The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,418

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LAMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1868

THE ELECTION.

The work of to-day and to-morrow throughout the State will settle her political status for some time to come. It is, surely, unnecessary to urge upon all our readers the duty of their voting upon this occasion. The question is a solemn one—being no less than to decide whether we will ratify or reject the mongrel Constitution now submitted to our suffrages, and whether we will have that Constitution administered by men of extreme Radical views—many of them strangers to the State and mere adventurers, having no fixed residence therein nor interest in her welfare, or by citizens of reputation and known to us by long residence in Louisiana, and identified with the State by property, or family ties, or business connection, whose home within her limits has been fixed for a sufficient length of time to justify their claim to our support. There are candidates seeking our suffrages who have no tie to bind them to the soil and who are utterly unworthy of our votes. The safest plan will be to vote for none but those whose names are found upon the Democratic ticket.

WHITE MEN TO THE RESCUE.

If you don't want negro equality forced upon you, go to the polls and vote against the proposed Constitution.

If you don't want your State, District, parish and city offices filled with negroes and white vagabonds, vote down the proposed Constitution.

If you don't want negro jurors, go to the polls and vote AGAINST the new Constitution

If you don't want to be ground down by taxes for the benefit of negroes, go to the polls and vote against the new Constitution.

If you don't want your mothers and sisters, and wives and daughters insulted by insolent and depraved negro vagabonds, go to the polls and vote against the new Constitution.

If you don't want negroes and strangers to be your masters and rulers, go to the polls and vote against the new Constitution.

If you are opposed to amalgamation and miscegenation, vote against the new Constitution

If you wish the respect of all honest white men, go to the polls and vote against the new Constitution.

If you prefer the Southern white man to the adventurer and the carpet bagger from the North and the negro as an office holder, go to the polls and vote down the infamous libel proposed as a Constitution.

If you wish to associate with carpet-baggers, adventurers and negroes for the balance of your life, go to the polls and vote FOR the new Constitution

If you wish your children to go to the same school, eat at the same table and sit in the same church pew with negro children and wish to become a negro yourself, you can accomplish these desirable objects by going to the polls and voting FOR the Constitution.

If you wish to meet negroes in the public places you frequent, go to the polls and vote FOR the Constitution.

Voters will bear in mind the fact that under the order the election polls are to be kept open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. each day, and not from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., as under the old law. This will afford abundance of time and opportunity, and no white man can have any excuse for the non-exercise of his right and duty to vote against the negro Constitution. Recollect the polls are open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. each day.

We are requested by the Executive Committee of the Democratic party to call the attention of voters to the fact that Mr. R. M. Lusher, the nominee of the party for the office of Superintendent of Public Education, has declined running on the ground of ineligibility, and that the Committee recommend voters to insert in their tickets instead of Mr. Lusher's name, that of J. W. McDonald.

GROSS INCONSISTENCY.—Is it not grossly inconsistent to say that it is the duty of every Democrat and every man of conservative principles, whether candidates for office or not, to vote against the Constitution, and then to advise them to vote for those candidates who are the authors and defenders of that Constitution? If it be advisable to vote for Taliaferro and those associated with him on his ticket, who are the sincere friends of the Constitution, where is the impropriety of voting directly *for* the Constitution? Do those who recommend us to vote for Taliaferro believe there is any difference, in a political point of view, between voting for him and voting *for* the Constitution? We cannot see the difference. If we wish to defeat the Constitution we must defeat its friends.

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, sidewheel 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.

VOTE ON CONVENTION IN TEXAS.—In another part of this issue will be found an extract from Special Orders No. 78, issued from Head quarters, Fifth Military District, declaring the result of the vote in Texas on the question of Convention or no Convention Gen. Buchanan declares the vote cast to be 56,166 and the number of votes registered to be 108,799. A majority of the registered voters being 54,400, it follows, according to the law, that the Convention will be held. If those who voted against the Convention (11,440) had abstained from voting altogether, the Convention would have been defeated. The people of the South appear to be without leaders to point out the policy which should be pursued by them in deciding upon these vital matters upon which we are now called to vote, and there seems to be no effective conservative organization among us nor any well-understood course of action.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE A. N. OGDEN.

Our local columns this morning contain the particulars of an attempt made, by an unknown negro, on Wednesday evening last, at Greenville—in the suburbs of the city—to beat to death our venerable and worthy fellow-citizen, Judge A N Ogden, whose quiet, inoffensive and amiable character, if not his years, should have protected him from so unprovoked an attack It has come to a pretty pass when peaceable citizens cannot go about these streets on their proper business, without being subject to the bludgeon of the assassin. And we hold the negro less guilty than those vile white men who associate with and encourage him in such deeds of violence. It is the white leaders of the Republican party who are responsible for the numerous outrageous crimes, committed by negroes, which are taking place all over the South.

Judge Ogden has had no connection with the political movements now going on here, being disfranchised by reason of his having held at one time the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and having afterwards participated in the so-called "rebellion." He had entirely withdrawn from public life. This attack might have been intended for a member of his family, who is a candidate for some State office, and therefore obnoxious to the Radicals and their ignorant tools.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Meyerbeer's new opera of "L'Africaine" will be presented for the first time on Saturday evening next. Miss Audibert, Madame Seguin, Messrs Picot, Van Huffien, Lechevallier, Dupin and Tholer assume the leading characters The opera of "William Tell" was performed with great success last night

PROSPECTS FOR A CROP.—The prospects for a fall crop in our parish are much better at present than ever before at the same season since the war The weather is and has been most propitious, with the exception of a heavy shower that fell this week accompanied with some hail—no perceptible damage however was done. Old and close observers of the seasons say that the present spring has been more favorable for planting operations than any before for many years. From all quarters we hear that the freedmen are working well, and, like the weather, are doing better than ever before. A considerable quantity of cotton has been and will be planted, but our planters have awakened to the necessity of producing more corn, potatoes, and other articles of subsistence than formerly; and we feel safe in saying, if the laborers perform their duty and the weather remains propitious, that double, or three times the usual crop of the latter will be produced in our parish the current year.—*Opelousas Journal.*

The Washington shad fisheries on the Potomac are said to be retarded by the cold weather, but large numbers of fish are caught at the lawn fisheries on the Potomac The prices for shad in Washington are said to be $20 a hundred; herring $15 a thousand, whilst small rockfish and perch bring from 15 to 30 cents a bushel.

Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1868.
Special Orders No. 78.]
(EXTRACT)

4 In compliance with the third and fourth sections of the Supplementary Act of Congress, passed March 23d, 1867, the Commanding General hereby declares the total vote cast in the State of Texas at the election held February 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1868, on the question of a Convention "for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union," to be as follows: Fifty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-six (56,166) Of these votes, 44,689 were cast for a Convention, 11,440 against a Convention, and 37 were blank

The whole number registered in the State, (including the revision of registration prior to the election,) is one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine (108,799).

A majority of the whole number registered having voted, and a majority of the votes cast being "for a Convention," as prescribed by Acts of Congress, the delegates elected at said election, as hereinafter named, are notified to assemble in Convention at Austin, in the State of Texas, on Monday, the Fifteenth day of June, 1868, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and civil government, according to the provisions of the Acts of Congress of March 2d and 23d, 1867.

By order of Major General BUCHANAN,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Sec. Lieut. 37th Inf'y, Bvt. First Lieut, U. S A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQ'RS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., April 15, 1868.
Special Orders No. 80.]

5. James T. Tucker is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Aldermen, city of New Orleans, La., in place of Antoine Carriere, resigned

By command of Major General BUCHANAN.
Official: GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Ass't Adj't General.
NATHANIEL BURBANK, Sec. Lieut 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lieut U S A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Gaines Will Case.

