight at ⅛, and $15,000 at ¼ premium. Banks still check at ⅛ premium.

GOLD.—The market is firm. At last evening's Board $15,000 brought 39⅛ prem. The New York telegrams to-day report its opening at 38⅛, and afterwards advancing to 38⅜. Sales here to-day, in round lots, to the extent of $50,000, reported at 3⅛ to 39¼ for buying, and 39⅛ to 39⅜ prem selling rates.

BONDS, STOCKS, ETC.—Are very dull and have a declining tendency. We note sales of 100 shares Bank of New Orleans at $29, and 100 shares Canal Bank at $15.

CITY ISSUES.—Are held in suspense, awaiting the action of the Council and result of the election. There were sales at last night's Board of $1000 small at 28⅛, $5500 at 29⅛, and to-day by a broker of $15,000, in one lot, at 30c.

The rates over the counter are 31c for buying and 30c for selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, 1868.

COTTON.—Yesterday only 100 bales of Cotton were reported as sold, and to-day not a single sale has come to our knowledge. Factors and buyers are further apart than ever. Early in the day 30½c was offered in vain for an even-running low middling list.

The telegraph soon after announced the opening prices at Liverpool this morning to be 12⅛d for uplands and 12⅜d for Orleans, estimated sales 8000 bales. The 1:20 P. M. dispatch quoted prices as nominal and declining. The sales of the week were 56,000 bales, of which 6000 on speculation, and 17,000 for export. Stock 407,000, of which 233,000 were American. New York market quiet and sales small.

Since this intelligence was received buyers have withdrawn altogether. It is said that a list of good ordinary was offered at 29c, and one of barely low middling at 29½c, without finding a buyer.

Quotations, therefore, are out of the question.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,256	
Arrived to-day	1,275	
Arrived previously	626,972	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	3,239	
		631,486
		646,742
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	580,219	580,219
Stock on hand and on shipboard		66,523

TOBACCO.—There has been more animation in this market during the past few days. The supply on sale having been increased by recent arrivals, buyers came forward with more spirit, and about 175 hhds, nearly all new crop, were taken at figures indicating an advance on some grades, as will be seen by reference to our list of revised quotations annexed. Most of the purchases were for export, some few lots, however, having been sold to city manufacturers. The sales for the week sum up 225 hhds, against receipts of 507. The exports were 25 hhds. We now quote:

	Light.	Heavy
Refused	6 @ 7	7 @ 8
Common Leaf	8 @ 9	10 @ 11
Medium	9½ @ 10	10 @ 11
Good	12 @ 14	14 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 17	18 @ 20
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22
Fine wrappers	25 @ 30	— @ —

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191	
Arrived to-day	none	
Arrived previously	4,8[illegible]0	4,890
		8,081
Exported to-day	none	
Exported previously	1,470	
Broken up for baling, city consumption, etc.	683	
		4,953
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		3,128

FREIGHTS.—We have again to report an extremely dull Freight market. In fact, there is so little offering that the rates are a little better than nominal. Vessels for Liverpool are offering to take Cotton at ⅝d per lb, and Tobacco at 35s. We quote as follows, say: for Cotton by steam to New York ⅜c per lb, 1c to Boston and Philadelphia; Flour to New York 65c, to Boston 90c per bbl; Corn to New York 15c per bushel, to Boston 22c. By sail the rates are: ⅜d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool, ⅞c to Havre, 1c to Bremen, ⅞c to New York, and ⅞c to Boston; Tobacco to Bremen and Liverpool 35s per hhd, to New York $5, to Boston $6. Flour to New York and Boston 50c per bbl. Corn to Northern ports 10c per bushel, and to Liverpool 10 to 12d.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Yesterday, not reported, 500 boxes Cuba Sugar sold on private terms. Prices are too irregular and unsettled for quotations. A retail business is doing in Louisiana Sugar at 10½ to 15⅛c per lb for prime; 16 to 16½c for yellow clarified, and 17 to 17⅛c for white. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 47 to 58c per gallon.

Week's receipts 30 hhds, 1 bbl Sugar, 184 bbls Molasses; imports, 600 hhds, 55 bbls, 4413 boxes Sugar 108 hhds, 97 tierces and 6 bbls Molasses from Cuba, 302 hhds, 100 bbls Sugar and 67 hhds Molasses from Porto Rico; exports, 8 hhds, 35 bbls Sugar and 10 hhds Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The towboat Mohawk and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market continues dull and depressed, and the sales to-day are confined to 450 bbls, of which 50 single extra at $10, 100 double extra at $10 30, 100 choice extra at $13 50, and 100 at $14 50 per bbl. We have heard of a sale of 1000 bbls, to arrive, at —. Superfine is retailing at $9 25 per bbl.

Week's sales, 10,000 bbls; receipts, 21,974; exports, 30,60.

CORN.—The market is quiet and prices are lower. Sales to-day 2240 sacks, of which 360 and 1600 white, and 600 white mixed at $1 01, 150 white at $1 05, 913 at $1 01, 600 at $1 02, 300 at $1 02½, and 1500 at $1 03 per bushel.

Week's sales, 28,000 sacks; receipts, 15,928 sacks, 36,846 bushels, in bulk; exports, 1713 sacks, 25,705 bushels, in bulk.

OATS.—The demand is limited, and only 100 sacks sold to-day at 78c per bushel.

Week's sales, 1400 sacks; receipts, 16,216; exports, 1213.

BRAN.—The trade demand is being supplied at $1 75 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales, 1000 sacks; receipts, 3627; exports, 200.

HAY.—Prime and choice Hay is in request for the trade, and the demand is being supplied at $21 to $22 per ton.

Week's receipts, 1314 bales; exports, 980.

