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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1866.

### AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet will sell a large and choice assortment of crystal and cut glass, etc., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 42 Royal street.

Lectures on Phrenology.—Prof. Wm. C. Hurley is giving a series of entertaining lectures on Phrenology at No. 57 St. Charles street. Each lecture is followed by blind-fold examination and descriptions of character. The Professor also gives private examinations, and charts and written sketches of character, and indicates the nature of a person's disease without asking questions. The lectures commence at 8 P. M. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Watering the Streets.—Mr. Thomas Casserly has undertaken a plan for regularly watering the streets during the spring and summer seasons. Proprietors or occupants of houses, by paying a light tax, (say, $2 per month,) may secure constant relief from dusty streets which produce, in the summer, so much damage and discomfort. Every merchant, of course, knows how much merchandise, of every kind that may be exposed for retail, is injured from this cause. Almost the whole of the First District is now watered by Mr. Casserly, who proposes to extend his operations over the Second District. Those who may wish to engage his services, can do so by applying at 387 Poydras street.

We are obliged to a gentleman not long since from Vera Cruz, via Texas, for a copy of Col. H. W. Allen's paper, the Mexican Times. We see in it no indication that the editor was going to Paris. He was at Vera Cruz when this gentleman left, and, as the latter says, intended to return to the capital.

Latest from the West and North.—We have by the Southern Express papers from Cincinnati of the 31st, and from New York of the 30th ult.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.—Mr. Chanfrau will appear again, to-night, in his popular caricature of "Sam." He is ably supported by Messrs. Walden, Partiss, Hogan, and Davenport, and most charmingly by Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Adams.

Academy of Music.—Still another change of programme is announced for this evening by the management. The inimitable Hernandez appears in the laughable pantomime of "Vol-au-Vent." Hernandez is a capital musician, and "Vol-au-Vent" gives him a chance of showing what he can do in that line.

St. Charles Theatre.—Lotta is winning "golden opinions" from every one. She has drawn the best houses of the season so far as the St. Charles is concerned, all due to the rollicking gayety which seems to be a portion of herself. To-night, she will give a touch of her condition in the "Seven Daughters of Satan."

Masonic Hall.—The English necromancer and basilicothaumaturgist, "Maitland" is exciting marked attention by a series of new and exceedingly curious feats of leger-de-main. He is supported by Miss Jane F. Dillon, the skilful prestidigitatress. Mr. Maitland seems to be up to charlatan. He confesses that he accomplishes more by deception than others do by assumed supernatural agency. If for nothing else, Mr. Maitland should be appreciated for this frank and most unusual admission.

### A PRACTICAL VIEW OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE BY GEN. LEE.

Some of the remarks of Gen. Lee in answer to questions put to him by the Reconstruction Committee exhibit him as possessing a statesmanlike sagacity which is the fit accompaniment of his transcendent military ability. What he replied when questioned as to the probable course of Virginia in reference to negro suffrage, in case of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment excluding the black population from the basis of representation unless they be admitted to the elective franchise, is notably practical and suggestive. No one can read his laconic but lucid opinions without feeling how forcibly he makes it appear that the only safe and wholesome manner of dealing with the subject is to treat it, by the light of experience and according to the requirements of the immediate situation, as purely a question of expediency, and not one to be determined by the arbitrary application of general dogmas. We quote that passage of Gen. Lee's examination to which we refer:

Q.—Would she consent, under any circumstances, to allow the black people to vote, even if she were to gain a larger number of representatives in Congress?

A.—That would depend upon her interests; if she had the right of determining that, I do not see why she would object; if it were to her interest to admit these people to vote, that might overrule any other objection that she had to it.

Q.—What, in your opinion, would be the practical result? Do you think that Virginia would consent to allow the negro to vote?

A.—I think that at present she would accept the smaller representation; I do not know what the future may develop; if it should be plain to her that these persons will vote properly and understandingly she might admit them to vote.

By Mr. Blow—Q.—Do you not think it would turn a good deal in the cotton States upon the value of the labor of the black people; upon the amount which they produce?

A.—In a good many States in the South, and in a good many counties in Virginia, if the black people were allowed to vote, it would, I think, exclude proper representation, that is proper intelligent people would not be elected; and rather than suffer that injury, they would not let them vote at all.

Q.—Do you not think that the question as to whether any Southern State would allow the colored people the right of suffrage, in order to increase representation, would depend a good deal on the amount which the colored people might contribute to the wealth of the State, in order to secure two things—first, the larger representation, and second, the influence desired from those persons voting?

A.—I think they would determine the question more in reference to their opinion as to the manner in which those votes would be exercised, whether they consider those people qualified to vote. My own opinion is that at this time they cannot vote intelligently, and that giving them the right of suffrage would open the door to a good deal of demagoguism and lead to embarrassments in various ways. What the future may prove, how intelligent they may become, with what eyes they may look upon the interests of the State in which they may reside, I cannot say more than you can.

Here we see a great and simple-minded soldier coming at once, by a sort of intuition, to the conclusions of the wisest, calmest, most discriminating and most patient statesmanship. The principle involved in these conclusions is one that is self-evident as soon as stated, and one that can never, under any theory or upon any plea, be violated with impunity. It is briefly this, that fitness to vote, in view of public interests to be affected by popular elections, should determine the exercise of the elective franchise. In other words, the good of the State is the proper measure of that, as of every other political right. Only utter depravity or utter imbecility can deny so plain a proposition. If it is not just and expedient to extend to all the right to make and to administer the laws, it cannot be just and expedient to extend to all the right of choosing those who make and those who administer the laws. The two functions come under the common principle of fitness as determined by the public welfare. A voter is indirectly a law-maker and a law-administrator. In the act of suffrage, he is not exercising a personal privilege but he is discharging a public office. It is no more the natural and unqualified right of every man or of every woman to vote in political elections, than it is his or her natural and unqualified right to be President of the United States, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench, Rear Admiral in the Navy, or Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Suffrage, then, being a function to be withheld, limited, or extended, as the interests of the State may demand, there can be no doubt whatever as to the ground on which to place the practical solution of the question of negro suffrage. Mr. Sumner, though capable of climbing to very sublime heights of absurdity, has not gone so far as to assert the practicability of a perfect exemplification of universal suffrage. Mr. Dickens describes a barber who shaved his tailor, but refused to shave his cobbler, saying "I must draw a line somewheres, and I might as well make it there." There is the same necessity in regard to the right of suffrage. A line must be drawn somewhere. The practical question is precisely where to draw it. But there is little doubt, as we think, that, if fanaticism and partisan interests were out of the way, the whole country would soon decide it to be alike convenient and wise, for the present, to draw a line which would exclude the black population from political functions.

The steamship Huntsville, Capt. Crocker, sailed last evening for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers: [illegible]

### The French Exhibition.

The programme of the French Exposition is now published, and dates have been assigned for the various operations of the Commission, for the information of the workmen and exhibitors:

- Before Dec. 1, 1866—The palace and buildings in the park are to be finished.
- Before Jan. 1, 1867—French artists are to [illegible].
- Before Jan. 15, 1867—The special arrangements for exhibitors in the palace and park are to be finished.
- Before March 6, 1867—Admission of foreign products at the seaports and frontier towns, and the constitution of the Exposition an actual Custom House depot.
- From Jan. 15 to March 10, 1867—Receiving and unpacking goods in the exposition.
- From March 11 to March 28, 1867—Arranging the goods in the building.
- March 29 and 30, 1867—General cleaning of the palace and park.
- March 31, 1867—Official inspection of the exposition.
- April 1, 1867—Opening of the exposition.
- Oct. 31, 1867—Closing of the exposition.
- Nov. 1 to Nov. 30—Removal of goods and [illegible].

The committees to decide upon the admission of [illegible] have been appointed, and the [illegible] of men for this delicate responsibility indicates the deep interest taken by the Government in the success of the enterprise. The most distinguished men in each specialty in the empire have been assigned to these committees.

### THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The Executive proclamation regarding the restoration of peace is of less political importance as an official announcement of a very obvious fact, than as a distinct and emphatic indication of the purpose of the President to oppose the views of those who would retain the Southern States under a prolonged military government and to subject them to a system of political inequality whenever submitted to the Federal Congress.

It is important to observe how conclusively the President shows, by the declaration of both Congress and the Executive at the inception and in the pendency of the war, that hostilities were not conducted against States as such, but against combinations of individuals, and not with a purpose to overthrow States or their institutions, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution without impairing the equality of States. From these facts the President deduces, as the great principle established by the defeat of the rebellion, that no State has a right of its own will to separate itself from the Union, and that each State continues to form an integral part of the Union.

