THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1866.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1866. — Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,762.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Gabriel de Feriet sells a lot of ground in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Villeré, Columbus, Marais, St. Bernard and Laharpe streets, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

MILITARY PASSES FOR MEXICAN PORTS.—By an order from the Headquarters of Gen. Sheridan, published in another column, it will be seen that all persons embarking at this city for Vera Cruz, Tampico, or Matamoros, are first to obtain a pass from the Provost Marshal General at these Headquarters.

We are obliged to the Purser of the Steamship Harris for Galveston dates to the 11th.

We are indebted to the enterprise and the courtesy of the Southern Express for New York papers of the 9th and Cincinnati papers of the 10th.

LATE PERIODICALS.—Mr. C. G. D. Holle, the well known news agent and dealer in books and periodicals, at 61 Exchange Alley, has favored us with the May number of *Godey's Lady's Book; Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, and *Harper's Weekly*, of the 4th inst.; and the *Phunny Phellow* for May.

AMERICAN RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.—We have from Mr. P. F. Gogarty, bookseller and stationer, 74 Camp street, a valuable publication by the above name, issued by Van Kleeck and Clark, of New York, containing full and detailed information, illustrated by maps, up to the present date, regarding railway and steamboat travel in the United States.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP CAROLINA.—The British and American Steam Navigation Company's steamship Carolina, Capt. Haisly, will sail at 8 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Henry Coreton, George Phillips, W H Tisdale, W O O'Regan, Louis Taylor, F Maas, B Replinsky, Jean Sance.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"The Streets of New York" still continue their attraction here. The acting is excellent—the views by Develle and Bowes are good, and the scenic effects, particularly the fire, are in the best style of red lights, ringing bells, shrieking women and wild alarms.

We note with pleasure the speedy reproduction of the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man." Mr. Chanfrau may well be proud of his Bob Brierly. He has made, indeed, a hearty, human character of it, which deserve all the success it has obtained.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Italian dancers, the Zanfretta Pantomime Corps, and Deagle's Ballet Troupe, all appear in the *Matinee* to-day, at noon, and in the actual performance at night. The programme at both, includes the comic pantomime of the "Schoolmaster," the ballet *divertissement* of "La Folie," and the fairy pantomime of the "Magic Star." At the *Matinee* half prices will be charged.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Remember, ladies, little ones and all, that this is the day of the great floral *fête* at the Academy. While you have been "sweetly dreaming the happy hours away," Mr. Despommier and his assistants have been since midnight on Friday, as busy as beavers, carrying out the kindly design of the managers. Now that the time approaches for the distribution of the beautiful bouquets, even we, old stager as we are, are becoming pleasantly nervous. We want to see the flowery garlands. We want to see the happy faces—and to catch the hearty expressions of delight, which, we feel sure, will be heard on all sides.

A great programme is announced for to-night, embracing the wonderful array of oddities and eccentricities, which so delighted the audience at the Emerson and Parker benefit last night.

MASONIC HALL.—There will be to-day a grand *Matinée*, and the usual night performance, with Mr. Maitland filling the "principal part." In addition to a choice collection of his thaumaturgical tricks, he will, at both exhibitions, perform the wonderful feat of cutting off his own head. To speak in the bill poster's fashion, this last feat "must be seen in order to be appreciated" and believed.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, will be open to-day, between 2 and 8 P. M., to the visits of ladies. They can be assured of perfect freedom from interruption, as no gentleman are allowed admission during the same hours.

DR. WM. C. HURLEY, No. 57 ST. CHARLES STREET, will deliver another of his interesting and instructive lectures this evening, at 8 o'clock, on the "Philosophy of Phrenology." Dr. H. understands this subject thoroughly, and has the rare faculty of explaining it, freed from all the technicalities and verbiage of science. His lectures are evidently becoming popular, as is attested by the number of ladies who have attended the previous lectures. The Dr. is a courteous gentleman, and is especially pleased, by the way, to see the ladies at his lectures.

THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Property holders in New York are not satisfied with the results of the new paid Fire Department. The losses of the insurance companies by last fires there have induced the suggestion that they organize a volunteer fire organization to assist at the conflagrations. In this relation the *World* says:

It was mainly through their urgency that the change was made; but they have paid a terrible price for their interference. It is true they did not suppose the Department would be put in the hands of politicians; but having urged the change, they should do something to save their stockholders from further severe loss, by organizing a few efficient fire companies for a great emergency.

ABROGATION OF THE SCHOOL TAX LEVIED BY THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The following correspondence, which Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies has obligingly put into our hands, speaks for itself:

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1866.

To His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

SIR—It is made my duty, as President of the Senate of this State to transmit to you, by telegraph, a copy of a Joint Resolution, relative to the collection of taxes by the Freedmen's Bureau for purposes of education. This resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, we are informed that the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Louisiana, is proceeding to enforce the collection of a tax levied by military order in the State of Louisiana, to refund moneys expended, or to provide funds to be expended by the Federal authorities in the education of freedmen in this State; and whereas, sufficient provision is made by the Constitution and laws of the State, without any resort to this extraordinary and oppressive mode of taxation in the impoverished and in the impoverished condition of the country; and whereas, we are informed that the collection of this tax on a former occasion was suspended by General Fullerton, when acting as Superintendent of Freedmen for Louisiana, under instructions from President Johnson;

"Therefore—Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly convening, That Gov. Howard, General Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the United States and... the President of the United States be respectfully requested to suspend the further collection of said taxes, and to prevent or make a revocation of the order upon which they are...and that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested immediately to communicate this resolution, by telegraph, to Washington, and to draw upon their own warrants for the actual expenses incidental, out of the contingent funds of the two Houses.

"DUNCAN S. CAGE,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"ALBERT VOORHIES,
"Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.
"Approved March 23d, 1866.
"J. MADISON WELLS,
"Governor of the State of Louisiana."

The people of this State are in expectation that some relief will be extended to them in this instance; more especially since your Excellency's Proclamation, declaring martial law at an end, and recognizing the complete restoration of peace. The fact that the Freedmen's Bureau is to be kept in operation for the coming twelve months does not necessarily, we opine, authorize the Bureau to continue to exercise the high prerogative of taxation, especially as it is believed that this remedy is no more needed for present purposes.

In this connection, I may well refer to the present status of Freedmen under our State laws. Practically as well as in theory, they are on the same footing of equality, before the tribunals, with the whites; they can sue and be sued, prosecute and be prosecuted, and testify in all the Courts, without discrimination as to color. Indeed, such ample protection is enjoyed by the freed colored population of Louisiana, as will insure prestige to the laborer; and doubtless, to-day, are the rights recognized in all Southern...

I remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT VOORHIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1866.
[illegible] Voorhies, Esq.:
[illegible] telegram was referred to the Secretary of War, who orders that all orders and proceedings for the collection of Taxes by the Freedmen's Bureau for purposes of education have been suspended.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. TRUMBULL ON THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At a time when the annals of Congress had not yet passed the limit of that period of which it might be said "there were giants in those days," Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, would have been considered fortunate if his greatest efforts had won him the fame of hardly occupying a second rate position in the Senate. He was prolix, laborious, voluminous, sometimes heavily vituperative, but never strong, witty, or brilliant. The prompt discernment, the sustained vigor, the penetration, the wide grasp of a question, and the power of apt expression, which marked such men as Douglas and Green from the West, and Hunter and Hammond from the South, were so much beyond his intellectual manifestations in that period as to leave him outside of the pale of comparison. But the composition of the Senate, as we all know, has been radically changed since then. There is now no such disparity of gifts and attainments in that body. The veriest intellectualism in it is not below comparison. Its Radical members especially are all eminently worthy to be compared—from Sprague, of Rhode Island, the economical philosopher, who finds a text in a dish of oysters in the refreshment room for dissertation on the beauty and justice of the plan which compels the people to pay him about 100 per cent. more for his manufactures than they would have to pay for unprotected articles, to Wade of Ohio, the theological politician, who avows, when howling for vengeance, for more blood, and death, and desolation, that the Almighty is guiding him in that horrid path, and who thanks God for the sickness and suffering which disabled Senators from performing a public duty in a great public crisis; or, from Sumner, the rapid political transcendentalist, the tawdry and patch-work rhetorician, and interminable quoter and self-repeater, to Trumbull, who flounders among legal distinctions and subtleties which he can not understand, and whose adherents imagine that he is greatly statesmanlike when he elaborates, with the diligence of a special pleader, some immaterial point in a question until he makes a *show*, though he may miss the *reality* of sound logic.