DECISION AT LAST IN FAVOR OF MRS. GAINES—THIRTY SIX YEARS OF LITIGATION.

From the New York Tribune, 7th.

On the 28th of May, 1811, Myra Clark Gaines, wife of Major Gen Gaines, of the United States army, tired of "the law's delay," and of "the insolence of office," rose in the Circuit Court room of the Southern District of Louisiana, and said: "I thank God that I can go before the United States Supreme Court, where I will be heard and have justice done me." Twenty-seven years of litigation, of doubts and fears, roll by. Yesterday the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Gaines against the City of New Orleans, decided in favor of the plaintiff, and to-day Mrs. Gaines is probably the wealthiest woman of America Thirty-six years ago she began the action now terminated in her favor, and out of which other actions had arisen. She claimed to be the daughter of Daniel Clark, then deceased. Mr. Clark, her father, was born in Sligo, Ireland, and came to this country on the invitation of a rich bachelor uncle, who made him his heir. To the great wealth left him he added greater wealth, and a golden tide flowed into his coffers In 1802 he married Zulema Carrier. She had separated from a previous husband when she learned that he had a wife still living On this account her marriage with Gen. Gaines was a quiet one. Myra Clark was born of this marriage. Disagreements arose between Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and in 1807 they separated. No public acknowledgment of her marriage was ever made, and Mrs. Clark again married In 1831 Daniel Clarke made a will wherein he recognized the legitimacy of Myra, and devised to her his immense property. Yet of this will his daughter was kept in ignorance She was reared by a Mr. Davis, and knew nothing of her parents or her rights. In 1832 she married William W. Whitney. In examining some old papers, by mere accident he obtained an intimation of his wife's parentage and claims The following is a schedule of a portion of Mr Clark's property in 1839:

A estate and lands inherited from his uncle Col. Clark	$200,000
Two cotton plantations, devised to him in 1802 by Mr Wilkins, with 100 negroes on each of them	200,000
Debts due from Wade Hampton for Havana Point sugar plantation	300,000
The Walton Rouge grant	2,000,000
Lands purchased of Louis Bouligny, lying in Washita	10,000
Sugar plantation on the Mississippi, 15 miles above New Orleans	12,000
Two cotton plantations on the Mississippi, 60 miles above New Orleans	60,000
Lands bought of W. Simpson on the Mississippi river 80 miles above New Orleans	30,000
Lots in New Orleans, bought in 1812, of Judge Pitot	30,000
A square bounded by Gravier street, in New Orleans, bought in 1802	80,000
Lands on Bayou Teche	80,000
Lands on Bayou Lafourche	30,000
Lands on Aux de Plaquemine	10,000
Ten thousand acres of cotton land on Bayou Bœuf	500,000
Seven thousand acres of land on Sarapique river	50,000
One hundred and twenty thousand acres of land on Amite and Comite rivers, and East Baton Rouge	1,000,000
Eighty thousand acres of cypress swamp, near Ouachita river	29,000
Three lots on Gentilly road, three miles from New Orleans	29,00
Debt due from Chew & Relf to Mr. Clark at his death	110,000
Lists of debts due to Mr. Clark, filed by Chew & Relf	100,000
List of debts due to Mr. Clark, filed by Chew & Relf	53,000
Debts (mortgages) released and discharged by Chew & Relf	80,000
Total	$3,137,000

Mr. Clark also owned one-half of 20,000 acres of land at Terre Bœuf, in conjunction with the Chevalier de la Croix, and possessed, beside, various valuable tracts of land in Mississippi and Missouri Relf has disposed of Mr Clark's property to the following amount, so far as ascertained:

Sugar plantation, sold in 1843, 15 miles above New Orleans	$120,000
Seventy or seventy-five negroes sold to de la Croix	60,000
Maison Rouge lands sold to Cox in 1849	100,000
Fifty thousand acres of land, Amite and Comite Rivers sold to Cox in 1819	60,000
One hundred and twenty thousand acres on Bayou Teche, sold to Cox in 1819	8,600
Chew & Relf owed Mr Clark at least	100,000
Collected of Mr. Clark's debts	438,000
Land sold to N Girod in 1820 or '21	29,000
Three of the lots bought of Judge Pitot sold in 1820 or 1821	12,000
Three of the lots, Gentilly Road sold for	8,000
One hundred and thirty negroes, sold in various sales in 1813	80,000
Lands on Bayou Bœuf, 1813	20,000
1814, receipts for purchase of place on Metairie Road, sold in 1812 by Clark	15,000
March 22 mortgage debt sold by Relf	16,000
June 1814 and May 1817 received purchase money of place sold by Clark in 1807	281,132
Received of Johnson	2,400
Received of D J Porter	1,500
Total	$1,351,672

Associate Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, in delivering the opinion, said that all the material in the case had been decided in the case of Gaines against Henner, but as it had recently been argued, the court had taken up the whole subject on its merits both as to the law and the facts He then proceeded to examine, first, the question of the legitimacy of Mrs. Gaines, and the facts on the records concerning it; and, secondly, the marriage of Zulema Carrier with Daniel Clark, and came to a conclusion in favor of Mrs Gaines on these points. Then as to the other questions of law and fact, including the alleged copartnership between Clark, Chew & Relf, the alleged insolvency of Clark, the alleged validity of sales by Chew & Relfe as executors of Clark, the objection of prescription and all other technical objections, he decided in favor of Mrs. Gaines The court said that it considered this decision conclusive and final. The will of Daniel Clark, admitted to probate in the proper court of Louisiana, was binding in the Supreme Court If there was any objection to that act of the Probate Court, it should have been made at the proper time by proceedings before the same court in Louisiana, which, not having been made, the decision is presumed to be free from any good cause of objection there, as it necessarily is in the Supreme Court of the United States The suit in the present case was for property disposed of by the executors of Daniel Clark, under pretended authority of the previous will of 1811, which the court decided to be a nullity. The purchasers must take the consequences.

The case was argued by Caleb Cushing, Esq., for Mrs Gaines, and by Miles Taylor, Esq., and M McConnell, Esq, for the city of New Orleans. Two other cases, involving the same principles, were also decided to day in favor of Mrs. Gaines Associate Justice Davis expressed the opinion of the Chief Justice, and of Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field, as well as his own, Associate Justices Grier, Swain and Miller dissenting.

Late Military Orders.

[From the Banner of the South]

By some late orders, couched in very bad English and issued from certain quarters by some men whose claims to respect rest, at least, on the merits of right good muskets, we are warned of the dangers of speech and the great benefits of silence; and we are given to understand that there are some political things in this world, and a few military men besides, whose names must be kept holy from the profanation of critics and criticism. Of course we only mention this in order to approve it. Indeed, it is eminently just Whatever cannot bear the test of criticism, should not be criticised. Of course not Besides, we of the South, with our old fashioned notions of right and justice, are not at all competent to pass judgment upon the new doctrines of government lately introduced, and the apostles of these new doctrines are so far in advance of us, that we should only be too glad that they have been sent to enlighten us. 'Tis true that bayonets are used as a means of enforcing the late teachings. But this is our fault. We are so slow to learn new ideas—we are so stubborn in clinging to old principles—that our good masters rightly deemed it necessary and salutary to use a little brute force. Not that they are brutal—by no means; a kindness like theirs the world has never seen, and we shall certainly never forget it. We are singularly thankful for the advice contained in late Orders in regard to the virtue of silence; though, at the same time, we must confess that it is a predominant fault of ours to speak whenever we please, what we please, and how we please And one very singular phase of that predominant fault is, that, whenever we are threatened that is just the time we are apt to say the most. Of course, it is a very unfortunate defect, but we cannot help it We do not know whether those men, who issued those orders in very bad English, ever studied the theology of science. We fear they have not—for it seems to us they take a one-sided view of the subject. Now, we were taught that while under some conditions silence would be a great virtue, under others it would be a very great crime. However, we would not be so uncharitable as to imagine that those Orders in very poor English commanded silence when it would be criminal to be silent. And, acting upon this interpretation of those Orders in very bad English, we, of course, intend to speak out firmly and fearlessly whenever any right of our dear Motherland and our noble adopted State is assailed. If our interpretation of the Orders is wrong, the bayonets, of course, will kindly correct us.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Two bloody-minded sailors, belonging to the schooner Electric, got into a difficulty and done their best to summarily dispose of each other. They are locked up to cool off

Street Commissioner Baker tore down Ames' Circus bills on Wednesday night

All the coffeehouses in the city will be closed during the continuance of the election.