With a mind eminently legal, although he is not a lawyer by profession, the President holds that the Government is bound by the pledges with which it entered upon and continued to conduct the armed controversy. He wants a judgment strictly upon the record. And here he comes in conflict with Congress which insists on reopening the trial and changing the issue.

In this proclamation, the Executive head of the United States solemnly declares that eleven States enumerated are of right, as perfectly in fact, in the Union, and that it is his intention to deal with them accordingly. This distinct position involves the contingency of a more serious collision with Congress than has yet occurred. Conceive, for example, that Congress should pass the Civil Rights bill over the Executive veto by two-thirds of its number, but by less than two-thirds of its number if Southern members were present; and that hereupon the President should inform this body that he would deem it his constitutional duty not to execute the act until it should have been passed by two-thirds of a full Congress, including members from all the Southern States constitutionally entitled to representation. There is no need to continue the hypothesis further.

### Proclamation of the President Declaring the Insurrection at an End.

Washington, April 2.—Whereas, by proclamations of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; and

Whereas, By another proclamation, made the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that portion of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents who were declared to be in insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, by another proclamation of the first day of January, 1862, issued in pursuance of act of Congress, approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia. Whereas, by another proclamation, made on the second day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, and whereas by another proclamation on the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 17th, same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and whereas, by another proclamation made on the 2d of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 15, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inability of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia, designated as West Virginia, and ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas the House of Representatives, on the 22d of July, 1861, adopted resolutions in the following words, viz:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the constitutional government, in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country. That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent, form one substantially, and may be regarded as having expressed the views of Congress on the subject to which they relate, and

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 13th of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, and the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as has been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and whereas, there exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens, nor others, to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the law can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority of the State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their Legislatures to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, in view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to retain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, been constantly giving satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this important resolution of the National Union; and whereas, it is believed to be the fundamental principle of the Government that the people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must be dealt with so as to induce them virtually to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and whereas, the Constitution of the United States provides for Constitutional Commonwealths only as States, and not as Territories, and provides for protectorates; and whereas, such Constitutional States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals and placed on like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and favor, with the several States with which they are united; and whereas, the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the States to be and become more and more persevering in their renewed allegiance, and whereas, standing military [illegible], martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus are, in time of peace, dangerous to public interest and incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, and contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and an exhaustion of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of war, for repelling invaders or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and whereas the policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its final suppression has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated, therefore I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, on the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The President's Kindness.—A writer in the Memphis Post, who dates his letter from Tuscumbia, Ala., says:

While Andrew Johnson is elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people, John G. Morgan, his former partner in Greeneville, Tennessee, in the tailoring business, is living here, plying his old trade, and [illegible] Justice of the Peace, [illegible] was decidedly a better tailor than old Andy, and thinks it passing strange that fortune should smile upon the inferior of the two, and [illegible]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

### A Revolt in San Domingo.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN COLONY IN CORDOVA, MEXICO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTENTION OF THE RADICALS TO PROLONG THE SESSION OF CONGRESS TO SEPTEMBER.

Supreme Court and the Test Oath—Election of the Republican Candidate for Governor in Connecticut—Republican Municipal Ticket Elected in Cincinnati—Gold in New York 128—Cotton 40.

New York, April 3.—San Domingo advices state that a revolt had taken place in the province of San Christoval, and various towns, headed by General Cabral, but President Baez had defeated and routed the rebels and obtained the mastery in the revolted districts. Cabral had asked permission to leave the country.

Washington, April 3.—Wm. L. Hamilton, arrested on suspicion of being the guerilla Quantrell, has been released.

It is very doubtful now whether Congress will agree to any measure extending or changing the income tax.

The majority of the Radicals are in favor of continuing the present session of Congress till September, and it is further decided to protract and postpone the regular business for two or three months. The object of this new move has not transpired, but it is supposed to have considerable political significance.

New York, April 3.—Cordova advices confirm the report that the American colony there has proved a failure.

Washington, April 3.—House.—A substitute for the bill regulating the appointment of volunteer officers for the regular navy was agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill passed to provide for the better organization of the pay department of the navy.

The bill passed restoring commander William Reynolds and Melancthon B. Woolsey to active service in the navy.

A bill passed for the relief of seamen and others on the books of vessels wrecked in the naval service.

The proceedings in the Senate were not important.

Washington, April 3.—In the Senate Mr. Sumner's resolution of enquiry whether any persons have been permitted to enter upon the duties of office without taking the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, passed.

Cincinnati, April 3.—The Republican ticket was elected at the municipal election yesterday by about 3,000 majority.

New York, April 3.—Gen. Hooker is recovering from his severe illness.

Cotton heavy and lower at 40c. Flour $7 55. Whisky $2 27. Coffee dull. Sugar firm at 12c. Molasses steady—Barbadoes 40c, Porto Rico 80c. Mess Pork $26. Money more active—Gold 128, Government stocks firm.

By auction 2000 bales of cotton were sold on Government account at 41¾ to 43¼c for Middling Savannah—the latter price for good Middling Florida at 41¼c, Middling Memphis and Nashville at 38¼c, Sea Island 87c to $1 07.

The Commercial's Washington special says the Supreme Court will not decide on the constitutionality of the Test Oath. Five of the Judges oppose it, but one of these joins the other four, who advocate the oath, in the postponement of the decision.

New Haven, Conn., April 3.—The Republicans are firing fifty guns in honor of the election of Hawley. The "Palladium" claims 800 majority in the State.

Louisville, April 3.—Leaf tobacco fully sustained; sales 182 hhds; common light lugs $4 to $5, heavy $6 to $8, common to fair leaf $8 to $20, choice leaf $25 to $41. Mess pork firmer at $26. Refined bacon shoulders 13c; clear sides 16¼c, sugar-cured hams 29c. Cotton 35c. Flour $7. Corn 57c. Oats 45c. Whisky $2 25.

Cincinnati, April 3.—Flour dull at $7. Wheat dull at $1 80. Corn 54c. Oats dull at 37c. Mess Pork dull at $25 25. Bulk shoulders 10¼c. Bacon dull—shoulders 12½c, clear sides 16c. Lard 18¼c.

Vicksburg, April 3.—The City of Cairo passed up at 9 A. M., and the Continental at 7 P. M. The Grey Eagle passed down at 5 P. M.

The river is nearly at a stand here.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

### From Washington. — The Connecticut Election.

Washington, April 3.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations is nearly unanimous against indorsing Mexican bonds to any amount.

The President yesterday issued an order directing the advertising patronage to be withdrawn from the Chronicle. It is understood all papers failing to sustain the President's reconstruction policy will be treated in a similar manner.

New York, April 3.—The Herald says, a larger sum of money than for some time past came into the O'Mahoney treasury yesterday.

New York, April 3, 12 M.—Cotton heavy, at 39½ to 40½c. Gold 127¾. Sterling Exchange 106½ 106¾.

The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 29th ult., has arrived.

New Haven, Conn., April 2, 9.10 P. M.—At this hour the Republicans have both Houses of the Legislature, but the Governor is doubtful. The Democratic Senator from the 18th District is elected by 28 majority.

Hartford, April 2.—Hawley's (Republican) majority is from 1500 to 2000. New London and Windham counties elect 5 Union Senators and give about 2300 majority for Hawley. Wait and Appleman (Union,) from the Seventh and Eighth Districts, are elected by 300 to 500 majority.

### The Veto Question in Congress.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Political circles continue to be agitated over the coming vote in the Senate on the pending message. The unexpected phase of affairs in the New Jersey Legislature leaves it beyond doubt that a Senator will not be elected from that State in time to participate in the vote. In view of this, the friends of the veto are very confident that it will be sustained.

If the Senate is full on Monday, there will be forty-nine Senators, including the new Senator from Vermont. The friends of the veto will, therefore, have to poll seventeen votes and they claim that they will have them secured as follows: Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Dixon, Guthrie, Lane, (Kansas,) Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Morton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Wright.

### A Case of Military Restoration.

The Jackson, Miss., Clarion of the 3d has the following. Louisiana and many of its citizens would be considerably richer, if this example were generally imitated:

LANCASTER, OHIO, March 24, 1866.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.:

Sir:—In 1863 I brought to this State, from the South, several dozen books belonging to the Mississippi State Library. For the manner in which they came into my possession, I have the honor to refer you to my "Military History," on file in the War Department at Washington.