It is not strange that in a body constituted as is the present fragmentary Senate, Mr. Trumbull should be accounted as one of its great legists and logicians. It is not strange that his recent labored reply to the President's message, on the veto of the Civil Rights bill should be applauded by the Radicals and adopted as a campaign document. As an example of the general force and felicity of this speech, we may refer to that passage of it which the Radical journals are fond of exhibiting as a "palpable hit" and an unanswerable "*argumentum ad hominem*." That passage runs thus:

But, Sir, from out the mouth of Senator Andrew Johnson I will prove that President Andrew Johnson has violated the spirit of the Constitution if not the letter, in vetoing this bill. It will be remembered that the bill passed both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds majority, the vote in the Senate being Yeas 33 to Nays 12; in the House, Yeas 111, Nays 38. I will read from the remarks of Senator Andrew Johnson on the veto of the Homestead bill by Mr. Buchanan: "The President of the United States presumes—yes, Sir, I say presumes—to dictate to the American people and to the two Houses of Congress in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, that this measure shall not become a law. Why do I say this? I say it because there any difference in the spirit of the Constitution, whether a measure is sanctioned by a two-thirds vote before its passage or afterward? When a measure has been vetoed by the President, the Constitution requires that it shall be reconsidered, and passed by a two-thirds vote in order to become a law. But here, in the face of the Executive, there was a two-thirds vote in favor of this bill. The vote was thirty-six to two in this body. The two Houses have said that this measure is Constitutional, and right. In the other House, reflecting the popular sentiment of the nation, the vote was 119 to 76—or more than the two-thirds majority, which the Constitution requires; and when there is a two-thirds vote for a measure, I say it is against the spirit of the Constitution for the Executive to say 'No, you shall not have this measure; I will take all the chances of restoration.'" Apply the language to the facts connected with this bill, and then say who has violated the spirit of the Constitution.

It may be remarked, in the first place, that what Andrew Johnson said in the Senate as a representative of a single State, has nothing to do with the merits of a position taken by him in the Presidential office as the representative of all the States and of all the people of the Union, and if the Radicals will have it so, out of the Union. But there is one fact that utterly destroys the force, as it does the application of Mr. Trumbull's comparison of the case of the veto of the Homestead bill in 1860 with the case of the veto of the Civil Rights bill in 1866. As respects the relation of the two cases to the "spirit of the Constitution," they present no ground of comparison such as Mr. Trumbull would make. The Constitution, neither in spirit nor in letter, contemplated the existence of a sectional Congress, by the arbitrary exclusion of Senators and Representatives from one-third of the States. It never contemplated that less than a majority of a full Congress including members from all the States, should pass laws and legislate despotically for States that were not permitted to be represented. Mr. Trumbull tells us that the Civil Rights bill was passed originally in the Senate by 33 ayes. This was not a two-thirds vote of a full Senate, which would include 74 members. It was not a majority of such a Senate; to be so it must have numbered not less than 38 ayes. Nor are 111 ayes, the original vote for the bill in the House, a two-thirds vote, or a majority of what the House would be if constitutionally constituted.

We are not called to agree with the restricted view of the purpose of the veto taken in the speech of Senator Johnson in 1860. But admitting, for argument's sake, the view, as Mr. Trumbull insists, to be the only correct one, that is to say, granting that it is not according to the "spirit of the Constitution" for the President to contravene a two-thirds vote of Congress already given, and yet the facts stated by Mr. Trumbull show, that "in the spirit of the Constitution," no such vote was given, but, on the contrary, such a vote as afforded obvious occasion to the President to vindicate the "spirit of the Constitution" by the interposition of his veto power. Mr. Trumbull expresses the opinion that the proper office of the veto is to submit bills passed by small majorities, and to which the President has grave objections, to the reconsideration of Congress. If this be so, that office with still more propriety may be exercised in the case of the passage of an obnoxious measure by a minority of the whole Congress of the Union such as contemplated by the Constitution.

Natchez Items.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 10th has the following:

SUICIDE.—We are informed, that on the last trip of the Magenta, a young man, who was a passenger, had become very anxious to try his luck at cards. In the course of play he found his match, and consequently was soon relieved of all his spare change. Remorse worked upon the poor victim in such a manner, that after writing a letter home, he blew out his brains.

Yesterday, the famous Magenta, Capt. Pratt, commanding, arrived from New Orleans. She will go down on Wednesday, and passengers and freight as her predecessor did. We bespeak for Capt. Pratt and his stylish "Mag," a good run of custom.

We fear that our friends on the other side of the river are getting very wet. Yesterday morning the tracks of deer were seen in our streets by early risers on their way to market, and during the morning several of these deer were seen to cross. Three of them were caught by negroes in a skiff, the rest landing above the city made good their retreat.

KILLED.—John Harris, a telegraph man employed in the telegraph office at Washington, was killed on Saturday last by lightning. He had gone down the Woodville road, for the purpose of putting in order the wires, and while making a connection, met his death. He had been a good and faithful servant.

The Kindergarten an Old Institution.

Horace Walpole, writing to his friend Sir Horace Mann, the English envoy at the Court of Tuscany in 1745, has the following among other bits of news:

"We have another very disagreeable affair that may have fatal consequences; there rages a murrain among the cows; we have not eat milk, butter, beef, nor anything that that species. Unless there is snow or frost soon, it is likely to spread dreadfully, though hitherto it has not reached many miles from London. At first, it was imagined that the Papists had envenomed the pools; but the physicians have pronounced it infectious, and brought from abroad."

It may be well for those who have leisure and interest, to look into the history of this pest, in 1745, and to find out what measures were taken for staying it. It is not probable that, if any, they were judicious or effectual; but it is just impossible. Walpole, with his pictures and villa, vouchsafes no further information.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPORTUNED TO RELEASE MR. DAVIS.—Washington, April 10.—The President has been importuned by parties North and South to release Jeff. Davis on parole. They allege that there is no disposition in Congress to perfect the necessary legislation as to organize the United States District Court at Richmond in which to try him, and that therefore he is entitled to a parole as much as Stephens and Mallory. An order has been issued to his attending surgeon to make a report as to his physical condition.

LODGING TO BRAZIL.—The Shreveport *South-Western* of the 7th says:

We learn that two of the most prominent planters in this parish are preparing to make a move for Brazil. Messrs. W. A. [illegible] and Andrew McCallen. Should these gentlemen confirm the favorable reports of that country, which are now current, we shall expect to see a general exodus of the citizens of Texas...

Thirty-three cheques [illegible] were presented to the Senators who voted for the Civil Rights bill, by the colored women of Washington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

ALLEGED DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT THAT THE PEACE PROCLAMATION DOES NOT TERMINATE MARTIAL LAW.

Death of Hon. Dan. S. Dickson.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

GOLD 126 3-8.—COTTON 37 1-2c.

Mobile, April 13.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 1800 bales; middlings, 35c.; sales of the week, 7500 bales; receipts of the week, 5159 against 6841 corresponding period last week; week's exports, 16,393; stock in port, 63,124. Gold 126 to 127.

Vicksburg, April 13.—The P. W. Strader passed up at 10 P. M. yesterday, and the Magenta at 3 P. M. to-day.

The Gen. Quitman passed down at 6 P. M. today. River stationary.

New York, April 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the President is reported to have declared to Judge Peabody that his late proclamation was simply a declaration of his policy, and did not terminate martial law in the insurrectionary States.

The death of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is announced.

Louisville, April 13.—Tobacco—good grades advanced. Flour—superfine $7. Oats 44c. Corn 58c. Mess Pork $25 50. Bacon Shoulders 12¾c. Clear Sides 16c. Lard 18c. Hay $14. Rio coffee 26c. Whisky $2 22. Cotton 31c.

Cincinnati, April 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn and Oats steady. Whisky dull at $2 22. Mess Pork $25 50. Bacon dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia, April 13.—Antoine Geate admits killing the boy Cornelius Cary, and asserts that Jacob Yoüder killed the rest of the Deering. A deep feeling of indignation prevailed throughout the community, and lynching of the prisoner was threatened. He was finally removed to Mayamensing prison.

New York, April 13.—The steamer Corsica has arrived from Havana and Nassau.

Jno. Lambert, an Englishman, was arrested for stealing $20,000 from the Collector of Astoria, Oregon.

New York, April 13.—Cotton closed heavy at 37½c. At auction, 317 bales of Mobile cotton, on Government account, were sold at 20¾ to 37c. Flour advanced 10c. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull at 10½ to 11¾c. Molasses dull at $1 05 to $1 10. Sterling Exchange dull at 107½. Gold closed at 126¾. Stocks firm.

St. Louis, April 13.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn 68c. Mess pork $26. Bacon —16¾c clear sides, 21½c sugar-cured hams.

The strike of the car drivers continues making considerable embarrassment, but no disturbance has taken place.

The Board of Health is taking measures to prevent the introduction of the cholera.

Washington, April 13.—The House had under consideration the army bill.

Toronto, April 13.—The excitement has somewhat abated. Another important Fenian arrest has been made. The name of the person is, however, not given.

Washington, April 13.—The Senate has agreed to the reports of the Conference Committee on the Navy Appropriation bill.

Several bills, all of a private character, were disposed of.

A message was received from the President, with a letter from the Secretary of State, relative to the rights of Americans to the fishing grounds, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From Washington — Congressional Proceedings—The Fenians in Canada—Bank Robbery—Gold and Cotton Market.