The polls will be open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. to-day and to-morrow.

The negro Williams, who was sent here by the British authorities of Belize Honduras, has been taken charge of by the police.

A man named Dan Edwin was arrested on board the bark Helena, on Wednesday evening, on a charge of mutiny.

The names of over 500 negroes, who had fraudulently obtained registration papers, have been erased from the lists.

City Money Plates Destroyed.—Yesterday Mr. Schmidt destroyed the following plates in the presence of the Mayor and the Finance Committee:

Three steel plates for notes of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents.

Nine steel plates for notes of the denominations of $1 $2 and $3.

One steel plate for notes of the denomination of $10.

Two steel plates for notes of the denomination of $20.

Five copper plates for notes of the denomination of 50 cents, $1, $2, $3 and $4.

The copper plates were not furnished by the American Bank Note Company. The notes issued by the city, of the denomination of 25 cents, at the commencement of the war, were type printed.

The fine copper plates were engraved by Mr. Douglas, Camp street, and were found tied up in a bundle of paper in the treasury vaults of the city. The plates were destroyed by the use of a cold chisel, which was driven deep into the vignettes and other portions of the plates, so as to render them entirely worthless, and beyond the possibility of being again used.

Attempted Assassination of Judge A. N. Ogden.—One of the most flagrant and diabolical outrages on record occurred last evening in the suburban village of Greenville, on the Carrollton Railroad. It appears that our aged and esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge A. N Ogden, was returning to his home in Greenville from a visit to the town of Carrollton, some three quarters of a mile above, and as he approached the gate of his residence, he heard a footstep behind him, and turning saw a tall and athletic looking negro, who advanced with a threatening mein

Judge Ogden asked the negro what he meant, when the latter replied: "I hear you have been running down the carpet-baggers," and immediately thereupon struck the unarmed and helpless old gentleman a severe blow upon the head with a club, when the Judge shouted for assistance, and threw up his right arm to ward off another terrible blow which was aimed at his head, and which laid bare his arm to the bone from elbow to wrist, crushing his hand and felling him to the earth. While lying senseless upon the ground, the negro struck him several other violent blows upon the head, producing severe contusions and laying open the scalp to the bone

A son of the Judge's, H. N Ogden, Esq, hearing his father's cry for help, rushed out from the house, but not until after the villain had fled, and found his father lying senseless and wounded on the ground Assistance being procured, the Judge was carried into the house, and medical assistance at once dispatched for We learn this morning that Dr. Choppin, though esteeming Judge Ogden's condition critical, has great hopes of his ultimate recovery. The Judge revived sufficiently this morning to relate the circumstances of this villainous assault, as narrated above

Judge Ogden is one of our first citizens, esteemed, respected and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances, who will read this account of the serious injuries which have befallen him with feelings of deep sorrow. Since the war Judge Ogden has been entirely removed from the political arena, having taken no active part in any of the questions which have been agitating the public mind, but lived the life of a retired citizen at his home, in the usually quiet village of Greenville.

We learn that proper representations of the affair have been made to the Commanding General, who is an old and intimate friend of the Judge, and that instant steps will be taken to discover the perpetrator of this unprovoked and dastardly attempt at assassination.

Attempt at Assassination.—About 9 o'clock last night some combustible material, supposed to be a can of powder, was placed on Jackson street, near its junction with White street, by some unknown person and exploded. Hearing the noise, and seeing the flash of the explosion, Officer Malone hurried to the place to ascertain its cause and meaning, but as he approached the place he was fired upon by two concealed assassins, the balls barely missing his head and one of them passing through the dress of a lady, Mrs Troube, who was on the opposite side of the street. The officer cannot account for the singular circumstance, and the only reason to be assigned is the supposition that it was a plan devised by unknown enemies to assassinate him.

Unknown Man Injured.—Officer McCarty reports having found an unknown man last evening, lying in an insensible state on St Ann street, and bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. He is supposed to have fallen off a cart while driving along the street The extent of his injuries were not ascertained. He was taken to the Charity Hospital.

The Gale in Mobile.

We copy as follows from the Mobile *Evening Tribune* of the 15th:

About 11 o'clock last night a fierce gale commenced blowing from a southeasterly direction, and increased in velocity and force until it was perfectly terrific

The water in the river was blown up on a level with Front street, and merchants on Commerce and Front streets became fearful least their stores should be submerged. A number of them apprehending this danger went to the wharf to watch the progress of the rise, and remained until it was apparent that the water would come up no higher.

The gale was one of the fiercest this community has experienced in a long time. Fences were blown down, roofs torn off, awning frames sent spinning in every direction. The side wall of Rouse's Foundry, on Eslava street, was blown in, and the roof of the Southern Oil Works torn completely off

In every part of the city trees were blown down and torn up by the roots. On Conception street, north of Dauphin, no less than five trees were blown across the railroad track, within a radius of two squares.

A number of houses in the lower part of town was so shaken by the wind that articles on the mantels and tables were thrown upon the floor, and in one instance that is related, a house on Conception street was so severely shaken that the clock on the mantel was stopped. The destruction in the suburbs is stated to be general—fences outhouses, etc, being completely prostrated.

The damage to the shipping must have been very great, although at present nothing definite is known. It is feared that the destruction on the coast is terrible

The gale lasted fully two hours, when it lulled somewhat and a heavy rain set in, accompanied by thunder and lightning. A heavy wind continued to blow, however, until nearly daylight, when the rain ceased and the clouds began to disappear.

"Thus passed the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray."

The day is beautiful, clear and bright. One could scarcely imagine that a few hours since the angry elements were engaged in desperate war.

The steamers Sarah and Mary, which left New Orleans yesterday, must have experienced a hard time, but it is to be hoped they weathered the gale successfully. Thus far no loss of life has been reported.

The War of Races.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The following article may appear to take too dark and gloomy a view of the state of affairs farther South of us, but the causes are in operation to produce the results predicted:

We are no alarmists but we can't ignore the fact that nothing can be done now to prevent a war of races And to the Radicals must be ascribed this terrible prospect for the South. They and their emissaries have inflamed the minds of the negroes, which cannot be obliterated except by the stern and bloody experiences of the battle-field. They have goaded the Southern whites into desperation; forced them, as a means of preserving their race, to imitate the example of their black antagonists, by organizing a powerful secret society, and they have planted the seeds of the most fearful conflict that this continent ever witnessed Unfortunately, the races are nearly balanced, numbering, as they do, some six millions of whites to over four millions of blacks A war between them will be much worse than any of the insurrections in St. Domingo or Jamaica. In the South the whites are numerous; they possess superior intellectual powers, and have won a world wide reputation for valor But they have to contend against a horde of semi-savages, backed up by the entire power of the Radical party and half crazed by the teachings they have received An army costing three hundred millions per annum will not suffice to keep the peace between the two races. The inflexibility of the whites and the dogged determination of the blacks never to submit to each other's rule appear to render in advance any attempt at a reconciliation or restoration of kindly feeling utterly impotent.