The period having, in my opinion, arrived when property that fell into the hands of officers and soldiers during the war can be safely restored, I have the honor to inform you that I have placed the books referred to, in the office of Adams & Co's Express, in this city, subject to your order.

With the hope that your people may speedily recover from the effects of the war, I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

HUGH EWING, Late Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

### Buried Alive.

The idea is not pleasing to the mind, but it is generally supposed that such incidents belong only to the line of horrible romance. A recent debate in the French Senate shows that living burials are a living reality, requiring more stringent public regulations and greater care on the part of friends to protect all from this danger. The debate arose on the report of the committee on a petition by Dr. Carnol, for more stringent ante-burial regulations. The French law requires that twenty-four hours shall elapse between death and burial. Dr. Carnol declared that this minimum was not nearly enough, and he supported his opinion by numerous instances of suspended animation, showing good ground for his opinion that a large number of persons are annually buried alive in France.

The Senate was about to give the subject the go by, as sufficiently provided for already. The member presenting the report proposed to shelve it by the motion to proceed with the order of the day. Thereupon the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux rose and expressed his dissent. He declared, in the first place, that the existing regulations were often evaded; but he proceeded to show that if strictly carried out they were wholly insufficient. He had himself, while yet a curé, saved several lives about to be sacrificed to the indecent haste of survivors. He had seen a man taken from his coffin and restored to health. Another man of advanced years had been put in the coffin, and yet lived for twelve hours after.

Moreover, he had himself worked that which would be called a miraculous resurrection, if not explainable by natural causes. He had seen the body of a young woman laid out for dead. As the attendants were covering her face when he entered, he observed so much as convinced him that animation was suspended. With a loud voice he cried out that he was come to save her. He adjured her to shake off the lethargy that oppressed her, and return to life. His voice reached her numbed sensations, she made the effort, and lived to become a wife and a mother.

But the effect on the assembly grew intensely dramatic when the speaker related another instance, which explained how his attention came to be directed to this danger, and how he knew that such effects could be wrought by appealing to their torpid volition. He said a young priest fell down dead, as it was supposed, while preaching in a crowded church on a sultry day, about forty years ago. The funeral bell was tolled, the Doctor came and examined him in the perfunctory official style, and certified that he was dead, all in the dead man's full hearing. Then came the measuring for the coffin, the De Profundis recited by episcopal lips, accompanied by the intense agony of one who was conscious of the preparations that were being made for his own burial. At length some one present spoke, whose voice the dead man had heard and loved from very early years. A chord was touched which galvanized the frame, the corpse rose up, and became once more a living soul. "That young priest, gentlemen, is the same who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years after that event, implores those in authority not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments, but to enact fresh ones in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortunes."

The Trichina Scare in Italy.—A Florence letter of March 12 says:

The trichina scare has made its appearance in Italy too. The municipality of Genoa has ordered that all imported pork has to undergo a microscopic examination, and that pork imported from those countries in which the disease prevails, be excluded altogether.

Cigar Ships.—The Winans ship, of the cigar shape, recently launched near London, is the fourth vessel of the kind that has been constructed. The first was 635 feet long, and was built at Baltimore; the second, 70 feet long and built at St. Petersburg; the third, built at Havre, was 72 feet long, and the fourth, the one just launched is 256 feet long. The first three cigar-shaped vessels appear to have been failures, as no place could be found where the propeller could be put to work with the requisite force. The new vessel has a propeller at each end, and the builders hope, by this plan, to overcome former difficulties.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This body met last evening, Alderman Clark in the Chair, who presented an ordinance for the organization of the police, the chief features of which are the appointment by the Mayor of a Chief of Police, four Aids or Special Officers, four Lieutenants and 350 day and night police men. The pay for the Chief to be ——; Aids $1800 each; Lieutenants $1800 each; Sergeants $1200, and Corporals $1060. Day and night police $960. Clerks of police stations $1200. The ordinance also prescribes a uniform for winter and one for summer; blue being the color selected, and inscriptions of rank being marked on a brass crescent to be worn. The Chief and Aids to wear a badge of a crescent and star. The Mayor is to provide a specimen uniform and to contract for the uniforms.

The police are to be citizens of the United States and citizens of New Orleans at least five years previous to appointment; shall speak and write English and recommended by three citizens residing in applicant's neighborhood, either of whom must be willing to become his surety in case appointed. The police shall enter bonds before the Mayor with one or more solvent securities as follows: Chief, $10,000; Lieutenants, $5,000; Aids to Chief, $5,000; Sergeants, $3,000; Clerks, $3,000; Corporals, $2,000; Police, $1,000.

Comptroller Mohan reported charging Geo. L. Bright with withholding certain Tax receipts. Bright, in a letter to the Board, denies the charge requests the City Treasurer to see into the matter—and cancel the receipt given to the City Treasurer.

The matter touching Mr. Bright was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Police Ordonance was referred to the Finance Committee to report at a special meeting, Thursday, 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Board adjourned.

### BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This Board convened last evening. Mr. McCulloch in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication from Street Commissioner Bellanger complained of the neglect of E. K. Ball, to comply with a contract for cleaning certain streets. Referred.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts since last account to be $67,969 29, and the balance on hand $190,133 49.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, calling attention to the fact that the new City Railroad Companies were claiming the rocks taken up along their proposed routes, was appropriately referred.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of adopting the City budget of receipts and expenditures for April, May and June, as furnished by the City Controller, showing deficit to be supplied by taxation of over $220,000. The amount required for salaries is estimated at $50,000, and for charities, $26,000. Report adopted.

The other Board, by message, consented to joint session as requested; but on motion of Mr. Paisley, the matter was laid over. Mr. P. thought there should be twelve Assessors elected and not six as had been proposed, for the reason that six had been appointed by military authority which was not supposed to be at present in operation in such matters. Matter laid over.

Joint Session: Mr. T. S. Moore, of the Star office, was elected Assistant Recorder First District; Mr. Cunningham, of the Council, Asst. Recorder Second District, Mr. Paisley, of the Council, Asst. Recorder Third District; Mr. Kaiser, of the Council, Asst. Recorder Fourth District.

Gen. Beauregard and Messrs. Wirt Adams and B. T. K. Bennett were elected Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

Mr. Flechier was duly elected keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Mr. Paisley proposed having sufficient copies furnished of city ordinances to be compiled by H. J. Levy, Esq., at a cost of $2500. The Finance Committee reported favorably by resolution, which was adopted.

A petition from H. McGwinn, complaining that circumstances beyond his control have prevented him from completing repairs of shell roads and asking relief by increased compensation was referred.

The communication of last meeting, relative to the contracts between the old and new city railroad companies, was referred without reading.

Mr. Higginbotham presented a resolution to allow the Comptroller to warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment of all duly authenticated claims, arising from contract out of the contingent fund. Adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported adversely to allowing E. B. Bell and James Buckley to be retired from their contracts for paving, etc. Reported favorably upon petition of T. H. Miller, asking leave to erect a steam engine at the corner of Natchez Alley and Old Levee street.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported adversely upon petition of E. M. Jacobs and J. U. Henriques to erect an auction mart.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported unfavorably upon the claim of the New Orleans Commercial Bank Water Work for $31,180, for water furnished the Public Schools, markets etc. for the past six years. The City Attorney considers that the city is not liable.

The Times was elected temporarily to do the city printing till the regular election.

The Board adjourned.

Abstract of Grand Jury's Report.—To the Hon. the Judge of the First District Court:

The Grand Jury have had under their consideration the various matters committed to their charge, and report:

An inspection of the Parish Prison (under the supervision of Sheriff Charles Bienvenu, but immediately in charge of Deputy, S. E. Crozat,) was satisfactory as regards general discipline and cleanliness, and the healthful appearance of the prisoners. The food was plentiful and good. The fuel, almost useless. There was a great lack of blankets, even in the hospital, causing much unnecessary suffering. The Sheriff reported having applied to the city authorities for these articles, but without avail. The prisoners have room for exercise and apparatus for bathing. The ventilation is sufficient for winter, but not for summer. The means of guarding are insufficient, the guards should be increased, and it is necessary that they should be armed. The iron bars and other fastenings to doors and windows require renewing. The prison hospital, under the charge of Dr. Huard, contained but few inmates. The drug room appeared well supplied.

The building has capacity for 775 prisoners. On the 28th March it contained 267, of whom 131 were white and 86 colored. The jury found a number of prisoners confined for trivial offences and for brief periods, who could have been so punished in the first instance by the Recorders. Others had been confined for a longer period than they would most likely have been sentenced for.