PORK.—There is nothing doing at wholesale. Mess is retailing at $27 50 per bbl. An offer of $27 25 per bbl was refused for a round lot.

Week's receipts, 1169 bbls; exports, 103.

BACON.—There is scarcely anything doing. Shoulders are held at retail at 14c; ribbed sides 16¾c; clear ribbed sides 17c; clear sides 18c per lb.

Week's receipts 364 tierces, 885 casks, 21 boxes; exports, 2 casks.

LARD.—Only a retail business is doing at 18¾c per lb for prime in tierces and 19c in kegs. There was some inquiry to-day, but without resulting in any sales.

Week's receipts, 588 tierces, 1401 kegs; exports, 1120 kegs.

STAR CANDLES.—Sales are being made at 17¾ to 18c for 12 oz, 19 to 19½c for 13 oz, 21 to 21¾c for 14 oz, and 24 to 25c per lb for full weight.

HOOP POLES.—Are scarce and in request. On Saturday, not previously reported, a barge load sold at $40 per 1000 for hhd, and $27 for bbl. Holders are now asking higher rates, owing to the loss of several barges, while coming down the river.

INDIA BAGGING.—The dealers are supplying their customers at 22c per yard in rolls, and 21c in bales.

BALE ROPE AND IRON COTTON TIES.—Bale Rope is quoted at 8½ to 9c per lb. The dealers obtain 7 to 7¾c for Iron Ties, according to size of lots.

COW PEAS.—The last sale reported was at $2 per bushel for Carolina. They are jobbing from store at $2 50 to $2 75.

MALT AND HOPS.—There is a good supply of Malt on hand, but the demand is moderate and prices are easier. A lot of 60 bags choice Canada sold to-day at $1 20 per bushel. We quote Western $1 10 to $1 10, and Canada $1 15 to $1 20. Hops are held at 50 to 60c per lb, according to quality.

HIDES.—Are in fair supply and good demand. There have been sales reported within the past few days of 3000 green salted at 9 to 9¾c per lb. We quote green Salted City Slaughter, steers 65 lbs and upwards, 8¼ to 9c per lb, do. do. cows, 65 lbs and under, 9¼ to 9¾c, do. do. kips, 25 lbs and under, 12 to 13c, do. do. calf skins $1 to $1 50 each, country dry flint Hides 16 to 18c per lb, Texas stretched do. 17 to 19c, Mexican dry, 20 to 21c, and country dry salted 15 to 17c.

COTTON SEED.—We notice sales of 2000 sacks at $14 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—A lot of 50 bbls dried apples sold, to arrive, on private terms. The supply is light and the demand moderately fair. We quote 7½ to 8c per lb for dried apples, and 8¾ to 9c for dried peaches.

BEANS.—Holders are now asking $18 to $20 per bbl for Western, and $22 to $24 for Northern.

CORN MEAL.—Yesterday there were sales of 300 barrels, in lots, on the landing at $4 50 per bbl, and to-day 100 in store on private terms.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 75 to $4 per bbl, Onions $10 to $12, and Apples $10 to $12.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell at $7 50 to $8 per dozen, Turkeys $27 to $30, and Geese $11 to $12. Eggs in boxes 19 to 20c per dozen, and in barrels $17 to $18 per bbl.

BUTTER.—Western is dull, and prices are ruling with a declining tendency. The market is well supplied with Northern Butter, for which the demand is light, but in consequence of favorable advices from the North the market is somewhat firmer. We quote Western at 20 to 30c per lb for medium grades, and 35 to 40c for choice; Goshen 50 to 55c per lb.

CHEESE.—The supply of Cheese grades is light, and we notice some improvement in the demand. Inferior qualities, however, are very dull. We quote 16 to 17c per lb for Western Reserve and factory, and 5 to 10c for inferior Western; 7 to 10c for Northern skim and 18 to 19c per lb for cream.

COFFEE.—There have been sales during the past week of 5200 sacks, of which 2804 and 1404 bags on private terms, 813 at 15½ to 16¾c per lb, gold, and 150 at 17¼ to 17¾c. We quote the market firm at 14½ to 15⅛c, gold (duty paid) for common, 16¼ to 16¾c for fair to good fair, and 17¼ to 18c per lb for prime to choice Rio.

SALT.—A good demand has prevailed for supplying the interior, during the past week. The dealers are asking $2 20 to $2 25 per sack for fine, in large lots, from warehouse, and $2 30 to $2 35 in lots, delivered in the city; $2 40 to $2 45 for coarse, in large lots from warehouse, and $2 50 to $2 55, in lots, delivered in the city.

WOOL.—Is in light supply and good demand. We quote 32 to 37c per lb for washed, 12 to 18c for burry, 17 to 20c for Louisiana native, and 24 to 27c for ½ to ¾ merino.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 18, 1868.

Arrived during the past week—997 Texas Beeves, 578 Calves and Yearlings, 282 Hogs, 847 Sheep, and 38 Milch Cows.

Sold—1672 Texas and 29 Western Beeves, 648 Calves and Yearlings, 557 Hogs, 1037 Sheep, and 49 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—199 Texas Beeves, 396 Calves and Yearlings, 700 Hogs, 181 Sheep, and 41 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, choice, ℔ net	12 @ 15 —
" " 2d quality ℔ head	45 @ 65 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	55 @ 70 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	40 @ 50 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	25 @ 30 —
Hogs ℔ gross	7 @ 10 —
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	— @ 6 00
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	— @ 5 00
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	— @ 3 00
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00 @ 125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 60 —
Yearlings ℔ head	6 00 @ 12 —
Calves, ℔ head	8 @ 14 —
Texas Cows with Calves ℔ head	— @ —
Goats ℔ head	1 50 @ 4 00

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 not only to the satisfaction, but to the financial advantage of the tax-payers of this community. mh27 tf

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 18, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Josephine, Atkinson, for Brashear City, in ballast, C A Whitney & co

Bark Jas McCarty, McCarty, for Providence, (R I) Thorndike & Norton

Bark Prima Donna, (British) Boomer, for Cadiz, Master

Brig Carmen, (British) Madariaga, for Havana, Master

Schr Florance Rogers, Rogers, for Los Remedios, (Cuba) in ballast, Geo A Fosdick & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Austin, Farwell, from Galveston, to Chas A Whitney & co—1st district 10

Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district 16.

Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin

Schr Angelina, (British) Ward, from Utilla, to J B Pigniola—2d district.

Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, 4 days from Cardenas, to Goldenbow & Kelly—Point.

Schr Charlotte, Pepper, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin

Schr E C Gibson, Thatcher, from Boston, to master—Point.

—STEAMBOATS—

J H Groesbeck, Maratta, from Cincinnati.
Gen J A Quitman, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
Vicksburg, Blanks, from Ouachita City.
Mittie Stephens, Kellogg, from Jefferson.
Flicker, Aucoin, from Lafourche.
Lafourche, Koons, from Shreveport
Grey Eagle, Barance, from Bayou Sara.
Waloon, Ruis, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Aloe, Radovich, from Lower Coast.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Mohawk, Packard, from St Louis—Brought down four barges.

MEMORANDA.

The schr Island Belle, Parsons, hence for Pensacola, returned to the Pick to, (entrance of New Canal) She experienced a heavy gale on the 14th, during which she sprung a leak.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Cleopatra, ———, from London, to J H Ashbridge & Decan—

Ship Maudslie, Gale, from Liverpool Feb 21st—

Schr Helena, (British) Aguen, from Matanzas, to H De Meza—

EXPORTS.

PROVIDENCE—Per bark Jas McCarty—580 tons cotton seed

CADIZ—Per bark Prima Donna—57,759 staves.

HAVANA—Per brig Carmen—5n5 bbls flour 2n0 bbls potatoes 500 sks bran 1444 hides 5 bxs soap 24 bbls oil and sundries.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—25 bbls turpentine 132 do rosin R Trumpley—sundries to order

UTILLA—Per schr Angelina—Fruit J B Pigniola

CARDENAS—Per schr Fanny Keating—334 hhds 35 tcs molasses A H De Meza

PENSACOLA—Per schr Charlotte—30,500 feet lumber Sanford & Black—500 gunny tare and sundries to order.

BOSTON—Per schr C E Gibson—571 tons ice Crescent City Ice co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer J H Groesbeck—3 bales cotton 5 bbls wine D L Campbell & co—13 bbls meal L Gaither—265 do Chenoweth, Casey & co—5 bbls eggs A Johan—221 bbls flour Glover & Odendahl—1 bdle staves A J Berkery—4 bales cotton Beadles Wingo & co—19 cases lard 15 tcs hams 50 bxs bitters J I Adams & co—[illegible] bxs candles J Bo Gauche—[illegible] bxs starch Schmidt & Zeigler—20 bxs 41 bbls bacon 25 bbls oil Orleff & Byrnes—22 tcs hams Voss Bros—1000 bbls pork D W C Sanford & co—5 bbls eggs 8 tcs lard 16 tcs hams 10 bxs bacon Schneider & Zuberbier—[illegible] bbls bacon 5 bbls eggs 17 bbls eggs to E F DelBondio—405 bbls potatoes 10 bbls eggs 5 bbls lard 28 firkins butter 10 dozen brooms F De Bondi—4 tcs bacon 5 tcs hams Cobb & Fouth—12 do 5 bbls oil 10 bbls pork 15 casks bacon O Berder & co—[illegible] casks wine 540 bxs candles 20 tcs hams J W Vanhorn & co—25 do 54 bbls meal 200 kegs lard J H Oglesby & co—20 bales 24 tcs 8 cases 45 kegs lard 50 bxs candles 8 do 20 tcs hams 20 bbls pork 1 sheet copper [illegible]—C A Whitney & co—254 sks corn 50 cases lard S H Kennedy & co—80 bbls pork 50 tcs hams Cobb Dolbonde & co—10 do 50 kegs lard 50 bbls pork 250 bxs cheese McFarlan Straight & co—2 do books to Stevens & Seymour—[illegible] sks glassware O Schwitzer—10 do A T Bennett & co—5 pkgs do Bell Lamb & co—[illegible] to kes do 48 dozen [illegible] empty casks Jos Hoy—50 bxs bitters J Fleming—[illegible] do I T Moore & co—56 pkgs mdse C M Soria—1 do R Hare—5 bbls whisky Owen Bros—3 do 2 kegs do Wood Low & Ludwigsen—100 bxs mdse [illegible] A F Cochran—24 do glassware T P McGivitt—[illegible] do Kearny, Buds & co—1 bbl crackers Raymond—[illegible] tcs lard Haggin & Cotton—[illegible] cks earthenware A Bertrand—[illegible] bxs glassware Gaines & Keiffer—[illegible] bxs furniture Allen, Wayne & co—50 bbls H Pinard—9 bbls 50 half bbls beer Keiffer & Holler—[illegible] bxs bacon Jas Conboly & co—5 do bundles to Stark, Stewart & co—100 bxs candles to Bulger & co—[illegible] H M Coll—25 bxs soap to B Campiglio—5 bbls eggs to J Bentz—30 hhds bacon J E Villaneuve—[illegible] pkgs mdse Geo Purvis—4 do 8 Noyes—50 tcs lard Fatjo, Marks & co—[illegible] tcs 25 kegs lard 40 casks bacon 20 bbls pork 25 bxs candles J M Lewis & co—[illegible] do mdse C F Wynne & co—[illegible] bxs [illegible] J S Simons—4 bbls 10 bxs do Perry—10 bxs to Ado Rostock & Seymour—8 pkgs mdse J B Hubbard—50 hhds bacon J E Smith—150 sacks meal to Weisenbach & Kempp—sundries to order—Total, 7 bales cotton.