The situation in the South is a sad one; the future offers nothing better than internecine war. In the "black belts," as they are called, of the different Southern States, those whites who can get away are already leaving the homes of their nativity and seeking safety elsewhere. They are fortunate in being able to leave; for those who are compelled to remain will have to bear the brunt of the storm; and for this impending conflict—for this certain annihilation of one and possible destruction of both races—the Radicals are alone responsible. They attempted to overturn the laws of nature, to strike down the barriers which God has placed between the white man and the negro and to elevate the inferior race into the position of ruler of its superior. That this attempt must eventually fail we firmly believe; but before its impossibility of success has been demonstrated the wretched people of the South will have to front another and more terrible struggle, and another and greater hecatomb of graves must be reared from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Such will be the result of a Radical policy of reconstruction; and we claim no remarkable prescience in seeing it The Radical party, in the effort to perpetuate their power, have "organized hell in the South." When the fruits of their measures have bloomed, they must prepare to receive from the entire people that eternal infamy their own acts will have brought upon themselves, and to sink into oblivion amid the execrations of the thousands in the South whose kindred will have been murdered and whose homes will have been desolated through an insane attempt to compass an impossibility.—*New York Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Butler Still Objecting and Lying.

He Denies Being Scared.

Heavy Rain Storm in Macon, Ga.

Row in the Mississippi Convention.

WASHINGTON NEWS—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 16.—James Hinds, claiming to represent the Little Rock District of Arkansas, filed his credentials to-day.

It is understood that the Committee on Commerce will report favorable on the bill for the improvement of Western rivers and harbors

General Sherman will remain here until Saturday.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $293,000.

IMPEACHMENT.—Sumner moved that all evidence not trivial be admitted—tabled 31 to 11. Nays—Anthony, Fowler, Grimes, Morton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winckle, Vickers, Willey, and Wilson. This was preambled by statements that the Senate, as judge of law and facts, and its supporters includes names that have voted with the minority.

Walter S. Cox, the President's counsel in Thomas' case was called. Curtis asked: When, by whom and under what circumstances were you employed? Butler objected Chase ruled answer admissible. Cox went to the President's at 5 o'clock, February 22d The President and Thomas were present. The President said (here Butler again interrupted) Senator Edmonds asked counsel what they desired to prove. Evarts replied that the President employed Cox to take such steps in Thomas' case as would bring Stanton before a judicial tribunal Butler objected. A long controversy ensued. Chase decided the evidence admissible under the Senate's previous ruling. Drake appealed. Chase sustained—29 to 21, and the evidence proceeded The President directed witness to institute proceedings that would have the constitutionality of the tenure of office act tested He directed witness to consult the Attorney General, who was too busy to give the matter personal attention. Under these instructions, he applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but was defeated by the discharge of Thomas He then instituted preliminary proceedings in *quo warranto*.

D J. Merrick, Thomas' counsel, received the same instruction from the President and Stanbery, and gave a detailed account of the proceedings in Thomas' case, showing how himself and Cox were defeated in bringing the question before the Supreme Court Butler interrupted Merrick to say he wished to clear his skirts of all this matter, and was going on against the objection of the managers under the ruling, when Chief Justice Chase rose and said: "It goes on by the decision of the Senate of the United States"

E O Perrin called on the President with Representative Selye on the afternoon of Feb 21st He commenced to narrate what occurred—when Butler objected. Evarts stated that he desired to prove by this witness that the President stated that he had removed Stanton and appointed Thomas temporarily, and that he intended sending a good name to the Senate at once. This evidence was ruled out by a large majority—among those voting in the negative was Reverdy Johnson

The President's counsel announced that they were through with the work prepared for to-day. Butler made a harangue against delay, saying that during this delay Union men were murdered daily throughout the South, that the Treasury officials are selling gold below and buying bonds above their market value, thereby putting money in their pockets. He characterized this as the last act of the war in which thousands were killed, and remonstrated against delay in this last act on account of the sickness of an attorney Butler exhibited a note he had received, telling him the avenger was abroad He denied being scared—quoting a Scotch proverb that a threatened dog was safe. Motions to commence court at 11 o'clock to-morrow were postponed Adjourned.

HOUSE.—On call a quorum answered. Adjourned.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Jackson, April 16.—In Convention to-day the following ordinance passed its second reading: No person shall be eligible to any office of honor or trust, civil or military, in this State, who, as a member of the Legislature, voted for the call of the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or who, as a delegate to said Convention voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the department of the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority or pretended Government in hostility to, or constitution within the United States, in hostility or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided reconstruction by voting for this Convention, but the Legislature may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability

Pending a motion to reconsider Mr. Townsend claimed that the yeas and nays had been called for The President denied the statement Whereupon, Townsend accused him of a falsehood Townsend was called to order by a colored delegate, who moved to censure. Townsend replied that he did not care for the censure of the Convention, and intimated that there were no gentlemen on the Radical side of the House.

Barry, author of the ordinance, replied that if they should gauge status by that of Townsend he was correct Townsend retired from the hall, inviting Barry to follow, which he declined doing After adjournment Townsend denounced Barry, but no collision occurred Townsend then assaulted Morgan, of Yazoo, but the crowd interfered Townsend afterwards assaulted Eggleston, President of the Convention After a brief but severe struggle they were separated, both being on the ground, Townsend uppermost. The military were called out, but the crowd dispersed before they reached the scene of action. Townsend is a Conservative, and was a Federal officer All the Conservatives and some Republicans have withdrawn from the Convention

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Galveston, April 16.—The remains of Col Minor and child leave here to-morrow for Cincinnati, in charge of Major Milliken. Mrs. Minor will also accompany them.

Springfield, Ill, April 16.—The Democratic State Convention has declared in favor of the President.

Macon, Ga, April 16.—The heaviest rain storm ever known here occurred this morning Fields and gardens are nearly destroyed, and fences washed away. In the city the streets were washed into gutters, brick walls were torn down, sewers burst and cellars all filled with water. Many breaks occurred on the Central and Southern roads. No trains to-day, except from Atlanta.

New York, April 16.—Peter Cooper, President of the American Industrial League, has issued a circular, inviting a conference of the friends of American industry to be held here on the 28th inst Important matters connected with the revision of the tariff, and the enforcement of economy and integrity in administering public revenue, will be considered.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris April 16.—A duel was fought to-day between Baron Von Budburg, the Russian Ambassador, and his predecessor, Baron Meyerdorf. Baron Budburg was severely wounded.

Copenhagen, April 16.—The Holstein negotiations are as far from a conclusion as ever.

London, April 16.—Gen Nagle and six of the crew of the Jackmel packet departed for America, pledged never to return.

London, April 16.—A. Trolope, of the British Postal Department, goes to the United States to readjust the postal treaty.

Official dispatches say that the Abyssinian expedition was 60 miles from Magdala. Theodorus was alarmed, and his plans were uncertain. It is rumored in London the war is over, the captives having been released.

Denmark is negotiating the sale of Santa Cruz to France.

There is a great Liberal meeting at St. James Hall to-night—Russell President.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 16.—Cotton a shade lower; sales 1000 bales; middlings 30½ to 31c. Also, 100 bales of cotton at 29¾c. Flour steady Wheat quiet. Corn 1 to 2c. lower. Mess Pork $26 70 to $26 75 Lard steady. Groceries firm. Turpentine 64 to 64½c. Rosin $3 75 to $7. Old bonds 110¾. Gold 138¾.

Mobile April 16.—Cotton—no sales yesterday or to-day. Receipts for two days 988.