The Grand Jury respectfully recommend that the city physician be required to inspect the food, bed clothing, and all necessaries furnished to prisoners.

The First District Recorder's Court and police station is not well adapted for the purpose. It serves as a nuisance for the neighborhood, being exceedingly offensive and detrimental to health. The jury would recommend, consequently, the removal of the Recorder's Court, the lock-up, police and other offices attached.

At the Insane Asylum, the Grand Jury found forty patients. The patients had a healthy look, and, with a few exceptions, expressed themselves contented. The premises were clean and food good. The Superintendent reported a scarcity of water for washing and bathing purposes. The jury found the beds, in very cold weather, covered with only one sheet and a single blanket.

The fact that individuals are sent to this institution by a single magistrate, on charges of insanity made by one person, and often without proper preliminary medical examination, deserves the serious attention of the authorities.

The building is not adapted to the health and comfort of the inmates in bad weather. A building should be selected for it out of the city, where the inmates could have room for exercise in the open air, with a garden and other necessary appendages.

The Boy's House of Refuge, containing 130 boys, under the management of C. W. West, was found in fine working order and discipline, evincing able administrative ability, shown by the healthy appearance of the inmates and the good condition of the different apartments, shops, etc. The school is well managed. The trades taught the boys are practical. In the shoe shop the monthly receipts average $375. The bakery has, in the last twelve months, supplied the Workhouse, the Insane Asylum, the House for the Aged and Infirm, the Girls' House of Refuge, and the Children's Home, amounting in value to about $8200. The bread consumed in the institution, during the same time, was about 60,000 pounds, valued at $4200. The receipts for bread in the twelve months, from February, 1865, to February, 1866, were $14,485 99.

The jury find so many repairs and alterations required on the House of Refuge that they recommend the sale of the whole property and the purchase of grounds out of but sufficiently near the city.

The City Workhouse buildings need repairs. At the date of our inspection, 125 persons were under charge of the superintendent, who evidently enforced system and industry. The jury recommend removal out of the city, so as to put up buildings more in accordance with the growth of the city and the greater demands on such institutions.

The jury would call attention to the necessity of enforcing the law requiring the prompt registration of all births and deaths. The jury are satisfied, from official documents shown them, that there is constant use and necessity, for the punctual registration of births and deaths occurring in this parish especially.

The inspection of the Charity Hospital showed excellent management, thorough discipline and cleanliness.

Our inspection of the charitable asylums of the city was the most agreeable part of our duty. Foremost among them is the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, founded by Sister Regis in 1839, and now under the direction of Sister Agnes. Two of the pious ladies who assisted Sister Regis in establishing the asylum, Sister Emily and Sister Mary Ellen, are still able to rejoice over the successful accomplishment of their noble enterprise. We found here over 200 children, from six to thirteen years old.

At the St. Elizabeth Female Orphan Asylum, on Magazine street, under the care of Sister Angelica, we found nearly 170 orphans, between ten and eighteen years of age. One excellent feature of their education is to teach them trades. Its yearly income is about $5000.

At the Protestant Orphans' Home, Mrs. Golding in charge, we found 90 orphans, boys and girls, from three to sixteen years of age. It was established by the Howard Association in 1859. The building is much out of repair, and the Home greatly needs assistance.

At the Jewish Widows and Orphans' Home, on Jackson street, we found one widow and 44 orphan children. It is under the direction of Miss Noel; receives girls of all ages, but boys only up to thirteen years, and is well managed.

We were much pleased with the condition of St. Ann's Asylum, the home for destitute females and for children under nine years of age. It is under the management of Mrs. Moore, and appeared, indeed, to furnish a home for the aged females we found within its walls.

We found 380 boys representing infancy up to the lad of sixteen years, at the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, in the Third District. Under the able paternal management of Father Stiel, the boys exhibit a healthy and contented look.

Under the care of Sister Rodrigues, the 80 orphans, from seven to sixteen years old, in the Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, in the Third District, bore a healthy and happy look, and the management of the asylum is excellent.

The jury express their general admiration for the devotion of those interested in all these institutions.

The new condition of the colored people calls for new and stricter police regulations. It is due alike to them, and to the peace and good order of society, that laws should be rigorously enforced against them; in such a way as to train and discipline them in the duties of citizens and freedmen. Such a course, too, will protect them from the influence and corruption of demagogues and agitators.

The large influx into the city of this people from the plantations will impose upon our police magistrates new and severer duties than they have heretofore had to perform.

The Grand Jury would earnestly invoke the attention of our City Government to the danger to the public health from the huddling together of these people in small tenements.

The recent city elections were accompanied by incidents and evidences too palpable to justify any doubt on the part of the Grand Jury that the criminal and demoralizing practice of allowing the police to interfere in the elections of the people has been again repeated in this city.

In relation to a very painful tragedy which occurred in this city on the 9th ult., the Grand Jury has been compelled to summons before them the Coroner of this parish, Dr. Yetter, whose testimony directly implicate the highest executive officer of the State, Gov. Wells, in a very grave interference with one of the most solemn proceedings known to the law, that of an inquest into the cause of death of a citizen, who had been killed under circumstances which give too much reason to believe that it was the result of deliberate conspiracy to murder. The conduct of both the Governor and the Coroner in this matter is highly reprehensible, and the Grand Jury present it to the consideration of this honorable Court for such action as is demanded by law and public justice. Several arrests have been made of parties implicated in this tragedy and indictments found.

(Signed) GERARD STITH, Foreman.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, 1866.

We have again to notice a very moderate degree of animation in the general market. With regard to our leading staple in particular, the movement was resumed to-day, but at materially lower prices, some lots having been disposed of at a reduction of ½c from the ruling rates yesterday, while the bulk of the business was at a decline of fully 1c. The recent heavy receipts appear to have been the controlling influence. Factors showed much more anxiety to realize, and accepted offers 1 to 1½c less than figures which they refused yesterday.

In our last report we noticed the Quarterly Report of the First National Bank. We now have before us those of the City National and the Louisiana National.

The Report of the City National sets down its bills discounted and loans on call at $470,815 76; due from National Banks, $74,831 02; legal tender and compound interest notes $263,464; and among its liabilities, circulation $135,000; individual deposits $681,589 70; due National Banks $135,064 99. This Bank has deposited with the U. S. Treasurer for circulation, U. S. Bonds for $300,000. Capital stock is $300,000.

The Report of the Louisiana National includes among its assets, notes and bills discounted $749,903 31. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, $710,441 04; due from banks and bankers, $131,972 69; remittances and other cash items [illegible] of City banks, $467,331 76; [illegible] Notes, $35,975; legal tender and compound interest notes, $271,930; and among its liabilities, circulation, $300,000; individual deposits, $1,886,618 26; U. S. deposits, $127,906 [illegible]; due banks and bankers, $313,641. It has deposited with the U. S. Treasurer for circulation, U. S. bonds for $350,000, and for U. S. deposits, $150,000. The amount set down for notes and bills discounted, consists largely of loans on call. Capital stock, $100,000.

The Gold market opened this morning quite buoyant, with sales at 125¼ to 125⅜, but towards the latter part of the day exhibited rather a downward tendency, and closed at 125⅛ [illegible] at 125⅝ to 125¾ last evening. The sales included $1600 and $12,000 at 125¼, $3500, $7500, and two lots of $10,000 at 125¾, $1300 at 125⅞ and the same [illegible] $2500 at 125¼ and $3,000 at 125¾. Among the sales over the counter we noticed one lot of $1800 at 126. Nothing was reported in Silver. Dealers paid 117 to 118 for the small sums of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 120. Nothing transpired in Mexican coin, which is nominal at about gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange ruled about ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. The sales of Sterling included a moderate amount to a bank at 132¾, £1000 at 132, 132¼ and 132¾, £9000 (1000, 3000 and 5000) at 133, £12,000 (3000 and 9000) at 133¼. £2500 first-class at 133¼, and £1200 at 133⅛. The market may be quoted at 131¼ to 132 for bill of lading bills, 132¾ to 133½ for good clear, and 133 to 133¾ and 133½ for A1 to first-class. Francs has sold at 133 to 136. In Francs we noticed sales of 15,000f good commercial at 4.30; 500,000f at 4.27½ and 50,000 first-class at 4.23¾. A favorite signature was held at 4.22½, and the banks asked 4.20 to 4.17½.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet, the banks checking on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, while out doors the sales included $235,000 New York sight, $23,000, 30,000, 40, [illegible] and 150,000 in several amounts to a bank, at ¼, $60,000 at ⅜, and a further amount at same; $30,000 one day's sight at ⅛; $25,000 five days at ⅜; and a moderate amount of thirty days' at 1⅛.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 13 shares City Railroad at $178 00; 5 do at $180 00; 5 do at 181 00; and, at sheriff's sale, 62 Merchants' Bank at $30 00. We noticed a transfer of 150 shares Gas Light, sold several days ago, at $155 00. Nothing was reported in City Bonds which are quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated and 80 to 82½ for the Railroad issue, according to the coupons.