New York, April 13.—The *Herald's* Toronto special says that Murphy and his associates are guarded and handcuffed. The hostility against the prisoners is intense. None but legal officers and counsel are allowed to see them.

The wildest excitement prevails in Cornwall, and when the bugle sounded, volunteers ran to the rendezvous, loading on their way at double quick pace to the station. They were followed by an excited populace. On their arrival, the reports were in circulation that two companies of the 47th regiment had revolted and taken possession of the town in order to cut out their way to Portland.

Another report said that the Fenians had crossed at Ogdensburg, seized a train, and were advancing upon Cornwall by steam. Three companies surrounded the train and Murphy and his party surrendered without resistance. Much indignation is felt that ex-Attorney General MacDonald should defend them. Two companies of infantry and battery of artillery have been ordered to Cornwall.

Mr. Speedy, Secretary of the Hibernian Society, has arrived. He was discharged on the original charge, but afterwards held on a charge of conspiring to invade the peace of the realm. A strict watch on all the main lines of the Fenian communication is kept.

New York, April 13.—The strike of the drivers on the city railroads is producing great inconvenience. No attempt at disturbance has been made.

Servan Lamairond, the cashier of the Poitiers Branch Bank of France, was arrested here, charged with robbing that institution of $240,000. An application will be made for his return under the Extradition Treaty. The application will, it is expected, be made on Saturday next.

One of the robbers of the Greenwich street bonded warehouse, named James Finjohn, has arrived with $17,000 worth of silk.

Mexican advices say that the Imperialists were defeated in Coahuila on the first of March. The French occupied Chihuahua, having returned from an expedition, bringing two of Juarez's ex-ministers as prisoners. Another French command had returned to Chihuahua with sixteen prisoners, having shot three of the enemies' leaders, including one named Mendez. The Liberal Gen. Regules was surprised and defeated in the State of Nueva Leon.

New York, April 13.—12 M.—Cotton quiet at 37 to 38½c. Gold, 126¼.

Pittsburg, April 13.—River six feet seven inches by pier mark. Weather clear and pleasant.

Washington, April 13.—The Senate yesterday was principally occupied with eulogies upon the late Senator Foot.

House.—A bill passed appropriating $25,000 for temporary relief, under the Freedmen's Bureau, to destitute people in the District of Columbia. A bill was also passed authorizing the President to transfer a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia.

A joint resolution passed protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of their emigrating to the United States.

Nashville, Tenn., April 13.—The Legislature obtained a quorum, and passed the franchise law by an overwhelming majority.

New York, April 13.—Mr. Candell, the messenger of the Bank of America, has been robbed in the Sub-Treasury building of $9000.

From a compilation of the Provost Marshal General it appears that 280,737 officers and men in the Federal army lost their lives during the war from all causes.

The Cracow correspondent of the London *Post* says that sixty battalions of infantry, twenty-six squadrons of cavalry, and ninety-six pieces of artillery, aggregating 16,000 men, arrived in Replian from Valotschick, three days march from the Austrian frontier.

Washington, April 13.—The President has signed the loan bill.

Destructive Fire in Port au Prince—Half the City in Ashes.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 20, 1866.

A very disastrous and destructive fire broke out in this city on the 19th inst., at seven o'clock in the morning, and half of the capital of Hayti is in ashes. In so city in the world could a fire extend more rapidly than here, where the houses, being built of wood, rapidly have ever been brought to extinguish fires, notwithstanding the calamity of the 28th February, 1865, when very nearly half the city was burned and great numbers of families were ruined. The people, instead of helping to stop the progress of the fire, either ran about half wild in the streets or tried to rob and plunder. The educated classes and the foreigners did their best to save the city. The government and the troops did nothing; but what could a few men do when they only had at their disposal a few buckets and but scanty supplies of water?

The fire burned for thirty hours. The cause of it is unknown; but it is a fact that efforts were made by some men to set on fire the houses that had luckily escaped. Thirty-three blocks were completely burned down, embracing about one thousand houses. Eight or nine thousand people are now without a home, many not being able even to save clothes for themselves and children. There is great distress in consequence.

The losses cannot yet be ascertained, but many people who were rich before this disaster are now penniless. Those who had confidence in their fire-proof buildings stowed them full of their own and the valuables of their friends; but several of these buildings were burned down, the shutters, notwithstanding their strength, have been blown open by the intense heat.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.—The following are the quotations at the New York Dry Goods Exchange, April 7: Jobber's prices to-day.—The market is quiet; it is a question of doubt whether the late advance can be maintained; foreign goods are dull and somewhat lower than last week. Every one in the market feared the trade is wishing for a steady market. Brown Sheetings, A, 26c.; Nashua E, 22c.; Pepperell E, 28c.; Pepperell R, 23c.; Pepperell I, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Masonville, 37c.; States, 26c.; Palmer River, 24c.; Palermo, 28c.; Prints—Merrimac W, 22c.; Merrimac S, 21c.; American, 20c.; Allen, 19c.; Garner & Co., 20c.; Sprague, Pink, 19c.; American, 22c.; Everett, 27½c.; Whittenden A, 24c.; do C, 20½c. Denims—Amoskeag, 42½c. Boston Manufacturing Company, 31½c.; Manchester, 27½c.; Pearl River, 50c.; Wide World, 35c.; Hoop Skirts—in fair demand at former prices.

BATTLES AND LOSSES IN MEXICO.—*Washington*, April 6.—The following is the translation of an extract taken from *La Sombra*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico:

According to the official dispatches which have been published, during the last seven months, June to December, 1864, dating from the arrival of Maximilian, there took place 123 engagements between the French and Mexicans, of more or less importance, in which there were 1,817 killed and 13,000 wounded. In the year 1865 the number of engagements was 329, in which 2,974 were killed and 1,379 wounded; total, 2,579 wounded, and 8,351 killed. Thus, in the first seven months there was on an average 17 engagements per month, while in the remaining twelve months there has been nearly one a day, with the difference that the number killed has fallen from an average of 8 to 6. At the beginning of last year the engagements were from 15 to 17 per month; while in December they had already reached 34.

(From the Savannah Herald.)

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a ward of the white-washed halls,
Where the dead and the dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne one day—
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave;
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face—
Soon to be hid in the dust of the grave—
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush his wandering waves of gold;
Cross his hands on his bosom now—
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once more for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low—
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
They were somebody's pride, you know.
Somebody's hand hath rested there;
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
Or have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in their waves of light?

God knows best! He has somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there—
Somebody wafted his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay—
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching and waiting for him,
Yearning to hold him again to her heart;
And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead—
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab o'er his head—
"Somebody's darling slumbers here."

Free Labor and the Cotton Crops in the Red River Districts.

Having published some flattering accounts of the agricultural situation up Red River from the Natchitoches *Times*, we append a contrary picture by a correspondent of the same paper on the 4th inst.:

I know that some men's imagination—that of poets especially—would not give a fig for any substantial basis, on which to build a most gorgeous and resplendent fiction. It may be that you have only that poetic fancy, which in its reveries creates its beautiful and perfect ideal to take the place of the incongruous imperfections of this work a-day, and material world, and that you are not literally guilty of the spectacles. But you must either produce the spectacles or plead guilty to having a poets fancy; and say that your pen, in this instance at least, has "turned to shapes the forms of things unknown," and given "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." For you there say that *more* land is planted this year than "for many years before the war," and that the freedmen have abandoned "their old careless manners and their wonted idle habits," to invest themselves "with a new spirit of industry" —and you estimate the crop now being planted at "more than any year before the war." Now Mr. Editor, the reverse of this is so palpably true that it seems a waste of ink to attempt to controvert it. That thousand of acres of lands of every quality are lying waste—that hundreds of negroes formerly employed as farm laborers are either in nonproductive domestic service or actually doing nothing—that, with a few exceptions, even those employed are doing but little more than half work, is so evident to any observer, that it is folly to attempt to prove it by going into details. The labor is not in the country to produce a crop equal to that of any year from 1850 to 1860, even if it could be controlled as formerly; and under the present slip-shod "system," (so called,) it will require all the energy and fact of the planters to send even half an average crop to market next winter.

A sad commentary on your editorial was seen on my journey home from town the afternoon I brought your paper containing it. I pass three plantations to reach home. In the first, were 11 negroes with their hoes "re-planting corn." Of these, nine were either sitting or lying down at the fence, mostly engaged in an occupation superseded in white society by the use of a fine tooth comb—the others, one was working and the other (a man) stalking over the rows of tender corn, with head away and vacant eye, singing one of his "peculiar plantation melodies" to three buzzards that were sailing aloft in the sky—while a pair of succession No. 12 ... the corn field not ordered by the proprietor. On the second place, on which twenty hands are hired, I saw six negroes (two men and 4 women) idly lounging at the quarter fence—those in the field not being visible. On the third place, a broad expanse of weeds and intervening, I saw nothing. But the proprietor told me a few days ago that he had but two or three hands who performed even fair labor; that he was disgusted and would rent his place next year; that he had one negro boy whom he had "timed" while repairing a fence, and that he knew he could, on an average, put up one rail every fifteen minutes! Of my own affairs I have nothing to say. When Lazarus is hungry and not yet healed of his sores, he is glad to pick the crumbs which fall from the table. When cotton is 40 cents per pound, a man can snap his fingers at early hours and steady labor. When the fountain of wealth flows "in fits of seductive gluttony," a man can catch enough to moisten his lips, even with a leaky bucket.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should perhaps not have replied to your article, had I not thought it calculated to injure the Southern planter, by aiding in creating the impression that a very large crop of cotton will be made this year. Planters will be forced generally by their debts due the Freedmen, their merchants and others to send their cotton off very early. The fact of these heavy receipts early in the season will tend to confirm the impression calculated to be given by such articles as your, and the consequence will be a heavy reduction in the price to the great injury of all classes in the South, and for the general benefit of Northern speculators, who we did not expect much love two years ago.