Louisville, April 16.—Sales 161 hogsheads Tobacco at full rates; lugs $5 to $7; common to medium leaf $7 50 to $13 25; selections $19. Cotton dull; 30c for middlings Flour—superfine $8 50 to $9; fancy $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Oats in bulk 70 to 75. Corn—shelled 87 89c; ear 90c. Lard 17 to 17¼c. Mess Pork $27. Bacon—Shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 17¼c. Whisky, raw free, $2 25.

Louisville, April 16.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rising fast, 13 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Flour firmer—family $10 75 to $11. Wheat higher—winter $2 50 to $2 56. Corn 86c. Oats steady—78c. Tobacco at full prices. Mess Pork $26 50 to $27. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¼c; sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear ribbed sides 16¼; clear sides 17¼c Sugar-cured Hams 19 to 20c. Lard 16¾ to 17c Butter 46 to 50c. Groceries firmer. Coffee held 1 to 2c higher. Nothing doing in Seed.

St. Louis, April 16.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour scarce—$7 to $8 25 for superfine. Wheat steady and firmer—$2 60 to $2 75. White Corn heavy—86 to 91c Oats dull—69 to 71c Pork nominal—$26 75 to $27 Bacon dull—shoulders 13 to 14c; clear ribbed sides 16¼c; clear sides 17 to 17¼c. Sugar-cured Hams 20c. Lard 17c. Whisky $2 15—free. Weather clear and pleasant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 16—Evening.—Bonds 70¼. Ex-dividend Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £114,000.

Frankfort, April 16.—Bonds 75⅛.

Liverpool, April 16—Evening.—Cotton market dull, and prices have declined 1-16d Uplands on the spot 12¼d, afloat 12⅛d Orleans 12⅜d. Sales to day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar firm. Others unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, April 16.—Passed up Alice Dean at 10 P. M. Passed down: Caroline at 11 A. M., Mollie Able at 9 P. M. River stationary,

Southwest Pass, April 16—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind N. E., light.

6 P. M.—Sailed steamships W. G. Hughes and Cuba.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, April 16.—At the New Market races to-day, Laurel was the winner of the subscription plate.

The mails brought by the South American steamer have arrived here, and show that the position of Gen. Lopez is not so critical as was reported

The Paraguayans claim that in the recent naval fight their zinc boats obtained a decided success over the Brazilian ironclads. The fighting was very sharp, and casualties on both sides heavy, but no definite account of loss given by either party.

St Petersburg, April 16.—The *Journal de St Petersbourg* says the Emperor of Russia has consented to grant delay in the payment by the United States of the sum stipulated by the treaty for the transfer of the territory of Alaska and the time is now assigned for the payment on the first of May. The *Journal* feels that the American Congress will vote the necessary appropriations.

Washington, April 16.—The dedication of the Lincoln Monument took place this evening in front of the City Hall. The monument, consisting of a Turin pillar thirty-five feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of Lincoln, of white marble, all of which was procured by voluntary contributions of citizens of Washington, costing $7000. Thousands of spectators were present, including the Masonic order, Sons of Temperance, and other civil organizations. On the stand among others were the President, Gens. Hancock and Emory, and other military and naval officers, and officers connected with the executive departments, members of Congress and representatives of foreign countries. Gens. Grant and Howard were near, but not on the stand. During the proceedings there was alternate rain and sunshine.

After prayer and playing a dirge by the bands, Major French delivered an address on the life and services of Lincoln.

At its conclusion the bands played *Rans des Vaches*, and Colonel Olmstead recited a poem, when the President of the United States was conducted to the front of the platform, and then, pulling at the halliards, unveiled the statue

Shout after shout was given by the dense assembly, the band, meantime, playing the air, while the Star Spangled Banner was wound the platform. After pronouncing a benediction the ceremonies ended.

New York, April 15.—The train on the Erie road, which left Buffalo at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in charge of Conductor Judd, and Charles Douglas, Superintendent of the division, consisting of an engine tender, three sleeping, two first class, one second class, two baggage and one postal cars, proceeding on time and making the usual stoppages until in the evening, when the passengers in the sleeping cars retired.

About 2 this A M Mr Ames and Mr. Horton, of the General Postoffice, in charge of the postal car, saw the bell rope straighten out and break, when Mr Judd immediately remarked to one of the officers that he had lost his rear cars. They ran to the platform in rear of the car, when the four rear cars were seen plunging down a precipice seventy five or one hundred feet high. The accident occurred thirteen miles beyond Port Jervis, on the Delaware division of the road The sides of the precipice were formed of jagged rocks and in the descent the cars were broken to pieces. at the bottom is a culvert through which flows a stream emptying into the Delaware. The impression prevails that the disaster was caused by a broken rail which threw the rear car from the track—This displaced the three cars immediately in front Conductor Judd and Superintendent Douglas were slightly injured.

The cars in going over the embankment turned over several times and were completely demolished

The sleeping car was entirely consumed The passengers of the cars left standing on the track went immediately to the rescue of the wounded and removal of the bodies of the killed.

Many bodies could not be recognized of persons who were burned to death and others who were killed by coming in contact with jagged rocks. The wounded were placed in the train and brought to Port Jervis.

Washington, April 16.—The Impeachment Court yesterday again refused to alter the rule for the two concluding arguments on each side. In the trial the day was devoted to the reception of documentary evidence, including that of Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, who proved that the President sent the nomination of Ewing as successor to Stanton on the twenty second of February immediately following Stanton's removal, the Senate was not in session, however, at the time and did not reach it till February 24

Documents were introduced relating principally to the terms of office of a large class of officers, and to the removals of many which were made by the different Presidents without advising the Senate.

Oral testimony will be offered to-day.

Liverpool, April 16—11:15 A. M.—Cotton market quiet, estimated sales 10,000 bales Middling uplands, 12⅛d, middling Orleans, 12⅜d.

Liverpool, April 16—1:20 P. M.—Cotton market easier Quotations unchanged.

New York, April 16.—Cotton dull, middling uplands 31c

Sterling 109¾ to 110⅛. Gold opens at 138⅝.

The Real Reaction.

Who any longer doubts the setting of the tide? Let him look to Connecticut! When one short month ago the wave first broke in angry thunder on the granite ledges of New Hampshire, the Radical office holders and contractors and impeachers affected to mistake its voice of doom for a casual surge of the political sea. This in their parlance was only the whirl of private breezes of those who shape their party ends together and a very different spirit ruled *There* were dismay, anxiety, and a frantic desperation prompting to any measures by which the rising tide might happily be stayed ere its avenging billows should sweep over and sweep away the fabric of moral despotism and political corruption called Government of the Union by the Rump of a Congress By universal consent it was felt that the election of April in Connecticut would be the crucial test of the power of this despotism and this corruption to check the real reaction of the American people to American principles On those elections all the resources of the most opulent party this country has ever seen were lavished Money was poured into Connecticut from all the great centres of Radical power. The High Court of Impeachment sate in judgment upon every office-holder in the sturdy little State, bidding him tremble for his head, for the eye of Wade, the coming man, was upon him And as if all this were not enough, the "General of the Armies," as the *Tribune* with an insolent parade of military power pompously describes him, was leashed and then let loose upon the field to threaten with the terrors of the sword and to palsy with the prestige of the great name won for him by the sacrifice of thousands of heroic lives. All that Radicalism could do—more than all that Americans bred in the traditions American freedom had ever dreamed of an American party would dare to attempt—was done. And now, the answer comes

The wave that rose on New Hampshire, sweeps in victory over Connecticut. The voice of the people that daunted these bloated tyrants of an hour in March, damns them in April. The cohorts that came down to the battle gleaming in purple and gold, in the purple of place and the gold of corruption, where are they to day!

"The might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword
Hath melted like snow, in the glance of the Lord"

To Connecticut, which speaks to-day, the West will answer with Wisconsin to-morrow. The "Real Reaction" has set in, and in its triumphant and avenging progress neither banded wealth, nor the glamour of great names prostituted to petty ends, nor any living thing shall avail to stay the coming of the people once more to enjoy their own.—*N. Y. World*, April 7.