The Uncurrent Bank note market exhibited no marked change. $1000 Bank of New Orleans notes sold at 92c per dollar and $2500 at 92½c. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 58 to 60, and 81 to 82 per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 78 to 80, and 81 to 82. Merchants' Bank at 78 and 80, and 82 and 83c. Bank of New Orleans at 88 and 90, and 92 and 93c; Crescent City Bank at 88 and 90, and 29 and 94c; 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, Tuesday Evening, April 3, 1866.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the prices paid yesterday were partly on the basis of 36 to 37c for Low Middling. To-day factors have shown an increased anxiety to realize, some of them offering to sell at 1c under figures which they refused yesterday, and as buyers were thus enabled to operate at considerably lower prices, the demand was rather more lively, and 3000 bales changed hands at irregular rates, nine brokers participating in the business. The sales included a considerable lot of Low Middling at 34c, and some Strict Low Middling at 35c, showing a decline of 2c per lb from Saturday's quotations; but as the rest of the business was at a less marked falling off, we reduce our quotations only 1c, making the total decline since Saturday as follows: Ordinary 30 to 32, Good Ordinary 33 to 34, Low Middling 36 to 39 cents. The business for the past three days sums up 5400 bales. The receipts proper since Friday (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) embrace 11,951 bales, against 9389 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 2562 bales. The exports for the three days embrace 18,569 bales, 17,498 of which were to foreign ports, and 1091 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1865 ... bales | [illegible] |
| Received to-day | 978 |
| Received previously | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Cleared to-day | [illegible] |
| Cleared previously | [illegible] |
| Stock on hand not cleared | [illegible] |

The clearances comprise 63 bales for New York, 3434 for Liverpool, and 3474 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday include 85 hhds Sugar and a few bbls Molasses. The market is well supplied with Louisiana Sugar, but is nearly bare of Molasses. There was again some inquiry to-day resulting in sales of about 100 hhds Sugar in several lots, at 14c per lb for Good Fair, 14¼c for Fully Fair, 14½c for Seconds, 15½c for Yellow Clarified and 15¾c for Prime to Choice. A lot of 50 bbls Common Molasses sold at 51c per gallon.

There is a good stock of Cuba Sugar on hand, but not much Molasses, and very little demand for either. Cuba Sugar is retailing slowly at 12¾ to 13c per lb for No. 12, 14c for No. 14, and 14¼c for No. 15. Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 48 to 50c per gallon; smaller lots at 52c. and at retail 55c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Corn and Oats continue in request, and further advanced prices have been obtained for the former, while Flour is only in local demand at about previous rates. Provisions are very dull and only sell at retail.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The sales to-day include about 1500 bbls, of which 100 Common at $5 75; 200 Fine, in two equal lots, at $6 75. 100 and 125 do at $7; 300 do in two equal lots, at $9; 200 do at $9 25; 300 Superfine at $8 25; 100 Low Extra at $10 25; 100 Fair Extra at $10 50; and 200 Good Extra, in two equal lots, at $11 50 per bbl. A good jobbing trade is doing at $8 50 per bbl for Superfine.

CORN—Continues in good demand, prices are fuller and show a still further upward tendency. The sales to-day embrace 4750 sacks, of which 700 Mixed and 1500 Yellow at 92½c, 750 do at 95c, 500 White at 95c, and 800 do at $1 per bushel.

OATS—Are in request and prices are very firm. There have been sales of 4540 sacks in lots at 58c, and 500 at 54c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is very dull and prices are about 2½c per 100 pounds lower. The sales are confined to 250 sacks at $1 15 and 400 at $1 20 per 100 pounds.

HAY.—There have not been any sales worthy of note to-day. We quote Prime Western, in large lots, from first hands, at $25 to $25 50 per ton.

WHISKY.—The market is well supplied, but there is only a retail business doing at $2 to $2 35 per gallon for Western Rectified.

PORK.—The market is very dull. We have heard of some sales of Mess from first hands at $28 per barrel. At retail, dealers are obtaining $28 50 per barrel.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is extremely dull, and there is only a limited retail business doing at 12c per pound for Shoulders and 14c for Sides. In a whole sale way Shoulders could not command more than 10c per pound.

BACON.—There is only retail business doing at 13 to 13½c per pound for Shoulders 16 to 16½c for Ribbed Sides, 17 to 17¼c for Clear Sides, 20 to 21c for Market Hams, and 22c for Sugar Cured.

STAR CANDLES—Are dull, and are selling in small lots at 20c to 22c per lb for short weight and 25c for full weight.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter is scarce and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 60c per lb, Western 10 to 40c, Cheese, Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

SUNDRIES.—The market is overstocked with Eggs, and they are selling at the reduced price of $17 to $20 per bbl. Chickens are selling at $14, Geese at $14, and Turkeys at $45 per doz. Potatoes are selling at $2 75 to $3 75. Onions at $2 50 to $5. Apples at $7 to $8. Beans at $6 to $8 per bbl.

COFFEE.—The market continues dull and there is only a jobbing trade doing at 25 to 27½c per pound currency for Ordinary to Prime Rio. There were sales from first hands yesterday of 400 sacks at 20¼c, and 150 at 21c per lb, gold duty paid. We quote Good Fair at 20¾c, Prime 21c per pound.

INDIA BAGGING.—There were sales 100 bales in two equal lots, on private terms. We quote at 26c per yard.

FREIGHTS.—Coastwise Freights are very dull. In foreign Freights there is a better feeling, but not much doing. The rates are about the same as previously, they are ¼c per pound for Cotton by sail and by steam for New York and Boston, ½ to ⅝d by sail and 1d by steam for Liverpool, and 1¾ to 1½c for Havre.

### Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 4, 1866.

Arrived yesterday 30 Western Beeves, 248 Texas Beeves, and 100 Sheep.

Sold 66 Western Beeves, 112 Texas Beeves, 100 Sheep, 34 Calves and 8 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 253 Western Beeves, 553 Texas Beeves, 701 Hogs, 1113 Sheep, 41 Calves and 83 Milch Cows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net | — 14 @ — 16 |
| Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ | — 12 @ — 1[illegible] |
| Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | — — @ — 1[illegible] |
| Texas Beeves Choice per ℔ head | 30 — @ 50 — |
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net | — — @ — 1[illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head | 20 00 @ 35 00 |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | 15 00 @ 20 00 |
| Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head | — — @ — 00 |
| Western Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross | — 12 @ — 1[illegible] |
| Creole Hogs | — 7 @ — 1[illegible] |
| Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head | 6 00 @ 8 — |
| Texas Sheep, ℔ head | 3 50 @ — — |
| Creole Sheep, ℔ head | 4 — @ 6 — |
| Milch Cows, ℔ head | 60 00 @ 85 — |
| Yearlings, ℔ head | 10 00 @ 14 00 |
| Veal, ℔ head | — — @ — — |
| Calves, ℔ head | 7 00 @ 12 00 |

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 3, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

- Steamship Huntsville, Crocker, for New York — G A Fosdick
- Steamship I C Harris, Fowler, for Galveston — I C Harris
- Steamship Harvest, Rauluin, for Mobile — Perkins & Hersey
- Ship Lisbon, Curtis, for Havana, in ballast — Roelpe & De Verty
- Ship Sabine, Mitchell, for Havre — Creevy, Nickerson & co
- Ship Bordis, Scott, for Liverpool — Lovell & Bailey
- Steamer Lucretia, Blakesley, for Mobile — Huntington & Bro
- Steamer Fanny Pearson, Childress for Montgomery — master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