ST LOUIS—Per towboat Mohawk—[illegible] hhds flour Schneider & Zuberbier—500 do R A Perdonneau—[illegible] do Glover & Odendahl—[illegible] do J M Pelham—[illegible] do Jas Connolly & co—[illegible] do Peterson, Hill & Elliott—[illegible] do C T Buddecke & co—[illegible] do Cobb, Dolbonde & co—[illegible] to order—[illegible] bbls flour—[illegible] sks corn—[illegible] sks oats—[illegible] sks corn Kehlor Updike & co—[illegible] do Levy, Terry & co—[illegible] sks oats M Duffy—[illegible] do J T Moore & co—[illegible] do F B Kinchell & co—[illegible] do J B McKenna & co—[illegible] do Penndorf & Gross—[illegible] sks oats M Dinnan—[illegible] sks corn to C D Barker—[illegible] sks corn [illegible] H Kennedy & co—22 bbls pork F K Converse—[illegible] do D W C Sanford & co—[illegible] do Allen, Wayne & co—[illegible] pkgs hardware Rice Bros & co—[illegible] to order—Total, [illegible] sks oats [illegible] sks corn [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] bbls pork

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—[illegible] bales cotton Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—[illegible] R Fitch and [illegible] H Allen & co—[illegible] do Hogan & Patton—[illegible] T H & J M Allen & co—[illegible] Richardson & May—[illegible] J R Powell—[illegible] G O Stewart—[illegible] W S Pickett—[illegible] Von Phul & Bros—[illegible] A Levi—[illegible] J Burnett—[illegible] C Gallagher—[illegible] J W Burbridge & co—[illegible] E Nalle & co—[illegible] Violett Black & co—[illegible] Garrard & Craig—[illegible] M Musson & co—[illegible] S B Newman & co—[illegible] T & S Henderson—[illegible] C B Champion—[illegible] J T Hardie & co—[illegible] T Lonsdale—[illegible] J W Person—[illegible] Alcus, Schenck & Autey—[illegible] casks cotton seed B O Fairchild—[illegible] Fearon—[illegible] Chaffraix & Agar—[illegible] M Musson—[illegible] D Hutton & co—[illegible] to order—Total [illegible] bales cotton.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible] bales cotton Bienvenu & Co—[illegible] Gavin & Co—[illegible] J Lavin & co—[illegible] Chalaron & Howe—[illegible] Alcus, Schenck & Autey—[illegible] Fisher & Pritchard—[illegible] Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] Fisher & Johnson—[illegible] Joe Phelps & co—[illegible] Jonas & Eggleston—[illegible] W J Peterson—[illegible] M Oglesby—[illegible] Spyker & Saunders—[illegible] Speake & Buckner—[illegible] Warren, Crawford & co—[illegible] Perkins, Swenson & co—[illegible] J W Burbridge & co—[illegible] Clapp Bros & co—[illegible] Aymar & co—[illegible] Beadles, Wingo & co—[illegible] D L Campbell & co—[illegible] D R Carroll & co—[illegible] hides to O P Carroll—[illegible] head cattle T G N—[illegible] hides to Imbau, Aycock & co—sundries to order—Total [illegible] bales cotton.

OUACHITA CITY—Per steamer Vicksburg—[illegible] bales cotton to Beadles, Wingo & co—[illegible] J T Hardie & co—[illegible] Levy & Hess—[illegible] to order—[illegible] S H Kennedy & co—[illegible] E J Hart & co—[illegible] Schenck—[illegible] Wilson—[illegible] Brooks, Macdonald & co—[illegible] Foulowes, Ferguson & Henderson—[illegible] Nixon & co—[illegible] sks cotton seed Kerr & Sheaver—[illegible] A T Bennett—[illegible] bags 2 heaves T O N & co—[illegible] do dry hides—[illegible] B Foster & co—sundries to order—Total [illegible] bales cotton.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible] bales cotton to Perkins, Swenson & co—[illegible] Speake & Buckner—[illegible] M J W Burbridge & co—[illegible] Aymar & co—[illegible] at Kirkpatrick & co—[illegible] Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] Sedgwick & Clarke—[illegible] do Joe Phelps & co—[illegible] J S Colgan—[illegible] Isaac & co—[illegible] Brooks, Macdonald & co—[illegible] J McIlhenny—[illegible] Jas Swengen—[illegible] bales and [illegible] hides W M Soria—[illegible] do Ober, Atwater & co—[illegible] do leather Joe Phelps & co—sundries to order—Total [illegible] bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible] bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—[illegible] do Jacey & Harris—[illegible] Richard Flower—[illegible] sks cotton seed Stewart, Hyde & co—[illegible] do S Levy—[illegible] bales [illegible] head sheep to order—[illegible] J Bloom & co—[illegible] do N D Terrebonne—[illegible] A Tolbert—[illegible] do F Cheret—[illegible] bbls rice D Bouligny & co—sundries to order—Total, [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] sks cotton seed.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Flicker—[illegible] sacks potatoes M Labauguere—[illegible] bbls hides L Suarie—[illegible] bbls onions F Cheret—[illegible] do L Dunlstre—sundries to order

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Waloon—[illegible] bbls rice A Sere—[illegible] do sundries to order

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Aloe—[illegible] bbls rice to E J Hart & co—sundries to order.