Registration closed on Wednesday in Alexandria and foots up: 458 whites and 138 blacks. The Board acted very fair and impartial; the best evidence of this is the fault finding with them of the scalawags, home and imported; white and brevet-niggers and dirty carpet-baggers generally. The abuse of such trash always helps and recommends any one to the favorable consideration of gentlemen.—*Alexandria, La., Democrat.*

Prussia having organized her army as much as it is possible for her at present to do, the last mail reports that she is laboring at an augmentation of her navy. A ship-building company, for the construction of large ships of war has been established by Government and at Kiel, and Krupp's steel works at Essen are being enlarged, so as to be able to construct the steel plates for armor. Two armor plated corvettes of six and eight guns are being built for the Prussian navy at Dantzic.

At Chicago during the past winter the weather was very severe, accompanied by an unprecedented number of heavy storms, which have caused such an accumulation of sand at the mouth of the Chicago river as to make a thorough dredging necessary for the passage of heavy vessels An additional pier is to be constructed to prevent further obstructions. The harbor of Milwaukee has also filled up considerably during the winter, the water being only eight feet four inches deep at one point in the channel.

At Indianapolis a verdict of $2500 damages has been found against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, in favor of the family of an engineer who was killed by the explosion of an engine. The case is important, and has been taken on appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court. The railway company claimed that it was not bound to pay for any accident occurring to employés.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Full official returns of the recent election in Rhode Island show that the Republicans polled 10,038 votes, and the Democrats 5731 votes, a Republican majority of 4307. At the election in 1867, the Republicans polled 7,551 votes, and the Democrats 3346, a Republican majority of 4208. There is, therefore, this year an increased Democratic vote of 2385, and an increase in the Republican majority of 99.

The Mayor of Portland, Maine, in his last message, announces that the public buildings destroyed by the fire of 1866, have been rebuilt, and that the city bonds are selling at higher rates than those of most other cities in the Union.

There are said to be but two factories of pressed tin-ware in the United States, one in this city and one in New York.

A WARNING FROM CONGRESS TO JEFF DAVIS.—In the bill which has passed the Senate, by a vote of thirty-seven to eight, regulating the empanelling of juries. This bill makes eligible as jurors men who may have formed an opinion on general reports, but who may otherwise declare themselves in their belief as competent to give an impartial verdict upon the law and the evidence. The bill is understood to be aimed to meet the cases of Jeff Davis and Surratt, and in view of juries that will convict these men. The ex-President of the late Southern Confederacy, therefore, will act like a wise man in keeping outside the jurisdiction of the United States, at least until the day after our coming Presidential election. The Radicals are after a jury that will convict him of treason, and if convicted under old Ben Wade there will be no chance for a pardon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

REGISTRATION AND REVISION.—The result of the late registration and revision of the last registration list is very satisfactory to the Conservative voters of St. Landry. Over five hundred names have been added to the list of white voters, and in addition, a number of names illegally registered have been stricken off the list. The Registrars have done and are doing their duty faithfully, and it only remains for the white registered voters of the parish to do theirs to insure the success of the Conservative parish ticket.—*Opelousas Courier.*

In Paraguay, South America, where there are internal dissensions, it is said that General Flores, the President, has been murdered by a confederate of his son Fortunato, who had raised the standard of revolt, but being defeated was banished. Colonel Lorenzo Battle has been elected President, as the successor of Flores.

The agent of the Peabody Fund in the South, Dr. Sears, has got as far as Charleston, South Carolina, in a tour he has undertaken for the purpose of inspecting the educational wants of that section, with the view of the establishment of schools to be aided by the Peabody Fund.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, 1868.

The delay of telegrams and stiffness of the Cotton market retarded the opening of business, and but little was done in a general way, no transactions being reported in securities, or loans out of doors, especially during the pendency of our momentous election. Neither were there any outside transactions in Exchange. Most of the banks report a better demand for short commercial discounts, yet not enough to absorb their aggregate means.

EXCHANGE.—Operations are light and offerings small No purchase of Sterling reported, but of Francs 30,000 commercial were taken at 3.75⅝. 20,000 bank francs sold at 3.70 though held higher. £12,000 bank sterling sold at 109¾ for gold, and £1000 at 152¼ for currency. Of domestic $5000 were bought at ⅛; $330 at 5-16, $10,000 at ¼ and $50,000, in three sums, at ⅜ premium. The banks still check at ⅛ premium.

GOLD.—The New York market opened at 38⅛, declined to 38, and went up again to-day to 38⅝ premium. Our own market under the circumstances is strong Before the last telegram was received $10,000 were sold to a bank at 39⅛, and $16,000, in several sums, at 39¼ premium. At this morning's Board $5000 sold at 39¼. Nothing else done.

CITY ISSUES.—Out of doors the chief topic of conversation appeared to the City Note question. As yet the City authorities have not adjudicated any of the public sales of market stalls, while a few capitalists, it is said, have combined to offer much larger sum than Mr. Irwin proposed to give for a ten years' lease of all the markets, which was $2 000,000. This state of uncertainty is not without its effect. At last evening's Board $2000 sold at 28, $2800 at 28¼ and 4500 at 28¾c. Dealers are doing very little and the counter sales for small sums may be quoted at 30 to 31.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, 1868.

COTTON.—The telegraph wires were again out of order this morning, and Liverpool advices were not at hand till near noon. The Cotton market, both in the morning and at 1:15 P. M., was reported easier. Estimated sales 10,000 bales, but without change of quotations, which were 12⅛d for uplands and 12⅜d for Orleans middling

New York dispatches quote that market dull at 31 to 32c for uplands and Gulf Cotton, a decline of ¼c.

Buyers and sellers have not been able to come to terms to any, and only 100 bales have been reported, in small lots, at irregular prices.

Two lots sold last evening swelled yesterday's business to 600 bales at ¼ to ½c decline.

From all we could learn to-day, buyers demand a concession of one to one and a half cents from Monday's quotations, which were 33 to 33½c for good ordinary, 31 to 31½c for low middling, and 32 to 33c for middling.

Sellers are willing to recede somewhat, but are not yet prepared to sell at such a decline.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,36[illegible]
Arrived to-day	1297	
Arrived previously	622,05[illegible]	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	3,319	
		639 2[illegible]1
		645 4[illegible]7
Cleared to-day	3948	
Cleared previously	576,271	580,2[illegible]9
Stock on hand and on shipboard		65 248

The clearances to day were for Liverpool exclusively.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts from the coast to-day, and only a retail business is doing in Louisiana Sugar at 15½ to 15¾c per lb for prime, 16 to 16½c for yellow clarified, and 17 to 17¼c for white. A few lots of Cuba Sugar and Molasses were sold, but none of the particulars have transpired. Prices of Cuba Sugar are so irregular that we cannot give quotations. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 47 to 58c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Richmond, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is dull, but prices are unchanged. The sales to day were confined to 1,100 bbls, of which 75 fine at $8 50, 200 superfine, in job lots, at $9 50, 100 double extra at $10 50, 70 bbls, a mixed lot, 200 extra and 150 double extra on private terms; 65 fine at $8, 50 and 10 superfine at $9 50, and 50 choice extra at $13 50 per bbl

CORN.—The market is quiet but firm. Sales to day 4000 sacks, of which 100 and 500 white at $1 03; 100 at $1 05, 1100 yellow at $1 10, 490 white and 700 white and yellow mixed at $1 03; 200, 300 and 400 white at $1 05, and 100 yellow at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS.—Are steady and firm. Sales to-day 410 sacks of which 150 at 78c, 260 at 79c per bushel

BRAN.—Is selling to the trade at $1 75 per 100 lbs.