- Steamship Planet, Hallowell, from Mobile, to Perkins & Hersey, 1st district, 16
- Steamship Palmyra, Hoyt, from Galveston, to Creevy Nickerson & co, 1st district.
- Steamship Tartar, Howes, from Galveston to Geo A Fosdick, 1st district
- Steamship Alliance, Agnew, from Mobile, to Perkins & Hersey, 1st district.
- Ship Marcia C Day, Chase, 20 days from Boston, to master, 1st district, 22
- Schr Ringleader, Pinkney, from Ruatan Island, to L Vallee, 2d district, 21
- Lugger Telegraph, from Pointe a la Hache, to master 2d district, 21
- Lugger St Joseph, Ourdano, from Pointe a la Hache, to master, 2d district, 21
- Schr Dexter, Chase, from Brazos St Iago, to master, Point
- Schr Lilly Grey, from Wilmington, N C, 2d district, 22
- Span brig Trinite, Cabriga, from Cienfuegos, in ballast, to master, 2d district, 23
- Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, from Ruatan Island to T Sautler jr, 2d district, 23
- Steamer Frances, Meyers, from Mobile

—STEAMBOATS—

- Hunter, Paisse, from Pointe-a-la-Hache
- Monsoon, Dugas, from Baton Rouge
- Irene, Hinckley, from Washington
- Julia Townsend, from St Louis

BELOW WAITING ORDERS

Brit Ship Dagmar, Phillips from Liverpool, to Charles Hook, with [illegible] sacks salt to order.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Tartar—12 bales cotton to H Tully—24 do G M Swenson—3 J Wil[illegible]—7 do T H & J M Allen—4 do 8 bbls pecans Francke & Daniel—28 do C E Spencer—1 crate mdse F. Pillsbury—21 do J S Bellows—150 sck rice 2 coils rope Geo A Fosdick—Total [illegible] bales cotton.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Palmyra—11 bales cotton J D Blair & co—69 head cattle to order—3 cases mdse L Levy—1 pkge do C W Lewis.

BOSTON—Per ship Marcia C Day—Assd mdse.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per sch Ringleader—Fruit

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Naiad Queen—Fruit

BRAZOS ST IAGO—Per schr A Dexter—Assd mdse to L Schwartz, J Marks, O B Graham & co, J Martin, W Wakefield, Cramer & co, and others.

WILMINGTON—Per schr Lilly Grey—[illegible] bbls for Carriere & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia Townsend—[illegible] pkgs mdse to A Mechel—65 do eggs P S De Bouchet & co—15 do Schneider & Zuberbier—10 do W M Lean & co—30 half bbls beer A P Schneider—287 sks oats J B Morrison & co—402 do M Duffy—130 do J W Taylor & co—[illegible] [further receipts illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Huntsville—65 bales cotton—10 do mdse—[illegible] sks wool [illegible] dry—[illegible] bxs tobacco—[illegible] sks cotton seed—12 pkgs mdse.

GALVESTON—Per steamship I C Harris—[illegible] bbls flour—[illegible] bbls whisky—1500 sks corn, and sundries

MOBILE—Per steamship Harvest—[illegible] bbls flour [illegible]

HAVRE—Per ship Sabine—[illegible] sks oil cake

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Bordis—[illegible] bales cotton

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—[illegible] bbls flour [illegible]

MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Fanny Pearson—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per Marcia C. Day, from Boston—H Pouls—co—W McCracken & co—H Palmer—F M Kohn—D Kelham & co—Barton, Ward & co—W Kimbler—Horrell, Gayle & co—and order.

Parish Committee of the National Democratic Party.

AT a meeting of the Parish Committee, held on the 2d of April, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of making the necessary nominations of Parochial offices under the Governor's Proclamation, on the 7th of May next, a Parish Convention shall meet in this city in the House of Representatives, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of April at 8 o'clock P. M.

That the members, composing the different Clubs of this city, shall on the day previous, viz.: THURSDAY, the 12th of April, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., proceed to the election of Delegates for representation at said Convention on the basis of representation to the House of Representatives.

That three Commissioners of Election at said election of Delegates shall be appointed, as follows: one by the President of the Parish Committee, one by the President of the Club, by the two Commissioners so appointed, and in case of absence of either, one to be appointed by the one present and the President of the Club.

ALEX. DERBES, President.
JOSEPH TAYLOR, Secretary. apl 3 td

Wanted.

BY a female, who will give good references, a situation in an honorable family to do housework, or for sewing or attending upon the children—Address 183 Chartres street. apl 4t

Stray Cow.

A COW AND CALF came to the premises of the undersigned on the 1st inst. The owner can have the same on payment of all costs. LAMBERT DUCHEN, Carondelet street, No. 31, Carrollton. ap3 3t

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co., New Orleans, April 2, 1866.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, a passenger train will leave New Orleans daily at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Canton at 8 o'clock P. M. same day. Returning will leave Canton daily at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive in New Orleans at 6:45 P. M. same day. By this slight modification of present schedule close connections are made throughout to New York, Nashville, Louisville and all Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia Roads. Time to New York four days four hours. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Superintendent and Chief Engineer. mh3 1w

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., New Orleans, March 31st, 1866. THE adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will take place at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 2nd of April, at 12 A. M. (Signed) W. A. GASQUET, Cashier, of adjourned meeting. mh31 6t

Bakery and Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A property situated at Amite, in the Parish of St. Helena. Apply to Messrs. WILLOZ & CAMORS, No. 61 Tchoupitoulas street. mh30 6t

## AUCTION SALES.

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. 36, Exchange Place.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, April 12th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Faubourg Marigny, in the Third District of this city, designated by the No. Three, in the square bounded by Moreau, Victory, Mandeville and Spain streets, according to a plan exhibited at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. Said lot measures, in American measure, twenty-five feet front on Mandeville street, by one hundred and twenty-four feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes. Act of sale at the expense of the purchaser, before Alphonse Barnett, notary public. mh30 td

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

BY SOULE & COPPENS, A. Coppens, Auctioneer. Office, 91 Royal street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, April 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square No. 9, bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, Robertson and Dorgenois streets, which lot forms the corner of Orleans and Robertson streets, and measures 27 feet front on each of Orleans and St. Peter streets, by a depth extending from the one to the other of said two streets of [illegible] feet 7 inches and 2 lines; together with the buildings thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of some small house covered with slates and having two rooms.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. Acts of sale before A. D. Doriocourt, and stamps of the internal revenue at the expense of the purchaser. mh30 td

## AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

Crystal and Cut Glass Ware, White China sets, complete, fancy China sets, complete, Crystal fruit Stands, White China fruit Stands, Bohemian Glass Ware, Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery and a splendid double-barreled rifle.

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

WEDNESDAY, April 4th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Auctioneers' office, (No. 42 Royal street) will be sold at public auction—

A large and choice assortment of Crystal and Cut Glass Ware, White China sets complete, fancy China sets, Crystal fruit stands, White China fruit stands, Bohemian Glass Ware, Britannia and Plated Ware, &c., &c. Also, a lot of Fancy Articles, Cutlery and a double-barreled rifle.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes. ap2 3 4

Two Comfortable Dwelling Houses and Business Stands, corner of Moreau and Spain streets, and the other adjoining the above and fronting on Spain street.

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

SATURDAY, April 7th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Moreau, Spain, Casacalvo and Port streets, measuring 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Moreau street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth and front on Spain street. Together with the two-story house forming the corner of Moreau and Spain streets and occupied by Mr. Wilhams, said house having a dry goods store at the corner, two bed rooms, galleries, two-story kitchen containing six rooms, shed, privy, &c., also, a bakery fronting on Moreau street, with a house containing two rooms, storeroom for flour, large oven &c., &c.

Said property can be examined up to the day of sale.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months' credit in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing six per cent. interest to maturity and eight per cent. thereafter until final payment. The buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh3 td

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

SATURDAY, April 7th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Galvez, Conti, Johnson and Bienville streets, designated by the Nos. 3 and 4, measuring each 27 feet 11 inches and 7 lines front on Galvez street, by 100 feet in depth.

2. SIX LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Annette, Fortin, St. Bernard and Virtue streets, measuring each 31 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Annette street by [illegible] feet in depth.

The whole according to plans.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. apl td

Very Elegant Two-story Residence on Esplanade street, between Marais and Villere streets, opening on Marais street, with a handsome Flower Garden, and all the conveniences calculated to render it agreeable and comfortable.

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

THURSDAY, April 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the square bounded by Esplanade, Marais, Kerlerec and Villere streets, [illegible]

The buildings and improvements consist of an elegant two-story residence, with beautiful cornice with galleries supported by columns in front, [illegible]

Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of [illegible] [remaining terms illegible]

Act of sale including United States Internal Revenue stamps, before ——, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl tds

Magnificent Brick Residence, No. — Bourbon street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, just completed, and unsurpassed for elegance and comfort.