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

April 17—2 bales cotton Warren Crawford & Co—1 R L Walker—1 Battle & Noble—[illegible] Payne Huntington & co—[illegible] Ireland & Craig—[illegible] T H & J M Allen—[illegible] Richardson & May—[illegible] M Oglesby—1 T Hardie & co—[illegible] J Williams & Bros—[illegible] P Higgins & co—[illegible] Perdonne E J Hart & co—[illegible] P Markey—[illegible] bales do S W Thompson & co—[illegible] N Noyes—[illegible] bricks P Seaton—[illegible] bales prem Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—[illegible] bales cotton yarn to J T Hardie & co—[illegible] bag tea M Kubride—sundries to order—Total, [illegible] bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

April 17—7 bales cotton L Lacassagne—1 do J A Renaud—4 bales moss J D Bair & co—[illegible] head cattle and sundries to order—Total 8 bales cotton.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1868.

Circular No. 13.

At the election to be held on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, in the city of New Orleans, in precincts, excepting those in 10th and 11th Wards, in which there are two polling places, electors whose names commence with the letters from "A to K," inclusive, will vote at poll No 1, from "L to Z," inclusive, at poll No. 2. In precincts in which there are three polling places, (precinct No. 7, 3d Ward only,) those whose names commence with the letters from "A to H," inclusive, will vote at poll No. 1, from "I to N," inclusive, at poll No. 2; from "O to Z," inclusive, at poll No. 3.

In the 10th Ward, electors who reside between the river and Chestnut street, and whose names commence with the letters from "A to K," inclusive, will vote at poll No. 1, from "L to Z," inclusive, at poll No. 2. Those who reside between Chestnut street and the Western limits of the Ward, whose names commence with the letters from "A to K," inclusive, will vote at poll No. 3; from "L to Z," inclusive, at poll No. 4.

In the 11th Ward, electors residing between the river and Camp street, whose names commence with the letters from "A to K," inclusive, will vote at poll No 3; from L to Z, at poll No. 4.

Those residing between Camp street and the Western limits of the Ward, whose names commence with the letters from "A to K," inclusive, at poll No. 1; from "L to Z," at poll No. 2.

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

B. B. KEELER,
Bvt Major U. S. A., Secretary Civil Affairs.

ap17 18

Rooms

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14, 1868.

The friends and adherents of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY will remember how earnestly the Central Committee has worked to preserve peace in the community, by their persistent refusal to order Torch light Processions, or other public demonstrations calculated to produce collisions or breaches of the peace. It is the purpose of the Democratic party to promote peace and secure to every qualified voter his free and untrammelled right of suffrage under the laws of the country. The Executive Committee takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the people to the Proclamation and order issued this day by Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, upon the subject of the pending election. This action of the Commanding General will receive the hearty approval of every conservative citizen, and is regarded by the Executive Committee as a sufficient guaranty of the peace and personal security of every citizen in the exercise of his right of suffrage in the coming election. We earnestly call upon all conservative citizens to cooperate with the civil and military authorities in preserving order. Let it be made a matter of personal endeavor on the part of every Democrat to carry out these views of the Committee, and give a hearty and zealous support to the excellent order of the Commanding General.

As this will perhaps be the last public appeal by the Democratic party to the people, before the election, we again call upon all conservative citizens to rally to the support of conservative principles and the regular Democratic Ticket.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary.

ap15 4t

E. S. WURTZBURGER

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

SHERIFF OF CRIMINAL COURT,

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

ap4 td

Regular Democratic Ticket,

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—A. W. WALKER, of St. Bernard.
Second District—JAMES MANN, of New Orleans.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Judge First District Court	—	EDMUND ABEL.
Second	"	L. DUVIGNEAUD.
Third	"	C. M. EMERSON.
Fourth	"	PAUL E. THEARD.
Fifth	"	A. VIAVANT.
Sixth	"	W. H. COOLEY.
Seventh	"	T. WHARTON COLLENS
Clerk First District Court	—	N. TREPAGNIER.
Second	"	M. O. TRACY.
Third	"	D. C. BYERLY.
Fourth	"	JOSEPH HANLON.
Fifth	"	LOUIS POWER.
Sixth	"	W. WOELPER.
Seventh	"	A. D. BERNOUDY.
Sheriff Criminal Court	—	E. S. WURZBURGER.
" Civil	"	T. L. MAXWELL.

Coroner First and Fourth Districts and Algiers—JOHN G. ROACH.

Coroner Second and Third Dist. Dr. CHAS DELERY.

District Attorney—CHAS. LUZENBURG.

TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—M. M. FEENEY.
Second District—L. E. LEMARIÉ.
Third District—N. C. CARROLL.
Fourth District—HENRY BENSEL.
Orleans, Right Bank—THOS. DONEGAN.

ASSESSORS.

First District—JAS. O'NEILL.
Second District—E. A. BOZONIER.
Third District—J. GRAYER.
Fourth District—JOHN P. CASEY.
Orleans, Right Bank—TIMOTHY HERLIHY.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice of the Peace—O. W. SADLER.
Second Justice of the Peace—JOSHUA CORPREW.
Third Justice of the Peace—J. P. MONTAMAT.
Fourth Justice of the Peace—J. FULDA.
Fifth Justice of the Peace—JAS. AIKMAN, Sr.
Sixth Justice of the Peace—T. S. COLLINS.

CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—A. A. PLATTSMIER.
Second Justice's Court—JOHN CONNORS.
Third Justice's Court—J. A. MOLAISON.
Fourth Justice's Court—P. AD FORTIER.
Fifth Justice's Court—TIMOTHY DALY, Sr.
Sixth Justice's Court—WM. GORMLEY.

Senatorial Ticket.

First District—M. A. FOUTE, R. N. OGDEN, G. H. BRAUGHN.
Second District—E. L. JEWELL, A. SAMBOLA.
Third District—F. SCHUMAKER, A. MARRERO.
Fourth District—A. B. BACON.
Orleans, Right Bank and Parish of Plaquemine—THOS. J. DECKER.