If our idea is correct in our estimate of the crop, time alone can decide. I do not see how it is possible for the country to make over half an average crop—it may produce more, but more probably less. Request and publish the opinion of practical men in various portions of the parish. And when you yourself go abroad, among the plantations, Mr. Editor, allow me to insist that you will keep a sharp lookout for energetic and industrious freedmen and women in the fence corners and behind their quarters; and when you return to your sanctum to write about them and cotton crop they *have not yet* made, please stick your Joe Smith spectacles under the cushion of your arm chair and restrain your poetic imagination.

Yours truly,
SCHIELERUS.

The Tax Bill—Exemptions.

Washington, April 3.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day had under consideration the new internal tax bill. They will probably report to-morrow. Among the articles placed on the free list, and will therefore be relieved from further taxation, are the following: Railroad iron, stoves, vinegar, deer skins, steel, mineral coals of all kinds, white lead, starch, soft soap, building stones, oils, other than petroleum, gold leaf, shades and awnings, oxide of zinc, mineral waters of all kinds, printers' colors, pictures, hulls of vessels, rosin barrels, fertilisers, pig iron, medicinal waters, etc., umbrellas and parasols. Newspaper and book publishers will be rejoiced to learn that the committee have decided to take all tax off paper and printed matter.

Microscopic Horrors.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives a startling account of the discoveries made through a microscope, by a man determined to guard against Trichina. One day, in the absence of his favorite flesh, he was obliged to substitute a scrap of beef, when he found the revelations of the microscope to be far more wonderful, the tissues being crammed with infinitesimal creatures, in all stages of growth and activity. Alarmed at this development, he removed the beef and hastened to sponge away all traces of the new infection. But alas! he had jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. Happening to leave a drop of Croton on the glass, one glance through the microscope revealed to his astonished gaze such a new variety of horrors held in this one drop of water, that he fairly screamed with affright. There were within that little space, many score of frightful creatures, armed with fangs, horns, tusks, claws, stings and other fearful weapons, hardly an innocent-looking reptile among them all. These were not dormant, but living, acting, restive animals, the strong preying upon and devouring the weak, and all ready for any new field of offensive warfare. The investigator thinks if the community can stand the swallowing of a few hundred living tigers, crocodiles, elephants, alligators, scorpions, dragons and serpents now to be found in every drop of water that is drank in the city, that he shall be able to survive a few dormant *trichina spiralis* in his pork, and need not be alarmed at the like developments in every other article of food or drop of liquid taken into the human stomach.

Secretary Stanton lately wrote to Gov. Brownlow requesting that those rebels under indictment by the Civil Courts of Tennessee, should be left to the disposal of the military authorities, as they had been paroled. Gov. Brownlow replied, stating, among other things, that he had no right to interfere with the State Courts, and for various reasons declined granting the Secretary's request.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS RESUME.—*Richmond*, April 8.—All the daily journals will resume to-morrow, some of them having adjusted difficulties with their compositors, and the rest having secured a new set of printers to work at reduced rates.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND FASTING.—*Detroit*, April 6.—Governor Crapo has, by proclamation, appointed the 19th day of April as a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

After alluding to the defeat of armed rebellion, the ruling powers in Washington and apprehension for the safety of the Government, the Governor says: "Let us seek divine guidance to reconstruct the Republic upon the broad principles of right, humanity, justice and eternal truth, when all men, irrespective of caste or color, shall be equal in the eyes of the law."

The boss printers of Boston proposes a reduction of wages to all their employés, commencing the 1st of May, and the latter propose resisting it by a strike.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.—The terms of the amendment offered in the English House of Commons to the Reform Bill by Earl Grosvenor, are as follows: "That this House, while ready to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss a bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales, until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people." This and similar amendments were offered with the intention of embarrassing the friends of the bill; but, by the latest intelligence from Europe, it appears that the English Ministry has announced its intention of pressing the bill, regardless of these counter movements. The second reading of the bill will not be moved, however, till after the Easter holidays, and intelligence of it will not reach America for some time. The subject is the uppermost one in the thoughts of the English people, and the leading journals are full of it. In the *Times* there is an elaborate leader every day against the bill and the friends of the bill. The *Star* and the other popular newspapers are carrying on a vigorous effort in favor of the bill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The National Democratic Convention.—This body assembled last evening—Hon. N. L. T. Robinson was chosen President.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials, a motion was carried to take the vote viva voce.

For Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans there were nominated Harry T. Hays, A. Mazureau, Chas. Bienvenu and Jno. L. Lewis.

Gen. Hays received 27, Gen. Lewis 3, Mr. Bienvenu 2, and Mr. Mazureau 4 votes. The nomination of Gen. Hays was declared unanimous.

For Coroner there were nominated Dr. A. Chastant, Dr. J. D. C. Quirk, Dr. James Burns, Ernest Deblane, Dr. B. S. Drew, Dr. Delery, Dr. Alpuente, and John Croly. Dr. Quirk declined the nomination in favor of Dr. Drew. The first ballot resulted Croly 12, Drew 8, Delery 8, Alpuente 5, Deblane 5, Chastant 4, Burns 1.

It having been previously resolved that a majority should elect, there was no nomination. The name of Dr. Burns was withdrawn.

A motion was made and carried to drop the two lowest after the next ballot. It resulted: Croly 15, Delery 9, Drew 8, Chastant 5, Deblanc 5, Alpuente 1.

A motion was carried to drop the last three names. The third ballot resulted Delery 24, Croly 16, and Drew 3. Dr. Delery's nomination was declared unanimous.

For District Attorney there were nominated Charles M. Bradford, J. G. Clarke, Adolphe Dupre, Jr., Edward C. Kelly and Luzenburg. The vote stood Luzenburg 12, Bradford 8, Clarke 8, Kelly 8, and Dupre 7.

The next ballot resulted—Bradford 10, Luzenburg 9, Clarke 8, Dupre 8, Kelly 8. The three last named were dropped according to resolution adopted.

The next ballot stood Luzenburg 34, Bradford 7. Mr L. was accordingly declared the nominee for District Attorney.

For Clerk of the First District Court there were nominated N. Trepagnier, G. W. Lewis, George Cronan, E. Durive. The vote resulted Trepagnier 22, Cronan 9, Durive 7, Lewis 3.—Mr. T. was declared the nominee.

For Clerk of the Second District Court there were nominated S. P. DeLabarre, Henry B. Kelly, J. V. Gourdain, P. F. O'Rorke, Daniel A. Wilson and Goudart. Gourdain received 10, O'Rorke 9, DeLabarre 9, Wilson 6, Goudart 5 and Kelly 4. The name of Colonel Kelly was withdrawn.

The next ballot resulted Gourdain 14, DeLabarre 12, O'Rorke 8, and Wilson 6. The next, Gourdain 18, O'Rorke 10, DeLabarre 8 and Wilson 5. The last three names were dropped. The next ballot stood Gourdain 22, O'Rorke 19. Mr. Gourdain was declared the nominee for clerk of the Second District Court.

For Clerk of the Third District Court there were nominated R. D. Hubbard, W. H. Rice, D. C. Byerly and Charles Aroyo. First ballot, Byerly 13, Hubbard 17, Rice 3. Mr. Rice's name was dropped. Next Ballot, Byerly 22, Hubbard 21. Mr. Byerly was declared nominated for Clerk of the Third District Court.

For Clerk of the Fourth District Court there were nominated R. C. Bond, Joseph Hanlon, John Holmes, E. F. L'Hoste and J. O. Chalon. First ballot, Hanlon 18, Bond 13, Holmes 6, L'Host 4, Chalon 2. The last two names were withdrawn. Second ballot, Bond 22, Hanlon 18, Holmes 3. Mr. Bond was declared the nominee for Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

For Clerk of the Fifth District Court there were nominated George N. White, Louis Power and Mr. Arnold. First ballot, Power 22, White 15, Arnold 4. Mr. Power was declared the nominee for Clerk of the Fifth District Court.

For Clerk of the Sixth District Court there were nominated J. E. Bell, I. N. Phillips, E. P. Hubbard, Gaspard Janes, Mr. Woelper, and Mr. Bacon. Mr. Woelper received 21 votes equal to the combined vote of his competitors, and was declared nominated by the casting vote of the President.