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

THURSDAY, April 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Bourbon, St. Philip, Dauphin and Ursulines streets, [illegible]

Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of [illegible]

Act of sale before ——, Notary Public, (including United States Internal Revenue stamps) at the expense of the purchaser.

The public is invited to examine the property. ap2 3t

A Splendid Investment.

The well known "Globe Ball Room" and adjoining buildings, fronting on St. Claude and St. Peter streets and on Carondelet Walk. Also, a valuable building lot on Chartres street—Sale to effect a partition.

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

THURSDAY, April 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction:

1. A PORTION OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situated in the Second District, in the square bounded by St. Claude, St. Peter, Treme and Carondelet Walk, [illegible] known as the "GLOBE BALL ROOM," [illegible]

2. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the same District, [illegible]

3. A LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Chartres, Dumaine, Royal and St. Philip streets, measuring 31 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on Chartres street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth between parallel lines, together with the improvements thereon.

The whole according to plans to be seen at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

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

Acts of sale before Gottschalk & Marmet, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser including the U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps to be affixed to the act of sale. mh27 td

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Nicholas Trumpf, No. 26,253.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office—Corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, April 3d 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Craps and Mazant streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 30th, 1866—

ONE LOT CATTLE, 26 heads, being the joint property of the aforesaid succession, and that of Dominique Butz, who consents to the sale.

ONE GREY HORSE and 2 old saddles.

Terms—Cash. mh31 3t ap3

Property on Goodchildren street and Vacant Lots on Mazant street.

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

SATURDAY, April 7th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 33 feet 6 inches front on Goodchildren street, by 105 feet 2 inches 4 lines in depth between Music street and Washington avenue. Together with a house No. 613, covered with slates, having four rooms, gallery and two closets, double kitchen, shed, privy, cistern, &c., &c.

2. THREE CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND designated by the Nos. 15, 16 and 17, measuring each 31 feet 10 inches 4 lines front on Mazant street by 110 feet deep between Grammont and Craps streets.

The whole agreeably to plans now at the Exchange.

Terms—½ cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, for notes secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date.

Acts of sale before Abel Dreyfous. ap3td

Widow A. Loes vs. One Barrouche and One Carriage.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 15,790.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PARISH OF ORLEANS, New Orleans, April 3d, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of provisional seizure in rem to me directed by the Honorable the said District Court in the above entitled cause, I have seized provisionally, and taken into my possession and safe keeping a four seat (Barrouche) Carriage, and a four seat carriage, having the letters C. F. painted and gilt on both doors of the said carriage, the owners of which are alleged to be unknown, and on which plaintiff claims the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars ($243) for repairs, and storage of said carriages.

And all persons interested therein are hereby notified and invited to appear, within fifteen days from the date hereof, and answer the petition filed in this case.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. ap4 13 20

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify, that on the 26th day of March, 1866, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 15,640—Mrs. C. F. Clavel vs. Felix Clavel, her husband.—In this case submitted to the Court for determination on the testimony filed, the Court considering the law and the evidence to be in favor of the plaintiff's demand—It is ordered and adjudged that there be a separation of property between the plaintiff Marie Mouille, widow of Celestin Labourdette and now wife of Felix Clavel and the defendant the said Felix Clavel, her husband—That plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of eight thousand dollars, amount of her dower with legal interest thereon, from the 24th February, 1850, till paid and with privilege upon the property of her said husband, the defendant, as granted by law to married women against their husbands. It is further ordered that defendant pay costs.

Judgment rendered, March 24th, 1866.
Judgment signed, April 3d, 1866.
(Signed) CHAS. LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, in the city of New Orleans, on this 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the 90th year of the Independence of the United States.

F. A. LUMINAIS, Dep'y Clerk. ap4 3t

Office of the N. O., Jackson and G. N. Railroad Company.

New Orleans, March 22, 1866.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the charter. mh23 t ap9 E. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

## CANDIDATES.

To the Voters of the Parish of Orleans.

Please bear in mind that JOHN L. LEWIS is before you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. He will receive the support of his friends, (both old and young) and also that of many of the late "RANK AND FILE" apl to apl4

FOR SHERIFF.

The name of Mr. CHARLES BIENVENU, present Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, will be submitted for re-election to the National Democratic Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

Harry T. Hays

Is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic Party mh25 tf

FOR CLERK OF THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT

NORBERT TREPAGNIER, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh 18 tf

Edgard Montégut

Is candidate for the office of CLERK of the First District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh27 tf

Clerk of the Second District Court.

CAPT. F. R. O'ROURKE is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the Parish Convention of the National Democracy. mh31 tf

FOR CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Colonel Henry B. Kelly.

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party mh25 1m

S. P. De Labarre

Is a Candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court at the next election, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, 1866, subject to the nomination by the Convention of the National Democratic Party. mh21 1m

CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

THE friends of J. V. GOURDAIN announce him as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh17 1m

Paul E. Laresche,

Candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh15 1m

E. D. HUBBARD;

Candidate for the office of CLERK of the Third District Court, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh 18 tf

Mr. Editor—Please announce D. C. BYERLY, as a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court—Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh15 1m

Editors N O Bee—Please announce GASPARD JAMES for Clerk of the Sixth District Court, subject to nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh30 1m

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH G BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court. mh31 1m

☞ The name of A. B. BACON will be presented to the Democratic Parish Convention as a suitable one for Candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing May election. mh30 1m

FOR CORONER.

Mr. Editor: Please announce Dr. CHARLES DELERY as a candidate for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first MONDAY in May next. Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh11 tf

FOR CORONER.

Doctor F. R. Alpuente.

Subject to the nomination of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. mh16 tf

FOR CORONER.

Dr. JAMES BURNS will be supported by his many friends for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first Monday in May next. mh18 td

R. S. Delahoussaye

Is a candidate for STATE TAX ASSESSOR for the Second District of New Orleans, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party.

FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT.

J. E. FAURES, Sr., is a candidate, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. apl tf

Ernest Canonge,

Candidate for State Tax Collector, Second District,

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh31 tf

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. mh29tf

Charles W. Hopkins,

Candidate for State Tax Collector, Second District,

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh31m

René Salaun

IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh26 1m

O. 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. mh29 td

State Assessor.

JOHN T. DUFOUR, candidate for the office of State Assessor of the Second District, subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention. mh28 1m

Please announce JOHN WELLS as a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, located in the Third District of the City of New Orleans, and designated as the Fourth Justice of the Peace of said city of New Orleans, by the law of 1865, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. ap3 tf

For Fifth Justice of the Peace.

Augustin Viavant,

present incumbent, is Candidate for re-election, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh29 tf

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 9 to 3 o'clock, for eighteen Directors, twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana, and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented, the election will be held on MONDAY, April 23d 1866, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock. mh29 td E. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Opening! Opening!

TWO hundred and fifty (250) cases SPRING DRY GOODS, consisting in select assortment for the city and country trade, to be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. ALSO: One hundred (100) cartons assorted Ribbons. C. JAUBERT & CO., 29 Chartres street. mh4 1m

Transportation Office of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Rail Road Company.

New Orleans, March 29, 1866.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE reduced Tariff of this road will go into effect on and after the 1st April, 1866. Shippers will be furnished with copies of the new Freight Tariff by applying at the Railroad office, No. 44 Carondelet street, or at the Freight Depot. All freights on the line of the N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. must be prepaid, otherwise will not go forward. T. WARREN, Freight Agent. mh29 1w

## AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Great and Superior Attractions for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, Brilliant Success of the greatest living Comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, who will appear This and Every Evening until further notice, in DeWalden's successful new Comedy of SAM! SAM! SAM! assisted by the SAM COMBINATION. apl tf

Lectures on Phrenology,

EVERY NIGHT, (Sundays excepted) by Professor WILLIAM C. HURLEY, at 57 St. Charles street. These lectures are the very best entertainment in the city. They are the centre of attraction to the intellectual, fashionable and elite of the city. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission tickets Fifty Cents. Tickets for sale at the door, 57 St. Charles street, and most of the public places in the city. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. ☞ Ladies are particularly invited to attend at 57 St. Charles street, (upstairs.) WM. C. HURLEY, Practical Phrenologist. mh4 tf

Masonic Hall—St. Charles Street.

Monday Evening, April 2d, and every Evening during the week.

MAITLAND, MAITLAND, MAITLAND,

the great English Wonder-worker (cousin to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale.)