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

PORK.—The market is extremely dull and prices are still drooping Only a retail business is doing at $27 50 to $28 per bbl.

BACON.—Only a limited retail business is doing at 11c per lb for shoulders, 16½c for ribbed sides, 17c for clear ribbed sides, and 18c for clear sides.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 18¼c; kegs 19c per lb.

HOOP POLES.—Are scarce and in request. On Saturday, not previously reported, a barge load sold at $50 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.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 17, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—17 Calves and Yearlings, 104 Hogs, 167 Sheep and 9 Milch Cows.

Sold—224 Texas Beeves, 403 Calves and Yearlings, 84 Hogs 90 Sheep, and 3 Milch Cows

Stock on Sale—124 Texas Beeves, 318 Calves and Yearlings, 698 Hogs, 288 Sheep, and 45 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, choice, ⅌ lb net	12 @ 15 —
" " 2d quality ⅌ head	45 @ 65 —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	— 55 @ 7 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— 40 @ 50 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— 25 @ 30 —
Hogs ⅌ lb gross	— 7 @ 10 —
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	— — @ 9 00
Sheep, 2d ⅌ head	28 — @ 5 00
Sheep, 3d ⅌ head	— — @ 3 00
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	80 00 @ 125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	50 00 @ 80 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	6 00 @ 12 —
Calves, ⅌ head	— 8 @ 14 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @
Goats ⅌ head	1 50 @ 4 00

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

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 store, in the Moresque Building, corner of Camp and Poydras streets and Nos. 8 and 10 Chartres street, under the style of WIDOW JOHN GAUCHE, and I hereby appoint my brother, MICHEL DEITRICH, ESQ., my General and Special Attorney in fact. WIDOW JOHN GAUCHE.
New Orleans, April 14, 1868. ap14 10t

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

IN conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No. 41 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 20th, 1868, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for eleven Directors—twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented the election will be held on MONDAY, April 27th, 1868, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
mh27 tap20 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 17, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Victor, Gates, for Havana, Geo A Fosdick & co
Steamer Continental, Yore, for St Louis, Master
Ship Gen Berry, Watts, for Liverpool, Lovell & Bailey
Bark Naversink, Weeks, for Havana, in ballast, J H Ashbridge & Decan
Schr Morris, (British) Frosty, for Matanzas, Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr H Babson, Hulse, for Ruatan Island, in ballast, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lizzie, Fulcher, from Pensacola, to J C Rogers & co—New Basin.
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.
Steamer Sarah, Deering, from Mobile—New Basin.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile
Lugger Marie, Johnson, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15.
Luggers Rippel and Arthemise, from Lafourche, to masters—2d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—
Richmond, Neal, from Louisville.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Lockport.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.
St Nicholas, Dowty, from Campte.
S L Hodge, Montgomery, from Shreveport.
Ezra Porter, Lee, from Jefferson.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Cleopatra, ——, from London, to J H Ashbridge & Decan—
Ship Maudslie, Gate, from Liverpool Feb 21st—
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, 4 days from Cardenas, to Goldenbow & Kelly—

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per steamship Victor—70 bbls molasses 249 bales hay 498 empty hhds 25 empty bbls.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—700 sks coffee and sundries.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Gen Berry—3948 bales cotton.
MATANZAS—Per schr Morris—350 bbls flour 350 bbls potatoes 140 bbls lard 30 bales hay.

IMPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—1 bale cotton Lehman, Newgass & co—40 V Bessou—75,000 feet lumber 75,000 laths Sanford & Black.
MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—398 bales cotton to Lehman, Newgass & co—234 do H W Farley & co—9 do Jurey & Harris—5 bbls turpentine and sundries to order—Total, 641 bales cotton.
MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—662 bbls rosin 10 bbls 17 bxs turpentine E Blessey & co—10 bales sheeting to Lehman, Newgass & co—sundries to order.
MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Richmond—21 bbls eggs 957 sks corn J T Moore & co—13 do 8 bbls eggs 3 bbls meal P S Dusenchet & co—2798 sks corn West & Nettleton—111 do 19 hhds tobacco J E King—74 R T Torian—50 do Turnbull; Kirby & co—9 do 2182 sks corn 21 bales cotton Beadles, Wingo & co—187 do Violett, Black & co—116 do Waddy Thompson & co—84 do Bussey & co—79 do M Greenwood & Son—17 do D R Carroll & co—15 do Adams, Cockburn & Howe—10 do Howard, Preston & Barrett—12 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—11 do Bradley, Wilson & co—5 do Nourse & Brooks—4 do J M Fakes & co—10 do Galbraith, Henderson & co—2 casks bacon T King—2 bbls beans 4 bbls dried apples 3 bxs 16 bbls eggs 4 kegs lard F DelBondio—1 box mdse 1 bbl flour D C McCann—74 do Ethell & Thomas—4 do venison to Garbini & Petrovich—5 do oil Kennett & Bell—277 bbls pork J F Villavaso—57 casks bacon C A Whitney & co—200 bbls cement Bridge & Son—100 do Kearny, Blois & co—4 cases tobacco C B Block & co—20 9 sks corn 18 casks bacon H T Given—100 bbls flour 5 bxs 1 bbl eggs Glover & Odendahl—4 casks ribs A Julian—4 boxes insulators to Western Union Telegraph co—946 sks corn J S Neal—5 tcs hams J David—4 tcs 1 cask do 2 do meat C E Slayback & co—3 bbls eggs G W Byrne & co—50 bbls flour Chenoweth, Casey & co—1 do dried fruit 5 bxs 3 bbls eggs to M Dowling—4241 sks corn 30 tcs hams 25 bbls whisky to Fairchild & Bingham—200 bbls pork 75 casks bacon 49 tcs hams to Cobb, Dolbonde & co—1232 sks corn 16 bxs medicines Howard, Preston & Barrett—1 pkge mdse M Washburn—41 coops poultry W Seitz—35 do J L Reisman—3 do 104 hogs G Stevenson—24 head cattle 37 do sheep to T G Noel & co—84 bxs cheese J K Moody—1 pkge Dr J Syme—sundries to order—Total, 571 bales cotton, 152 hhds tobacco.

CAMPTE—Per steamer St Nicholas—21 bales cotton C L Walmsley & co—1 do Jos Hoy—9 Ar Millenberger—6 C H Mouton & co—5 Bouligny & Escapon—3 Clapp Bro & co—3 F J Du Silva—2 do D R Carroll & co—2 Payne, Huntington & co—2 Aicus, Seberck & Autey—1 H Fox—2 Schmidt & Zeigler—1 O P Jackson—1 Maignau & Laborde—1 bale hides 1 do skins B L Manu & co—1 do 3 bale hides H Fox—2 bales moss 2 bale 2 bags wool O P Jackson—1 bale do Rev Toledano—1 do hides 3 bbls pecans B hides J L Conrad—8 do M Labusquiere—5 do Sykoski & Deblano—15 do Eaton & Barstow—9 do 4 bbls onions 1 do pecans 3 do pecans Bouligny & Escapon—13 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 68 bales cotton.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer S L Hodge—100 bales cotton to Beadles, Wingo & co—78 Jno Phelps & co—48 J W Burbridge & co—43 Aymar & co—14 D R Carroll & co—11 Clapp Bro & co—8 M Oglesby—7 D C Campbell—5 C L Walmsley & co—2 Perkins, Swenson & co—1 Mummy, Luling & co—1 bale wool 23 hides H K Carter—2 bbls wool Beadles, Wingo & co—[illegible]—sundries to order—Total, 297 bales cotton

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—1 bale cotton Ben Toledano—4 hhds sugar to D F Kenner—2 bales moss Plauche & Wiltz—39 bbls hides F Withrell—37 empty bbls J Myer—30 bbls hides [illegible]—sundries to order.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Nina Simmes—10 bbls rice L Terrebonne—10 sacks potatoes F Sevin—7 do onions C Chauffe—17 bbls onions 4 bbls potatoes J Rathenourt—5 sks do 1 do onions C D Terrebonne—50 empty bbls to J L Conrad—49 sks rice J Foster—lot eggs and sundries to order.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Ezra Porter—75 bales cotton to J W Burbridge & co—31 Beadles, Wingo & co—6 Logan & Claiborne—3 Winston, Morrison & co—5 Aymar & co—7 hides 11 bdls deer skins J Robinson—sundries to order—Total 124 bales cotton.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—Sundries to order.