The Convention adjourned to meet again this evening to finish the nominations.

School Exercises.—The exercises of the Lower High School took place yesterday at the Girls' High School building, on Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren streets. It was a love of an occasion, and the exercises generally were of an exceedingly interesting character, notwithstanding the weather was disagreeable. We regret that we could not remain to witness the exhibition to the termination.

Died of Their Wounds—Fitz Myers, who was stabbed about six weeks ago, on Ninth street, died yesterday morning from the effects of his wounds.

Peter Schweitzer, who was stabbed last Sunday night on New Levee street, near Seventh street, has also died from the effects of his wounds. William Weibell, as principal, and George Wolf, George Klam, and B. Emmerman, have been arrested as the parties guilty of the murder.

And still another, Wm. Jenkins, of Leavenworth, Indiana, who was so horribly butchered with a hatchet on a flat boat, died of his wounds yesterday morning. H. Gibbs and others, as elsewhere noticed, have been arrested as the perpetrators of the murder.

The Coroner commences his investigation into all these cases this morning.

Highway Robbery.—Wm. M. Scanlon and Francis Ryan have been arrested, on a charge of highway robbery, committed Tuesday night, on H. T. Ivins, on St. Charles street. Ryan had $157 in currency and a counterfeit $20 bill. Verify the record of crime, as prescribed in our paper this morning, may well startle the public.

First District Court—Judge E. Abell.—The case of Lorenzo Saible, charged with the murder of a man named Caron, over two years ago, was yesterday continued indefinitely on account of the absence of witnesses. Walter H. Rogers, Esq., is counsel for the accused.

John Miller was tried and convicted of larceny in stealing a mule. The jury failed to agree in the case of H. Thompson, accused of larceny.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Henry Gibbs, of Leavenworth, Indiana, was arraigned yesterday, and remanded to prison indefinitely, on a charge of having attempted to murder and rob Wm. Jenkins, of Leavenworth, who was so badly wounded with a hatchet, on the morning of the 12th inst., on a lime flat-boat belonging to Jenkins, and upon which he had the accused employed. Marshal Long was also remanded, on a charge of having been an accessory in the murderous attempt. It appears that Jenkins, on recovering sufficiently from his wounds, made an affidavit against Gibbs before Recorder Vennard.

L. G. Hemingway is to answer, the 17th inst., to a charge of having obtained $200 under the false pretence of having money in Hartford, Conn., and producing a forged letter to that effect. The complainant is J. V. H. Chapman, of 33 Carondelet street.

E. V. Sebarn is to answer the 18th inst. to a charge of breach of trust in refusing to account for a gold watch of the value of $100, entrusted to him for sale by and for account of Deidrich Schoolman.

John Shaffer, John Thompson and William and Bridget Quade were arraigned on a charge of having robbed David Crown of $428 in specie, and $435 in currency, taken from his premises, No. 82 Circus street. The Quades were discharged for the want of evidence against them, but the others, not being very clear of suspicion, were sent for ninety days to the Workhouse.

Walter Johnson was held for examination, the 17th inst., on a charge of having, the night of the 3d inst., burglariously entered the premises of L. Goldsmith, No. 388 St. Charles street, and stolen therefrom a trunk containing clothing and other property, valued at $200. The trunk and contents were found at the house occupied by Lizzie Cooks, alias Coopers, at No. 122 Basin street. Lizzie was also arrested.

James Scott and Ike Carroll were held, under bonds fixed at $1000 each, to answer the 21st inst. to a charge of having stolen from the room of M. A. Townsend, No. 168 Gravier street, a gold watch and chain, valued at $600, a silver fare box, worth $100, a pocket book containing a due bill for $380, and $300 in money.

Orange C. Thompson and a colored drayman, Edward Sommerville, were held for examination on the 19th inst., on respective affidavits, charging them with having been concerned in the larceny of the 30 bales cotton stolen from Winston, Morrison & Co.

Benjamin Kelly was held to answer on the 21st to a charge of having in his possession 28 bales cotton, supposed to be stolen.

Jeremiah Divine and Edward Linehan were committed to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of having stolen $15 worth U. S. property from the Bull's Head Warehouse. So also was Melvinia Garridel, on a charge of having stolen $325 worth of dry goods from the firm of Startsenegger & Co.

Recorder Vennard's Court. The business of this Court yesterday presented no case of interest.

Recorder Letten's Court.—The business of this Court yesterday was quite unimportant, consisting of a few small fines for petty offences.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 13, 1866.

The commercial week closed to-day with rainy weather, and but little animation in any branch of trade. Our leading staple, which exhibited unusual activity yesterday, shared in the general inaction, the market being depressed by a combination of unfavorable influences, including discouraging accounts from New York and a reaction in Foreign Exchange, under which is lost ¼ to 1 per cent. of yesterday's advance.

The New York telegrams published in the morning papers being less favorable, gold opened at 126, against 126¼ last evening, and being subsequently still more depressed by the telegrams published in the evening papers, sold as low as 125¼, and closed at 125½ to 126. The movement throughout the day was inanimate, with no speculative feeling, and but little demand to fill previous contracts. The sales included $9600, (4000 and 5000,) at 125¼; $5000 at 125¾; $3000 and $8000, at 126; and $2500, $6500 and $10,000 at 126¼. Nothing further transpired in Silver since the American half-dollars reported yesterday at 120. Dealers pay 116 to 117 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sell at 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at about gold quotations.

Owing to the accounts from New York, yesterday's advance in Foreign Exchange was not maintained; but a fair amount of business was done at almost previous rates before the news and at a falling off of fully ½ per cent subsequently. The sales of Sterling included £10,000 good clear bills (4000 and 6000,) at 132¾; £1,500, at 133¾; £1000, at 133¾; £4500, at 133¾; £2900, (2200 and 5000,) at 134; £6000, at 134 to 134¼; £500, at 134¾; £2900 at 134¼; and £5000 at the extreme rate of 134¼. We now quote bill of lading bills at 130 to 131; Good Clear at 132 to 132½, and A1 to first-class at 133 to 133¼ and 134, the outside being the extreme rate for favorite signatures. In France we noticed sales of 200,000 commercial at 4 23¾, 4 25 and 4 26¾. The Banks hold Sterling at 135 to 136 and Francs at 4 15.

We have but little variation to notice in Domestic Exchange. The Banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent discount, but we heard of one Bank check for $40,000 having been passed at ½. The sales out-doors included $50,000 New York sight at 5-16 discount, and $162,000, (12,000, 50,000 and 100,000, in several amounts to a Bank,) at ⅛; and $25,000 thirty days' at 1.

The Stock market continued buoyant, and some on the list were sold at advanced rates, the business including 100 shares Gas Light at $160; 180 Louisiana State Bank, at $69 50; City Railroad, $190; 30 Citizens' Bank, at $131 50; and 10 Jackson Railroad, at $5. We now modify our quotations as follows: Bank of Louisiana, $9 to $10; Louisiana State Bank, $68 to $69 50; Canal Bank, $56 to $57; Citizens' Bank, $130 50 to $131 50; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $55 50 to $56 50; Union Bank, $44 50 to $45; Bank of New Orleans, $34 50 to $35; Bank of America, $130 to $131; City National, Louisiana National, First National, none offering; City Railroad, $190 to $192 50; Ponchartrain Railroad, $106 to $106 50. Carrollton Railroad, $7 to $8; Jackson Railroad, $4 to $4 50; Opelousas Railroad, $4 to $4 50; Gas Light, $159 50 to $160, Water Works, $55 to $56; Levee Steam Cotton Press, $68 50 to $69; Union Insurance Co., $50, and Hope Insurance Co., $50. There have been several transfers of late previously reported, or hypothecated, which we do not notice.

In City Bonds we noticed a sale of 10 Consolidated at 91. They are quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated and 80 to 83 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons. One first mortgage Jackson Railroad Bond sold at 81. A New York telegram reports offers of 90 refused for Louisiana Sixes—of course with all the coupons.