Representative Ticket.

First Ward—P. H. WATERS, J. T. HANLON.
Second Ward—E. F. L'HOSTE, JACOB ZOELY and JOS. H. DEGRANGE.
Third Ward—WALTER H. ROGERS, E. H. McCALEB, THOS. O'CONNOR, GEO WATERS.
Fourth Ward—F. C. ZACHARIE, CHARLES STRINGER.
Fifth Ward—JOHN McCLELLAND, S. E. CROZAT.
Sixth Ward—J. R. CURRELL.
Seventh Ward—JOHN A. LONGHAUSER, JOHN PAISLEY.
Eighth Ward—F. BORGE.
Ninth Ward—L. A. WILTZ, J. F. RENSDORFF.
Tenth and Eleventh Wards—W. POPE NOBLE, C. R. MAY, CHAS. A. EAGER.
Orleans, Right Bank—T. P. SHERBURNE.

Municipal Ticket.

For Mayor—JOHN R. CONWAY.
For Controller—J. O. LANDRY.
Street Commissioner—JOSEPH MURPHY.
Recorder First District—W. H. MANNING.
Second " ARTHUR GASTINEL.
Third " J. E. LETTEN.
Fourth " HENRY JACKSON.

ALDERMEN

First District—THOMAS H. SHIELDS, THOS. R. BRADY, THOS. MARKEY.
Second District—NORMAN WHITNEY, VICTOR PRADOS.
Third District—NSA LLAMBIAS, FRED. LOSBURG.
Fourth District—JOHN A. O'BRIEN, P. KAISER.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First Ward—ALFRED KEARNY, J. C. ROSE.
Second Ward—T. S. AIKENS, W. W. WALKER.
Third Ward—SAM MOORE, JOHN McCAFFREY.
Fourth Ward—HUGH MONTGOMERY, H. F. STURCKEN.
Fifth Ward—EDWARD LEHMAN.
Sixth Ward—THOMAS F. FISHER.
Seventh Ward—M. LAWRENCE.
Eighth Ward—GEORGE FANDELLY.
Ninth Ward—ROBERT WYNNE.
Tenth Ward—GERARD FARRELL.
Eleventh Ward—JOHN BREEN. ap7 td

Workingmen's Ticket.

ELECTION ON THE 17TH AND 18TH OF APRIL, 1868.

For Congress.

1st Congressional District	—	GEN J. H. SYPHER.
2d	"	A. P. FIELD.
Judge 1st District Court	—	EDMUND ABELL.
2d	"	R. L. LYNCH.
3d	"	J. W. THOMAS.
4th	"	JAMES FULLER.
5th	"	CHARLES LEAUMONT.
6th	"	GUY DUPLANTIER.
7th	"	W. COLLENS.
Clerk 1st	"	THOMAS F. EARHART.
2d	"	M. O. TRACY.
3d	"	B. L. BROWN.
4th	"	JOSEPH HANLON.
5th	"	L. A. SNAER.
6th	"	W. L. RANDALL.
7th	"	A. B. BERNOUDY.

District Attorney—E. WARREN.
Sheriff Criminal Court—E. S. WURZBURGER.
" Civil " —DR. GEO. W. AVERY.

Coroner.

1st and 4th Dist. and Algiers—Dr. T. M. BRADFORD.
2d and 3d " —Dr. F. YELSER.

1st Justice of the Peace	—	M. O'CONNOR.
2d	"	FARIS CHILDRESS.
3d	"	JOHN F. KUST.
4th	"	JULIUS FULDA.
5th	"	
6th	"	A. D. TERREBONNE.
Constable 1st Justice's Court	—	M. HOULIHAM.
2d	"	JOHN HANNON.
3d	"	W. H. MORGAN.
4th	"	J. G. BAUM.
5th	"	
6th	"	J. MOHAN, Jr.
State Assessor, 1st District	—	ALEX SMITH.
2d	"	J. McMAHAN.
3d	"	M. WEISHEIMER.
4th	"	C. W. KILBOURNE.
State Tax Collector, 1st Dist	—	THOS. ASKEW.
2d	"	VICTOR GERODIAS.
3d	"	MICHAEL CARROLL.
4th	"	PETER KAISER, Jr.
State Senat 1st District	—	GEO. W. KENDALL.
		R. N. OGDEN.
		GEO. H. BRAUGHN.
2d	"	J. M. HOYLE.
		E. L. JEWELL.
3d	"	F. SCHUMACKER.
		GEORGE BREWER.
4th	"	
Representatives, 1st Ward	—	P. H. WATERS.
		COL. C. B. YOUNG.
2d	"	E. F. L'HOSTE.
		JACOB ZOELLY.
		JOS. H. DEGRANGE.
3d	"	J. L. REGAN.
		M. DONNELL.
		B. COLLINS.
4th	"	GEORGE HANNING.
		CHARLES STRINGER.
5th	"	PETER KRAMER.
		S. C. CROZAT.
6th	"	J. R. CURELL.
7th	"	JOHN LONGHAUSSER.
		JOHN PARLEY.
8th	"	FRANK BORGE.
9th	"	HENRY MAAS.
		MOORE.
10th & 11th	"	JOHN ABBOTT.
		JAS. DORSEY.

MUNICIPAL TICKET.