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Marie—30 sks seed cotton Barrois

LAFOURCHE—Per luggers Rippel and Arthemise—145 bbls sweet potatoes to order.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

April 16—9 bales cotton C H Mouton & co—1 hhd sugar 33 hides R Hare—21 do P Casse—27 do M Levy—21 bales moss L Earle—35 bbls molasses Lapene & Ferre—[illegible] sks cotton seed V Pessou—3 do Bouligny & Escapon—23 head stock and sundries to order.

DIED.

On the 16th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M., JOSEPH OLIVIER, son of F. A. GONZALES and CORALIE LARUE, aged 15 months.

The friends and acquaintances of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, corner Claiborne and Hospital streets.

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

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 opposes 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.
ap 16 JOSEPH HANLON.

To the Voters of New Orleans.

Having been informed that a rumor is being circulated to the effect I intended withdrawing my name as the nominee of the Democratic party for Street Commissioner, I hereby denounce such report as the work of my enemies and the enemies of my party; there being no grounds for the rumor, for it has not been, is not and will not be my intention to withdraw from the nomination. JOSEPH MURPHY.
ap16 2t

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.
ap8 t ap 20 CHARLES PITTS, Secretary.

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

A DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per share was declared THIS DAY by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of April next.
mh22 1m S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

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 P. B., office of the Bee. ap12 tf

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co. New Orleans, April 13th, 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 the acceptance or the rejection of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 10th, 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 represented—in order to ascertain the will of the Stockholders on the subject.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, JOHN DOLHONDE, EDWARD J. BRIDGE. } Commissioners.
ap14 t. f.

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 O. 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—G. 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, E. 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 Plaquemines—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. E. 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—N. A. 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 PANDELLY.
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 Dist—Gen. J. H. SYPHER.
2d " —A. P. FIELD.
Judge 1st District Court—EDMUND ABELL.
" 2d " —B. L. LYNCH.
" 3d " —J. W. THOMAS.
" 4th " —JAMES FULLER.
" 5th " —CHARLES LEAUMONT.
" 6th " —GUY DUPLANTIER.
" 7th " —T W. COLLENS.
Clerk 1st " —THOMAS J. 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. P. YEISER.
1st Justice of the Peace—M. O'CONNOR.
2d " —PARIS CHILDRESS.
3d " —JOHN F. RUST.
4th " —JULIUS FULDA.
6th " —V. D. TERREBONNE.
Constable 1st Justice's Court—M. HOULIHAN.
2d " —JOHN HANNON.
3d " —W. H. MORGAN.
4th " —J. G. BAUM.
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. E. 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. —J McDONNELL. —B COLLINS.
4th —GEORGE HANNING. —CHARLES STRINGER.
5th —PETER KRAMER. —S. C. CROZAT.
6th —J. R. CURELL.
7th —JOHN LONGHAUSER. —JOHN PASLEY.
8th —FRANK BORGE.
9th —HENRY MAAS. —J. 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. G PARKER. WM TERRILL.
Second—HENRY WEBER. 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—H F. STURCKEN. B. H. FLYNN.
Fifth—JACOB H HEERLIN.
Sixth—T F FISHER.
Seventh—M LAWRENCE.
Eighth—J. P. BAKER.
Ninth—JOHN WEBER.
Tenth—GERALD FARRELL.
Eleventh—C. REANEAU.
ap14 4t

E. S. WURTZBURGER IS A CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF CRIMINAL COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS.
ap4 td

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

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,
ap9 td D. M. C. HUGHES.

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. LEFRETRE, JOHN PEMBERTON were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.
mh19 tf J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Residence on Roman streets, 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 cisterns.

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. 30,183.
BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.
BY E. ROGER & CO., HENRY SAMORY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 18th April, 1868, will be sold 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 28th 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. 2[illegible], 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. 239 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. 3, 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. Devignes, 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,
ap15 4t Capt. Asst. Secy for Civil Affairs.

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.,
mh31 d 1y New York.

$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	8069	13,903	23,743	38,539
3119	8501	14,355	25,959	38,747
3515	8903	15,311	28,333	39,307
3907	10,015	16,543	28,415	39,343
4047	10,203	16,731	28,487	40,059
4367	10,219	16,847	30,223	40,619
5227	11,443	18,043	30,463	41,031
5363	12,019	19,151	31,879	41,851
6227	12,147	19,195	34,511	41,959
7295	13,619	23,133	37,839	45,651

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.
mh28 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

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	$55 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,
ap12 2w Gen' Sup't Miss Central Railroad.

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. ap1 tf

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	$90
Third Cabin	$56
Do. including railway tickets	$57

Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
nov8 eod 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship CORTES, S. Whitman, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, April 18th, at 8 P. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN'L MEADE Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans every SATURDAY.

The steamship 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. Cozzens, 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 18 and 20 Union street.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

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

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$516,520 4
Viz—Fire Premiums	$256 272 57	
Marine Premiums	189 153 70	
River Premiums	103 097 15	$548,523 42
Less Return Premiums	$ 5,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	$ 46,004 7
Net Earned Premiums		$502,518 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 62,597 36	
Marine Losses	184,872 79	
River Losses	84 592 00	
	$342,062 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54 348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	24,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	34,310 83	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	37 777 00	$494,210 76
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$ 11,277 00

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

Invested in Real Estate	$ 46,506 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,019 30
Invested in City and other Bonds	82,220 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	123,545 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges	14,200 00
Bills Receivable	43,806 00
Premiums in course of Collection	97,282 71
Cash on hand	111,513 40
	$737,500 40

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	A. B. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
R. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Frerichs,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. B. Pottier,
Archd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss,	B. Piaggio,
E. Marquese,	James Ouiller,
Chas. Weisbear,	Rudolph Sieg,
H. F. Given.	mh25 1y

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.
A certain, safe and speedy cure for Gonorrhoea, &c.
Wholesale Depots.
Paris: 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. Sprague & Co.
San Francisco: B. Lutiver & Co.
New Orleans: Maunsell & Bogel, 41 Magazine St.
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.
jan30 3m FRANK HESSER, Manager.

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. KATHMAN,
Tropical Roofing Manufactory, and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood,
224 Bienville street 224
CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.
Orders left at the above place, or Box 55 Merchants' Exchange will receive prompt attention. mh26 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.
mh18 1m W. E. MURPHY Proprietor.

Dr. E. De Blanc,

Office No. 15 Dauphine Street, between Canal and Customhouse Streets.
Consultations from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.
Residence 254 Gasquet street, between Hospital and Barracks streets. mh17 1m

R. O. 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. jan28 tf

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec28 tf

DR. V. FORTINEAU

HAS returned to Louisiana and resumed the practice of his Profession.
OFFICE, at the Drug store, corner Bourbon and Customhouse streets.
Consultation hours 11 A. M. to 12 M. mh29 1m

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., New Orleans, April 2d, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after April 13th, 1868. The Internal Revenue Tax upon which will be paid by the Company.
ap3 1f J. V. CHAREY, Secretary.