The sales of Uncurrent money included $1200 Jackson Railroad change notes at 64, $500 at 70, and $1000 at 75. There have been some sales of Bank Notes, particulars not reported. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 60 to 61, and 62 to 64c. per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 80 to 81, and 83 to 85; Merchants' Bank at 78 and 80, and 82 and 85c. Bank of New Orleans at 88 and 90, and 91 and 92c., and Union Bank at the same. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, April 13, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened with some inquiry this morning, and an apparent disposition on the part of buyers to go on at yesterday's prices, but the movement was checked by factors being more stringent in their pretensions and by the reduced supply arriving, as well as by the discouraging accounts subsequently received from New York and an unfavorable reaction in the Foreign exchange. Under these circumstances, the business was confined to 1400 bales, at the previous advance in the early part of the day, but at softer prices at a later hour, not requiring, however, any change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 30 to 31c; Good Ordinary 32 to 34c; Low Middling 35 to 36c; Middling 39 to 40c. In our last report we omitted the purchases of one broker who took 275 bales, which swells yesterday's business to 6700. The sales for the past three days sum up 10,500 bales, making a total for the week of 18,100. The demand has been partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export. The receipts proper for the week (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements) amount to 12,819 bales, against 18,133 last week, showing a decrease of 5314 bales. The week's exports comprise 22,338 bales, 19,892 of which were to foreign ports, and 2446 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	[illegible]
Received today	4 320
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	3 272
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

The clearances comprise 1727 bales for Liverpool, 1301 for Havre, and 144 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprised 10 hhds Sugar, 110 bbls and 22 half bbls Molasses, all of which were sold excepting the 22 half bbls Molasses. The Sugar sold at 15½c per lb for Seconds, and the Molasses at 85c per gallon for Common. Prices have ruled in favor of buyers during the week with sales of 400 hhds Sugar and 200 bbls Molasses. About 100 boxes Cuba Sugar sold early in the week at 14c per lb for No. 14. Week's receipts, 145 hhds Sugar, 217 bbls Molasses. Imported from Cuba and Porto Rico, 1921 boxes, 152 hhds and 40 bbls Sugar, 482 hhds, 133 bbls and 36 tierces Molasses. Cleared, 45 hhds Sugar and 7 bbls Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Business was partially interrupted by rainy weather to day and the movement was on a small scale, the demand being only local. The market for Oats is firmer and the sales are fuller. Prices of Corn have advanced about 5c per bushel, and those for Hay about $2 per ton, while the market for other commodities is unchanged and prices are the same as they were yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, and only about 1000 bbls were sold to dealers, of which 100 Low Common at $4 50, 200 Good Superfine, in two equal lots, at $7 50, 180 Choice do in two equal lots, at $9, 100 Fair Extra at $10 and 100 Good Extra at $11 per bbl. Prices have ruled in favor of buyers during the week with sales of 10,000 bbls. Week's receipts, 31,437 bbls. Cleared, 4194 bbls.

CORN—Is in light supply and in good demand. Owing to the scarcity of good Corn the sales to-day were confined to 2300 sacks, of which 1300 Yellow, in lots, at 97½c, and 850 White at $1 per bushel. Prices have ruled with an upward tendency during the week. Week's sales, 41,000 sacks, receipts, 16,670 sacks. Cleared, 8801 sacks.

OATS—The market is firm and prices are fuller. About 2000 sacks have been sold, of which 200 at 51½c and 1300 at 53 per bushel. Week's sales, 23,000 sacks; receipts, 21,638. Cleared, 1040 sacks.

BRAN—The market is dull and the sales confined to 500 sacks, in lots, at $1 15 per 100 lbs. Week's sales, 8500, receipts, 6197 sacks.

HAY—A lot of 200 bales Prime Western sold at $27 per ton. Subsequently more was asked. Week's sales, 1000 bales; receipts, 772 bales.

LARD—There was some inquiry for round lots, but no sales transpired. Prime, in tierces, is retailing at 19c, and in kegs at 21c per lb. A lot of 25 tierces Prime sold a day or two since at 18½c per lb. Week's receipts, 141 tierces 100 kegs. Cleared 280 kegs.

PORK—There was only retail sales to day at $25 25 to $26 50 per bbl for Mess. Week's sales 1200 bbls; receipts, 1576 bbls. Cleared, 398 bbls.

BACON—We note a very good jobbing demand, which is being supplied at 12½c to 13c per lb for Shoulders; 16c for Ribbed Sides, 16½c for Clear Ribbed Sides, 17½c for Clear Sides, 20c for Plain Hams, and 22 to 23c for Sugar Cured. Week's receipts, 110 casks. Cleared, 98 casks.

SALT—A cargo of 8000 sacks Liverpool sold on private terms. The last cargo sales reported were at $1 35 per sack.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $4 75 per bbl: Onions at $2 50 to $4. Apples at $6 to $8. Eggs at $17 to $18 per bbl.

COFFEE—There have been sales from first hands during the week of 3808 sacks Rio at 20½ to 21c per lb, gold, duty paid. We quote Fair to Prime 20½ to 20¾c; Choice 21c, gold, duty paid. Stock on hand, 10,850 sacks. There is a fair demand for the interior, which dealers are supplying at 24½ to 27c per lb currency for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise Freights are very dull, and the rates are merely nominal. Foreign Freights are firmer and the rates are tending to outside figures. The rates are ⅝d per lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and 50c per bbl for Flour; ¾c per lb by steam for Boston; ⅞d by steam for Liverpool, 9-16 to ⅝d by sail for Liverpool and 1¼ to 1⅜c for Havre. A ship was taken up for Havre at 1⅜c.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 14, 1866.

Arrived during the past week, 278 Western Beeves, 509 Texas Beeves, 594 Hogs, 1291 Sheep, 311 Calves, and 69 Milch Cows.

Sold: 410 Western Beeves, 632 Texas Beeves, 638 Hogs, 1229 Sheep, 230 Calves and 69 Milch Cows.

On hand: 149 Western Beeves, 180 Texas Beeves, 262 Hogs, 3431 Sheep, 31 Calves and 64 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	14 @ 17
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔	12 @ 14
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	10 @ 12
Texas Beeves Choice per lb, head	35 @ 50
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	25 @ 30
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	18 @ 20
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 @ 18
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	6 00 @ 7 00
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 50 @ 5 00
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	3 00 @ 4 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	50 00 @ 80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00 @ 14 00
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	7 00 @ 12 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 14, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Carolina, (British) Willey, for Liverpool. Hunter, Askew & co
Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, for New York. J M Courtenay
Steamer Fanny Pearson, Childress, for Mobile. Master
Ship Etoile de la Mer, (French) Aoailly, for Havre. Crevey, Nicherson & co
Schr Chief, Godfrey, for Brazos Santiago. T Shalley, jr
Schr O W Dill, Miller, for Galveston. W Wakefield
Schr Ringleader, Pinckney, for Ruatan Island. M Valee
Schr Mattie, Selby, for Apalachicola. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Fowler, from Galveston, to I C Harris—1st district 16.
Steamship Tappahannock, McBaker, from Apalachicola, to L M Merritt & co—1st district.
Steamship Yazoo, Swift, from Apalachicola, to G A Fosdick—1st district 18.
Steamship Harv et, Venzler, from Mobile, to master—1st district 18.
Steamer Alabama, Gardner, from Mobile.
Bark Janice, (Spanish) Lahano, from Havana, in ballast, (previously reported at Quarantine) to Puig Bros—3d district 46.
Brig Belisario, (Spanish) Alsino, from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros—3d district 46.
Schr The Allison, (British) Rich, from Tuxpan, in ballast, to master—Point.
Schr St James, Lombard, from Tuxpan, to master—Point.
Schr O W Dill, Miller, from Galveston, in ballast, to W Wakefield—Point.
Schr Union, Moore, from Pensacola, to master—Basin.
Schr Dan Simmons, ——, 5 days from Ruatan Island, with fruit to T Shalley, jr.
Schr Annie E Martin, Brower, from Philadelphia, to G W Hynson & co.
Schr R S Pecker, Phinney, 35 days from New York, to Bastjer & DeVerts.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Winchester, Gregory, from Havana, to Bastjer & DeVerts.
Ship Cosmopolite, (Spanish) Rosso, from Porto Cabello, Venezuela—Cargo 4070 sks coffee E F Stockmeyer.
Brig Water Lily, (British) ——, from Matamoros—Cargo, sugar to J B Morison & co.
Brit Brig Ruatan, Eden, from Ruatan Island, to E Pillsbury.
Brig Jas Davis, Clough, from Cardenas to master—Cargo 395 hhds 30 tcs 16 bbls molasses A Thomson & co.
Schr United States, Newman, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 167 hhds 20 tcs and 8 bbls molasses A H De Mena.
Brit Schr Deliverance, Joseph, from Ruatan Island, to master—Cargo, 10,000 cocoa nuts 7500 plantains 16 doz pine apples 320 bunches bananas 7 bbls limes to order.
Brit Schr Emily, ——, from Ruatan Island, to E Pillsbury.
Brit Schr Mets, Hardenberg, from Havana—Cargo, 99 hhds 33 tcs 7 bbls molasses to order.
Schr Ruby, Phillips, from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, 173 hhds, 34 tcs and 20 bbls molasses A H De Mena.
Schr Fleetwood, Gordon, from Mayaguez, (Porto Rico) Cargo, 99 bbls and 154 hhds sugar 121 hhds and 4 bbls molasses 340 sks coffee order.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Brit Ship Dagmar, Phillips, from Liverpool, to C Koch & co—Cargo, 6000 sks salt to order.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Carolina—1797 bales cotton 1 bdl samples.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Merrimack—144 bales cotton 37 do rope ... 350 bbls flour 25 bales paper stock 118 rolls leather and sundries.
MOBILE—Per steamer Fanny Pierson—40 bbls flour 126 sks bran and sundries.
HAVRE—Per ship Etoile de la Mer—1301 bales cotton 301 staves 6 pkgs mdse.
BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per schr Chief—150 bbls flour 40 bbls potatoes 10 kegs butter 18 bxs cheese 6000 feet lumber and sundries.
GALVESTON—Per schr O W Dill—60,000 feet lumber.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Ringleader—15 bbls flour and sundries.
APALACHICOLA—Per schr Mattie—Sundry mdse.