Assisted by Miss JANE DILLON, the prestidigitatrice [illegible] Tickets—One dollar. Reserved seats [illegible] Children with their parents [illegible] Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Grand Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays [illegible] Reserved seats can be secured at A. E. Blackmar's Music store, 167 Canal street. apl 7t

Billiards! Billiards!!

THE undersigned, rendering his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past thirteen years, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has enlarged his Establishment by again adding the room he originally opened in 1853, which, together with his private rooms, will give him twenty-six Tables, (the largest Establishment now in the country,) all of Michael Phelan's branded Tables, universally acknowledged to be the best made in the country, for which Tables he is the Agent, and will always keep a full assortment for sale, together with all kinds of trimmings.

My Tables having arrived, I will have everything in complete order by WEDNESDAY evening, the 4th inst., when all are invited to call. apl 6t M. M. MILLER.

Fair Grounds Jockey Club Races. New Orleans.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB: President, Gov. P. O. HEBERT. First Vice-President, HARRY HAYS. Second Vice-President, O. B. HANDEVILLE. Treasurer, J. MILTON RELF. Secretary, WALTER H. PETERS.

LADIES' COMMITTEE: J. O. Nixon, W. P. Wright, Neville Soule, P. J. Herron, B. L. Millaudon, A. C. Evanam, A. D. Bennett, J. Crichard.

STEWARDS: H. D. Ogden, B. S. Story, Wm. Minor, E. T. Bucker, Henri Porn, H. Szymanski, F. Nelligan.

TIMERS: C. H. Slocumb, Steph. Minor, Jas. McCloskey.

Thursday, April 5, 1866. Crescent Hall Purse, $500—Mile Heats, for 3 year olds. Cobbehouse Purse [illegible]—Two Miles.

Friday, April 6. St. James Hotel Purse $300—Mile Heats, for 2 year olds. St. Charles Hotel Purse 1000—Two mile Heats.

Saturday, April 7. Jockey Club Purse, $400—Mile Heats. 800—Three Miles.

Thursday, April 12. Jockey Club Purse, $400—Mile Heats, 3 in 5. 400—Two Miles.

Friday, April 13. Jockey Club Purse, $400—Mile Heats, Handicap. 500—Two Mile Heats, do.

Saturday, April 14. Jockey Club Purse, $2000—Four Mile Heat. Entrance money 5 per cent., to go to the second Horse. No purse given for a walk.

The Races will be run under the Metairie Rules. Passengers by the Esplanade street cars will enter by the gate on that street, horsemen and vehicles, at the gate on Gentilly Road.

ADMISSION: To the public stands $2. Quarter stretch badges, for the meeting 20. Invitation badges, for non-residents 20. Members' badges 25. Invitation and Members' Badges confer the privilege of introducing ladies free to the Members' stand.

P. O. HEBERT, President. WALTER H. PETERS, Secretary. apl 3t

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A. L. GIBSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 26 ....... CAMP STREET ....... 26, New Orleans. mh24 1m

SPRING.........1866.........SPRING. W. DAUPHIN, 66 .....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....66. IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF MILLINERY, STRAW AND FANCY GOODS. mh15 1m1p

Thomas C. Payan, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 73 Canal Street, Between Camp and Magazine streets, mh13 1m NEW ORLEANS.

FRED. GRUBER'S SALOON, At the Corner of Common Street and Theatre Alley. THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the old and favorable known stand of John McDonald, corner of Common street and Theatre Alley, respectfully solicits a share of patronage. The finest quality of liquors will be served, and best attention extended to customers. mh13 1m J. F. GRUBER.

SHOES. SHOES. BLANCAND & GUITET, 49 .......OLD LEVEE STREET....... 49, Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufactures. mh9 1m

F. SOULE. A. COPPENS. Soule & Coppens, A. COPPENS, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 91 ...... ROYAL STREET ...... 91, Between Conti and St. Louis, mar9 1m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CARRERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 37 ......Carondelet Street...... 37, NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRERE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 11 ......South William Street...... 11, feb17 tf NEW YORK.

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. jan10 3m

J. MASSIE MARTIN. JNO. F. BUTTS. R. H. MARTIN, Of Opelousas, in Commendam. MARTIN & BUTTS, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, No. 172 Gravier street, (up stairs.) jan10 3m 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. feb18 3m BORNIO & BROTHERS, 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 continue his old prices. apl tf

Drafts. DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE OF PARIS. For sale by L. GRAND & CO., jan25 3m 5 Carondelet street.

## 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, 2500 tons....Berry, Commander. RISING STAR, 3000 tons....Nelson, Commander.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT. The new and first-class screw steamships MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons....Sumner, Commander. MERRIMAC, 2000 tons....Vandie, Commander. MARIPOSA, 1200 tons....——, Commander. MONTEREY, 1200 tons....Whitman, Commander.

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship GUIDING STAR, (3000 tons,) W. C. BERRY, Commander, Will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, April 7th, 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 house 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.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time 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, 28 Carondelet street. dec6 1y

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 3. CITY OF MANCHESTER.... 10. CITY OF NEW YORK.... 17. 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; to London....95 00; to Paris....95 00; to Hamburg....95 00. Steerage....$30 00; to London....34 00; to Paris....40 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, 100 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 21. NAPOLEON III....Bocande....Saturday, May 5. LAFAYETTE....Lemarie....Saturday, May 19.

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 58 Broadway. At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre—William Iselin & Co. At New Orleans, Mr. V. Ferrillat, 36 Carondelet st. aug1

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers. FOR MOBILE—To leave on WEDNESDAY, April 4th, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train. The new low pressure steamer LOUISE, Jos. Hopkins, commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. ☞ No freight received after 6 P. M. Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than usual rates. apl 1t

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS LOW PRESSURE Line Side-Wheel Steamers. To sail on FRIDAY, April 6th, at 8 A. M. FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The new and elegant iron steamship AUSTIN, Wm. Springston, Commander, will leave as above, from foot of Julia street, carrying freight and passengers. I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. ☞ Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Agent. apl 3t

FOR GALVESTON. NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW Pressure Line—Side-Wheel Steamers. Passage to Galveston.... Do. do. Indianola.... Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates. Leaves WEDNESDAY, April 4th, at 8 A. M. FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA. THE new and elegant iron steamer I. C. HARRIS, Chas. Fowler, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of Julia street, carrying freight and passengers. I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. ☞ Bills of Lading will be signed at the Agent's office. apl 3t

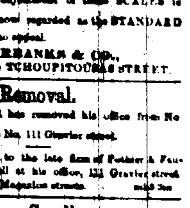
HAVANA CIGARS. 200,0000 HAVANA CIGARS, just received per A. Chekman and S. B. Mexico, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES, mh28 1m No. 20 Tchoupitoulas street.

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 6 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 5 P. M. feb15 tf A. B. SEGER, President.

CUBA COFFEE. 200 SACKS strictly prime, now landing ex bark J. C. Nesta, and for sale in lots to suit by F. A. GONZALES, mh28 1m No. 20 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO. 27 BALES in store and for sale in lots to suit, by F. A. GONZALES, mh28 1m No. 20 Tchoupitoulas street.

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., mil 3m 8 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

Removal. L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 46 Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street. Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fauchoux will please call at his office, 111 Gravier street between Camp and Magazine streets. mh26 3t

Star Candles. 1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, mh10 1m Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

Stearine. CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, mh10 1m Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO., 139 ......Gravier Street...... 139, Between Camp and St. Charles Streets, IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast. RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bley Linen, Linen Checks, Plaited Linen, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in piece, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Buckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Osnaburgs, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Cambric and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Winseys, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Thread, etc., etc. dec8 1m 1p

NOTICE. THE COPARTNERSHIP in commendam existing in this city under the style of TURCOTTE & BLANCAND expired the 15th 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 account with said J. Turcotte, at his office, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, without delay, to avoid legal proceedings. J. TURCOTTE, O. F. BLANCAND, A. PEPIN, in commendam. New Orleans, March 16, 1866. mh17 1m

Removal. A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed at No. 69 ROYAL STREET. His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms. mh11 1m1p

Havana Cigars, IN BOND. 90,000 HAVANA CIGARS, Media Regalia, Brevas and Cilindrados of different brands, in Bond, For sale by BORNIO & BROTHERS, m 1 4 77 Gravier street.

Tobacco! Tobacco!! IN bales and hogsheads, suitable for the Mexican, West India and African markets. Also, some choice TOBACCO of all qualities, in lots to suit purchasers. Constantly on hand, for sale by N. J. PEGRAM, Tobacco Broker, 106 Poydras street. New Orleans, March 23, 1866. mh11 1m