For Mayor	GEORGE A. FOSDICK.
For Controller	D. E. MANDELL.
For Street Commissioner	J. C. KATHMAN.
For Recorder First District	JULIAN NEVILLE.
Second "	D. M. C. HUGHES.
Third "	JOHN A. LETTEN.
Fourth "	H. T. VENNARD.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First District	B. McCOOL.
	J. M. O. PARKER.
	WM TERRILL.
Second "	HENRY WESER.
	E. H. CHADWICK.
Third "	JAMES DONNELLY.
	DR. J. J. HAYES.
Fourth "	HENRY MYERS.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First Ward	W. H. CREAN.
	M. CAREY.
Second "	H. W. GRAHAM.
Third "	JOHN BRANNON.
	JOHN MULROONEY.
Fourth "	B. F. STURCKEN.
	B. H. FLYNN.
Fifth "	JACOB HABERLIN.
Sixth "	T. F. FISHER.
Seventh "	M. LAWRENCE.
Eighth "	J. F. BAKER.
Ninth "	JOHN WEBER.
Tenth "	GERALD FARRELL.
Eleventh "	C. REANEAU.

ap14 4t

A Card.

The undersigned, nominee of the Democratic party, grateful for the support of his fellow-citizens, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Fourth District Court, wishes it understood that he will support that ticket alone, and oppose the Constitution; but is thankful for the kindness intended by the Workingmen's nomination, though unsolicited.

He respectfully asks the support of his Democratic and Conservative friends of the parish of Orleans, especially those on whom he has been unable to call personally, owing to the brief period allowed for the canvass.

ap16 JOSEPH HANLON.

To the Public.

Having learned that there was a current rumor afloat that I would not run as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District, I do hereby inform my friends that I am a candidate for said office, and further that I will not withdraw under any circumstances whatever.

Very Respectfully,

ap14 td D. M. C. HUGHES.

A Card.

DR. R. J. CROMWELL AND JOSEPH MANSION, the People's Candidates for the Legislature, 5th Ward.

We, the residents of the Ward will support the regular State ticket, of which H. C. Warmoth stands at the head, and T. W. Conway at the foot, and also the Parish ticket as formed by the Campaign Committee. But as to the Representatives for our Ward, we will support men of our choice, and of undoubted ability and trustworthy—which are Dr. R. J. CROMWELL and JOSEPH MANSION.

ap16 3t MANY VOTERS OF THE FIFTH WARD.

Notice.

Office Crescent City Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, 9th April, 1868.

IN CONFORMITY with Article 11, of the Charter of this Company, an election of Five Directors by the stockholders will be held at their office, No. 69 Canal street, on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

ap10 td ap 20 CHARLES PITTS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Residence on Roman street, between Esplanade and Kerlerec street.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 18th of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Kerlerec, Roman and Prieur streets, measuring 30 feet front on Roman street, by a depth of 12 feet; together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house, containing four rooms, a hall and gallery on the side, and two rooms in the attic; a two-story frame kitchen, containing four rooms, privies, well and cistern.

Terms: Three thousand dollars cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, for note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until payment. The buildings to be insured and the policy transferred.

Act of sale before O. L. Kernion, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. ap16 td

E. ROGER & CO.'S SALES.

Succession of François Jacob—No. 30,193.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.

BY E. ROGER & CO.,

HENRY SAMORY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 18th April, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at salesrooms Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, under date 26th March, and for account of said succession—

SUNDRY BILLS and accounts amounting, as per inventory, to Eleven Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and sixty-six cents, ($1113 66) description of which will be read before the sale.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. ap8 4t in 10d

Headquarters, Fifth Military District,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans, April 14, 1868.

Circular No. 12.

The following places are hereby designated for holding the polls in the city of New Orleans, at the election to be held on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868:

FIRST WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 1, Engine House No. 12, Tchoupitoulas street, between Orange and Race streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 1, Engine House No. 1, Hunter street.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 2, Engine House No. 20, Thalia street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 2, corner of Euterpe and St Charles streets.

SECOND WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 3 Engine House No. 6, St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and Commerce streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 3, Poeyfarré street, between Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 4, Engine House No. 18, Calliope street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 4, No. 219 Triton Walk, between Baronne and Dryades streets.

THIRD WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 5, Engine House No. 2, Tchoupitoulas street, near Natchez street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 5, Tchoupitoulas street, between Girod and Lafayette streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 6, Engine House, Perdido and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 6, Engine House No. 5, Girod street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 7, Engine House No. 14, Common street, near Marais street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 7, corner of Girod and Basin streets.

Poll No. 3, Precinct No. 7, corner of Liberty and Poydras streets.

FOURTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 8, Eagle Engine House No 7, Dauphine street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 8, 125 Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 9, Engine House No. 4, Basin street, near Conti street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 9, School House, corner Robertson and Bienville streets.

FIFTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 10, Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 10, corner of Toulouse and Rampart streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 11, Streets Commissioner's Office, St. Peter near Chartres street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 11, No. 23, Orleans street.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 12, Engine House No. 10, Dumaine street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 12, Engine House No. 21, corner St. Peter and Claiborne streets.

SIXTH WARD.

Poll No. 1 and 2, Precinct No. 13, School House St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 14, corner Claiborne and Bayou Road.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 14, Engine House No. 9, corner Galvez and Esplanade streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 15, Engine House No. 9, Esplanade street, opposite U. S. Mint.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 15, School House, corner Union and Greatmen streets.

Poll No. 3, Precinct No. 15, Methodist Church on Girod street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 16, Mechanics' Hall, Derbigny street, between History and Columbus streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 16, residence of A. Duvigneaud, on Bayou Road, opposite LeBreton Market.

Precinct No. 17, Engine House, Milneburg.

EIGHTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 18, Hook and Ladder Engine House No. 3, corner Marigny street and Levee.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 18, Phoenix Engine House No. 8, Victory street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 19, Girod street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 19, corner Spain and Goodchildren streets.

NINTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 20, Engine House No. 24, Greatmen street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 20, No. 16 Louisa street, opposite Washington Market.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 21, corner of Congress and Levee streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 21, corner of Independence and Levee streets.

TENTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Jackson street, near Rousseau street.

Poll No. 2, Engine House No. 22, Tchoupitoulas street, near Soraparu street.

Poll No. 3, Dryades street, corner Philip street.

Poll No. 4, Dryades street, corner Jackson street.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, North-west corner of Fourth and Apollo streets.

Poll No. 2, North-west corner Fourth and Prytania streets.

Poll No. 3, Engine House No. 23, Washington street, near Magazine street.

Poll No. 4, South-west corner Washington and Laurel streets.

By command of Brev. Maj Gen R. C. BUCHANAN.

ROBERT CHANDLER,
Capt. Asst. Secy for Civil Affairs.

ap15 4t

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Comp'y,
NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 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 tep20 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, widow in community of John Gauche, and duly put in possession of his estate by order of Court, as usufructuary of the share of her late husband in marriage community of acquets, will continue for her own account the business of the deceased, at his stores, in the Moresque Building, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, and Nos 10 and 16 Chartres street, under the style of WIDOW JOHN GAUCHE, and I hereby appoint my brother MICHEL DE IT RICH, ESQ., my General and Special Attorney in fact

WIDOW JOHN GAUCHE.

New Orleans, April 14, 1868. ap14 1m

Water Works Department,
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
March 2nd, 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.

A Card.

C. UNGER'S BAKERY,

No. 367 Victory street.

THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed that the Cart bearing my name is the only one authorized to deliver the bread from the above Bakery.

ap11 tf Widow C. UNGER.

Flower Gardener.

WANTED, by a FLOWER GARDENER, coming well recommended, and fully competent in his line, a situation in the city or country. Apply, by letter, to F. B., office of the Bee. ap12 tf

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.
NEW ORLEANS, April 10th, 1868.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that, inasmuch as the necessary amount of Stock has not been represented at the vote cast this day for acceptance or rejection of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 19th, 1868, entitled, "An act to amend the Charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company," the undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive the said vote, have adjourned until TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., and each succeeding day between the same hours until a sufficient amount of stock is presented—in order to ascertain the will of the Stock holders on this subject.

J. L. GUBERNATOR,
JOHN DOLHONDE,
EDWARD A. BRIDGE, } Commissioners

ap14 t. f.

Important to Travelers.

FARE REDUCED

ON AND AFTER APRIL 10TH,

FARE VIA NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD,

—AND—

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To the following points will be:

NEW YORK	$45 00
PHILADELPHIA	52 00
BALTIMORE	48 50
WASHINGTON	47 50

For information and particulars apply at Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and Depot, Calliope street.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.

E. D. FROST,
Gen'l Sup't Miss Central Railroad.

ap12 2w

Boarding.

BOARDERS will be taken in a first-class house with or without rooms, on very moderate terms, for Summer Months. Apply 43 Bourbon street. ap5 1f

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....Bocandé.....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 for either class.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):

First cabin	$145
Second cabin	$88
Third Cabin	$35
Do. including railway tickets	$37

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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

For passage, apply to

VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
nov7 6md 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

CORTES,

S. Whitman, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, April 18th, at 5 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 ly 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

UNITED STATES,

Geo. L. Norton, Commander,

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

Saturday, April 18th, at 5 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 CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, April 25th. feb26 tf

NEW ORLEANS AND MANDEVILLE DAILY PACKET COMPANY.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville.

THE elegant low-pressure steamer CAMELIA, Capt W. C. Carson, having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers and freight, has been purchased for this trade, and will commence her regular daily trips to the above places on or about the 25th April, continuing in the trade summer and winter. Arrangements will be made for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from Covington.

For further particulars apply to

COHEN M. SORIA, Agent,
ap3 Nos. 1 and 2 Union street.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mh5 d ly

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank this day a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS [$50,000] in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each. All of letter C, and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775	5050	15,960	29,725	37,339
3119	5561	14,255	25,869	38,717
5818	6,815	15,211	29,323	39,307
3497	10,015	16,843	29,415	39,345
4047	10,293	16,731	29,487	40,030
4467	10,419	16,847	30,425	40,619
5427	11,615	16,985	30,463	40,851
5860	14,0[illegible]	16,861	31,879	41,851
6227	14,147	16,[illegible]5	34,551	41,899
7295	15,6[illegible]8	25,155	37,439	40,551

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

New Orleans, March 26th, 1868.

mh25 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, March 16th, 1868.

FOR the purpose of ascertaining whether the creditors of the Bank of Louisiana will accept the proposition made by the Stockholders to the creditors by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank, holden on the 14th 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 subscriptions 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. GÉNÉRÈS, J. B. LEPRETRE, JOHN PEMBERTON were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.

mh17 td J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

INJECTION RICORD, Paris

A certain and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: [illegible] 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. Seavey & Co.
San Francisco: E. Laravat & Co.
New Orleans: Martin & Bogel,
42 Magazine.

For sale by all Druggists.

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.

FRANK HERBER,
jan30 3m Manager

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. KATHMAN,

Tropical Roofing Manufactory and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood.

234.......Bienville street.......234

CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 58 Mechanics' Exchange will receive prompt attention. mr24 3m

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.

mh5 6m W. E. MURPHY, Proprietor.

Dr. E. De Blanc,

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

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

Residence 44 Galvez street, between Hospital and Barracks streets. mh17 1m

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. jan29 6m

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec29 tf

DR. V. FORTINEAU

HAS returned to Louisiana and resumed the practice of his Profession.

OFFICE at the Drug store, [illegible] Bourbon and Customhouse streets.

Consultations from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. mh29 1m

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, April [illegible], 1868.

A [illegible] of [illegible] FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after April 13th, 1868. The Income Revenue Tax upon which will be paid by the Company.

ap[illegible] J. A. CHAERY, Secretary.