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

April 13—4 bales cotton E R Hare—sundries to order.

STEAMBOATS.

Westmoreland, Evans, from Cincinnati.
J C Swon, Thompson, from Cairo.
Virginia, Young, from Louisville.
Linda Dill, O'Neil, from St Louis.
Baltimore, Yerger, from Aurora, Ind.
National, Sizmoth, from Shreveport.
Lafourche, Burnes, from Bayou Sara.
Mammoth, Rees, from Baton Rouge.
Magnolia, Pratt, from Vicksburg.
Vicksburg, Tobin, from Ouachita City.
Grey Eagle, White, from Grand Lake.
Cleona, Pickett, from Washington.
Pinta City, Bennett, from Quarantine.
Cornie, Ancoine, from Thibodeaux.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Stella, Churchill, from Pittsburg—Brought down 8 barges and 6 boats of coal to Bornor, Wood & co.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Alabama, (British) ——, from Liverpool, to Hunter, Askew & co.
Steamship Concordia, Sears, from Boston 31st ult, to Crevey, Nickerson & co.
Ship Bavaria, Smith, from New York 23d Feb, to Mosher & Knox.
Ship Alexandria, Ahrenberg, from Pill 28th Jan, to Mosher & Knox.
Ship Ella, Carter, from Liverpool 18th Feb, to Mosher & Knox.
Ship Telegraph, (British) ——, from ——.
Bark Gallendet, Rudd, from Liverpool 17th Feb, to Mosher & Knox.
Bark Malaga, Loudon, from Glasgow Dec 2d, via Boston March 16th, to Lovell & Bailey.
Bark Juberta, ——.
Schr Pownall, ——.
Schr Shakes, ——, 8 days from Ruatan Island.

CANDIDATES.

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH O. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court.

V. GERODIAS,

The present incumbent,

IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR

For the Second District, City of New Orleans.

Election Monday, May 7th, 1866.

C. B. Lang

The present incumbent, is a candidate for STATE TAX COLLECTOR, for the Third District, City of New Orleans. Election Monday, May 7th, 1866.

Nurse Wanted.

WANTED, at No. 19 Poydras street, between Canal and Common streets, a middle-age WOMAN, as nurse for a child two years old; must have the best recommendation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Undiminished Success of the Great Comedian,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Saturday Evening, April 14th, 1866.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

With its splendid Scenery and Great Cast.

To-morrow, (Sunday Evening) Mr. CHANFRAU will, by particular request, appear in his great original character of

MOSE!

And also as

SOLOMON SHINGLE.

Monday—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Masonic Hall.

FOR SIX MORE NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday Evening, April 9, 1866,

And EVERY EVENING During the Week.

MAITLAND,

THE ENGLISH WONDER WORKER,

Assisted by Miss JANE DILLON, the celebrated Prestidigitatrice.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets office open for the sale of Reserved Seats between 10 and 5 o'clock.

MATINEES, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Noon.

Free Lectures on Phrenology,

On Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

BY PROFESSOR W. C. HURLEY,

AT 57 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Private Examinations given during the day.

Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

WM. C. HURLEY,
Practical Phrenologist.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Very Comfortable Residence Corner of Columbus and Villere streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 14th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Villere, Columbus, Marais, St. Bernard and Laharpe streets, forming the corner of Columbus and Villere streets, measuring 34 feet front on Villere street, 35 feet front on Columbus street, 100 feet in depth on the line nearest to Marais street and 33 feet on the rear line, the whole more or less.

Together with the comfortable frame dwelling house, containing 5 rooms on the ground floor, pantry and gallery, and in the attic one large finished room and closets. The back buildings consist of a building containing 2 rooms, a closet and gallery; also 2 cisterns, brick well. There is a variety of trees, such as mulberry, persimmon and others on the premises.

Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note of $475, due on the 24th September, 1866, and for the balance cash, and the remainder at... credit, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property with interest at 8 per cent per annum from date, or... Buildings to be insured and policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Succession of Jean Chatard.—No 25,808

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office No. 42, Royal Street.

MONDAY, April 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, ... [illegible]

(Signed) BLINEAU.

Terms—Cash, payable in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Positive Sale on Account of Departure. That Superb and Costly Three-story Brick House, and Store on Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, opposite the St. Louis Hotel; also a desirable Residence with large grounds on St. Peter street, &c.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

THURSDAY, April 19th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Royal, St. Louis, Chartres and Toulouse streets, measuring ... [illegible]

... SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in the Second District in square No. 30, bounded by ... [illegible]

... A TRIANGULAR LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District ... [illegible]

... SIX LOTS OF GROUND in square No. 413, bounded by ... [illegible]

The whole according to plans.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years ... [illegible]

Act of sale before Adolphe Boudousquie, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers, who will be required to pay the U. S. Internal Revenue stamps to be affixed to the said acts.

The purchasers are invited to examine the Royal street property, which will be open for their inspection every day, from 12 o'clock M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late Marie Virginia Chew, deceased Wife of Martin G. Kennedy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 25,622.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered April 13th, 1866, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Moreau, Architect, Port and St. Ferdinand streets, measuring twenty-six feet three inches front on Moreau street, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-eight feet one inches, together with a three-story brick dwelling No. 525 Moreau street, having six rooms, a three story kitchen having nine rooms, yard paved, etc.

Being the same property purchased by the deceased from the succession of Celeste Flack, widow Bernard Bourdin, by an act passed before E. Barnett, notary public in this city, on the 13th June, 1860.

Plan of said property will be on exhibition at the Exchange some days previous to that of sale.

Terms Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury Notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 11, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

All persons embarking at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico or Matamoros, will first obtain a Pass from the Provost Marshal General at these Headquarters, who will take such measures as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this order.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official:
GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Notice to Receivers of Whiskies, Etc.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 13, 1866.

ALL Whiskies, Raw and Rectified, arriving in this port, will be immediately inspected by an officer of the Internal Revenue. Whisky so arriving must not be removed from the levee until evidence is exhibited to such officer that the Excise Tax on the same has been paid or that said Whisky is in Bond.

By order of W. P. BENTON,
Collector of First District of Louisiana.
SAMUEL F. OSBORNE,
Deputy Collector and Inspector of said District.

United States Internal Revenue,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DIST. OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 13, 1866.

A SPECIAL DETECTIVE CORPS HAS BEEN organized by this Office, whose duty it shall be to watch and inspect the various Distilleries, Rectifying establishments, Breweries, etc., in this District. Regular details of one officer to every three distilleries will be made, and it shall be the duty of the officers so detailed to keep a strict surveillance, day and night, over the places they are assigned to guard. The quantity and quality of liquor distilled and manufactured at each establishment must be particularly noticed by the detective officer in charge, and be by him reported daily to the Chief Detective.

The Chief must make at least three rounds in every twenty-four hours to superintend the action of his men, and to receive their reports. A record of the capacity of each still, the number of cisterns and the quantity of materials used, must be taken.

By order, W. P. BENTON,
Collector First District of Louisiana.
S. F. OSBORNE, Deputy Collector.

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields, this evening, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in order to attend the funeral of their late brother, WILLIAM KNIGHT; died yesterday, at 5 o'clock, A. M., at the age of 46 years, a native of London.

By order of the President,
A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

Wanted.

A GOOD MALE HOUSE SERVANT will find immediate employment, at the corner of Esplanade and Dauphine streets, Third District.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPRING........1866........SPRING.

W. DAUPHIN,

66......CUSTOMHOUSE STREET......66.

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

MILLINERY,

STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

A. L. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

26........CAMP STREET........26

New Orleans.

ANTOINE DUBUC,

Secretary of the Vestry Board of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans, Office, No. 30 St. Anthony Square,

AND who for the last twenty-five years has been filling that office and attending to BURIALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs the public, his friends, and those of Mr. JEAN BONNOT, to whom he has given an interest in the business that they have on hand every article in the funeral line generally.

ANTOINE DUBUC. JEAN BONNOT.

J. BONNOT & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

ST. ANN STREET,
(Between Chartres and Royal streets.)

Established for upwards of Twenty-five years.

Metalic and Frame Coffins

Of every description admirably trimmed; also METALIC CASKETS of a square long shape, from CRANE, BREED & CO'S Manufactory, Cincinnati, richly ornamented, trimmed with splendid perfectly finished silver settings and superior to anything of the kind. Also, LARGE AND SMALL HEARSES, Carriages, and everything in the FUNERAL BUSINESS.

ESTABLISHMENT:

51........St. Ann street........51

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)

Corner Delord and Foucher Sts.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO

CARRÈRE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

37........Carondelet Street........37

NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRÈRE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11........South William Street........11

NEW YORK.

Thomas O. Payan,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 72 Canal street, Between Camp and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

N. VIGNIE,

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale and Purchase of IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, VACANT LOTS, Plantations and Lands of every Description. Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street.

J. MASSIE MARTIN. JNO. F. BUTTS. E. W. MARTIN, Of Opelousas, La. Of Cincinnati.

MARTIN & BUTTS,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, No. 172 Gravier street, (up stairs), New Orleans.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

77 GRAVIER STREET. 77

IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Leaf Tobacco, &c.

SOLE AGENTS

In this city for the Cigarette Manufactory

¡LA HONRADEZ!

A fresh stock constantly on hand.

BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier st.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

72........Chartres Street........72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c. &c. Mr. FORGET continues his old prices.

Johnson, Denis, Berault & Legendre

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

16........Carondelet street........16

NEW ORLEANS and PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. They will also undertake the collection of claims and other legal business in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, comprising the parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary; also Iberville and East and West Baton Rouge.

CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSON,
HENRY DENIS,
ST. MAURICE BERAULT,
EMILE LEGENDRE.

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING, Strand near 23d street, Galveston, (Texas.)

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 36 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

MISCHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to.

W. E. JOHNSON. JOSEPH DENEGRE. D. B. PENN.

JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OFFICE, 186 COMMON STREET, New Orleans.

Victor Pessou,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

No. 32 Old Levee Street.

Soldiers' Home for the State of Louisiana.

At the recent session of the Legislature of the State, an act was passed with an appropriation of $20,000 to give a permanent "home" to all crippled, maimed, or wounded soldiers of the State of Louisiana, not otherwise provided for by the United States Government, by pension or support, and the following joint committee of the House and Senate appointed a board of directors to carry out the requirements of said act.

SENATE—Chs. Bruslé, G. W. Munday, W. T. Palfrey.

HOUSE—T. F. Thieneman, Thos. Murray, E. Waggaman, Geo. A. Frerot and Peter M. Peterson.

At a joint meeting of said committee, held on the 24th inst., in the Senate Chamber, they have organized by the election of Mr. Theodore F. Thieneman as president of said board of directors, Mr. Thos. Murray as treasurer and Mr. Geo. A. Frerot as secretary.

The Board of Directors, in obedience to the law, and feeling the importance of at once opening a temporary Home for the disabled soldiers of Louisiana, until they can permanently locate a place in the country suitable for the requirements and purposes of the Legislature, as a State institution, have since actively canvassing the city and its environs in search of some tenement adapted to the purpose, and will furnish the same and commence operations as speedily as possible, and will give notice accordingly.

The directors of this institution have deemed it proper to draw the attention of the citizens of the State to the fact that there will necessarily be a duty devolving upon each, on account of the small amount of appropriation and the importance of so praise-worthy and object, to give it personal support, either by donations of money or in kind, required for its necessities.

Hon. F. Thieneman, President, 172 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Hon. Thomas Murray, Treasurer, 65 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Hon. George A. Frerot, Secretary, Union Bank, Canal street, New Orleans.

Hon. George W. Munday, Clinton, East Feliciana, Louisiana.

Hon. Judge W. T. Palfrey, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

Hon. Charles Bruslé, parish of Iberville, Louisiana.

Hon. E. Waggaman, parish of Jefferson, city residence—corner Esplanade and Marais.

Hon. Peter M. Peterson, 480 Love street, New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—New Orleans, March 28th, 1866.—In conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 16th, 1866, from 3 to 5 o'clock, for eighteen Directors, twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana, and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be then represented, but if a majority of the stock be not then represented, the election will be held on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at the office of the company, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

B. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP is commandite existing in this city under the style of TURCOTTE & BLANCAND expired the 18th February, 1866, by limitation of contract. Mr. J. Turcotte, alone is charged with the liquidation of the late firm. Parties indebted to them will please settle their accounts with J. Turcotte, at his office, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, daily, to settle their accounts...

New Orleans, March 20, 1866.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA—

The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 3500 tons........Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 3015 tons........Quick, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2800 tons........Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2800 tons........Nelson, Commander

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons........Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons........Van Sice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons........——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons........Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship MERRIMACK, (2000 tons,) ST. VANSICE, Commander, Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, April 14th, 1866, at 8 A. M. precisely.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60; 2d do $40; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
22 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, MARCH 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER........ " 12
CITY OF NEW YORK........ " 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN	$90 00	STEERAGE	$30 00
" to London	95 00	" to London	34 00
" to Paris	105 00	" to Paris	40 00
" to Hamburg	95 00	" to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

WASHINGTON........Duchesne........Saturday, April 7.
PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, April ...
NAPOLEON III........Bocande........Saturday, May ...
LAFAYETTE........Lemarie........Saturday, May ...

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed from No. 7 to St. Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 51 Carondelet st.

For Galveston and Indianola.

THE MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Passage to Galveston........$20
do. to Indianola........$30

Freight to Texas 30 per cent less than ever before.

To leave SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 A. M.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamship I. C. HARRIS, Charles Fowler Commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mail, from the foot of Julia street. For freight or passage apply to

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

N. B.—The steamers of this line carry the United States mails, and are the only steamers leaving punctually as advertised.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

THE MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

To leave SATURDAY, 14th inst., on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer FRANCES, A. L. Myrs, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U S Mail.

Bills of lading will be signed at the Agent's office until 3½ P. M.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than card rates.

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. NEW ORLEANS, April 12, 1866.

THE public are cautioned against being misled by the fact that the plan of arrangement for the reorganization of this Company is published in the papers as a sequel to the Annual Report of the President to the Stockholders.

They are further notified that said "PLAN FOR NEW ORGANIZATION" was never officially ... the President and Directors of the Company ... nor is it ... the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, of the city of New Orleans and of all individual Stockholders.

JNO. G. GAINES.

Desirable Property on Old Levee Street for Sale.

TWO MODERN BUILT STORES below Bienville street, running through to New Levee street; also one Store running through to Conti street, for sale by

GREENE & ELDER,
Real Estate Agents, 148 Gravier street.

An Alexander Organ.

FOR SALE, at private sale, a fine ALEXANDER ORGAN, (Organ-Harmonium) complete, with one register, suitable for a parlor or a church. It is in excellent order, and a superior instrument. Apply at 115 Royal street, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

Notice.

THE undersigned, universal legatee and Testamentary Executor of the late Olivier Blineau, deceased, takes duty to warn all persons ... a certain NOTE, of the BELL, ... Mr. G. de Feriet, auctioneer, on Monday, April ..., 1866, in the matter of the succession of Jean Chatard, No. 25,808 of the Docket of the Second District Court of New Orleans, and described as follows in the advertisement: "Good for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, payable to J. Chatard or order, for value received. New Orleans, 24th December, 1860. Signed BLINEAU."

The undersigned does not acknowledge the validity of said Note or Due Bill as due by the late O. Blineau, and shall contest the payment thereof, if sued for.

A. CARRIÈRE.

Rio Coffee.

M. T. LONSDALE, COFFEE BROKER,

134 Gravier Street.

INFORMS his old friends and customers that he has on hand

10,000 bags RIO COFFEE,

Prime and Good, which he will sell as of old, in lots of fifty bags and upwards, to suit purchasers.

MRS. ROBERT, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER in the latest Paris style, 179 Canal street, next to Christ Church, has just received from Paris a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, such as White and Black Rotondes, Basquines, Lace Capes, Dentelle & Lace Pointes, Belt Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Veils and Parures de Mariées, etc.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

February 14, 1866.

ON and after Monday next, 26th inst., the Passenger trains will leave the Depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.

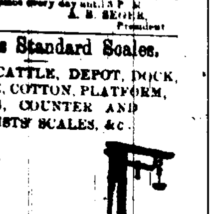
The ferry boat will leave the city wharf, near foot of Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M.

A. B. SEGER, President.

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

HAY, COAL, CATTLE, DEPOT, DOCK, WAREHOUSE, COTTON, PLATFORM, GROCERS, COUNTER AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES, &c.



OVER One Hundred modifications of weighing machines adapted to every required operation of weighing.

The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such, that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

Removal.

A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed at

No. 68 ROYAL STREET.

His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

HHDS, bales and hogsheads, suitable for the Mexican, West India and African markets. Also, manufactured TOBACCO of all qualities, in lots to suit purchasers. Constantly on hand, for sale by

N. J. PEGRAM,
Tobacco Broker, 166 Poydras street.
New Orleans, March 28, 1866.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139........Gravier Street........139

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Agent for the Tenth Street, Flax Spinning Company of Belfast,

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Piques, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Lining and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Table Damask, Drillings, Ducks, Huckabacks, Barlaps, Ossnaburgs, Tapes, Hosiery, Linen and Cotton Threads, etc., etc.

NOTICE.

THE holder of a mortgage note, to the order of and endorsed by J. D. Dameron, due January 16th, 1866, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, is requested to present the same at the office of

A. B. McCORMICK,
43 Union street, 2d story.