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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,079.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Bernard Turpin sells 200 cases Olives, at 12 o'clock m. at Messrs. Fuentes & Chalaron's store, No. 30 Old Levee street, by order of the French Consul.

IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment of President Johnson, which was more than half expected from this session of Congress, bids fair to be laid over forever. Now that he has been shorn of all power, and is unable to oppose the Radicals in anything, the more conservative portion of that party begin to dread the results of such a course. It might be productive of worse consequences than they at first supposed. It was known that the extreme portion of the party would make an attempt to have the matter brought up, and that a caucus was called for the purpose, but in that caucus, Gen. Banks presiding, a strong opposition was found. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, wished the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Covode wished a special committee of thirteen on impeachment. This was the plan relied on by the extremists, but it was voted down by a large vote. Nothing could be done about the matter to facilitate the impeachment, and the report was made in few words. The following is the most important paragraph of this report:

The committee not having fully investigated all the charges prepared against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation.

From this it will be seen that the project is not deemed expedient at present, and therefore may be abandoned, notwithstanding the strong proof on hand—sufficient to justify the prosecution. But from the general terms used, and the lack of specifications we may easily doubt the truth of the statement and, in fact, doubt the existence of any substantial testimony. This leaves us prepared to credit the minority report made by Mr. Rodgers, who answers as follows:

I have carefully examined all the evidence in the case, and do report that *there is not one particle of evidence to sustain any of the charges* which the House charged the committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded, and that with all the effort that has been made, and the mass of evidence that has been taken, the case is entirely bald of proof. He furthermore reports that the most of the testimony that has been taken is of a secondary (hearsay) character, and such as would not be admitted in a court of justice.

These reports, taken in connexion with the action of the caucus, the large vote against Mr. Covode's substitute, and the general feeling of Congress, clearly indicate the impossibility of pushing the impeachment this session. It could not be done unless some great change should occur to create a strong feeling against the President. In an event of that kind the bitter opponents of Mr. Johnson might push the matter through. The better men, however, see that the impeachment of President Johnson would injure the country more than anything else that could be done, and it would establish an exceedingly dangerous precedent. As mad as they are in most things, they are still cautious when they come to matters which may effect the strength of their party, and jeopardise their hold upon the power they love so dearly. And besides the large majority that they now have in both Houses renders the President's veto a nullity. They can pass any bill over the veto, hence it is not so much of an object to get the President out of the way as it was a few months ago.

But we have every reason to believe that the impeachment project was the main thing that induced the Thirty ninth Congress to call together the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March. It was hoped, by the extremists, that the question could be brought before the House last session, but even the great Radical himself, Stevens, saw that no good would come from the attempt, because the terms of many of the members who would be engaged in taking the testimony would expire before the trial could be concluded, and the whole thing would have to be gone over by their successors. Therefore the question was deferred until this session, when it was thought it could be carried through. We now find a very strong sentiment against impeachment, even among Radicals themselves, and we presume that the speech of Mr. Brooks had much to do with this change of feeling. As we have said above, now that there is no necessity for impeachment, the Radicals begin to think what the result may be, and they hold back before the prospect it offers.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. GRANT.—The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. Couch, from New York, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her passengers:

[illegible]

The steamship Rapidan arrived at her wharf yesterday. She brings the following passengers:

[illegible]

The Wilson Bill.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We complained yesterday, as we have before, that the Sherman-Shellabarger bill was not what its friends claimed it to be—an honest method of reconstruction. But the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, of the Judiciary Committee, and passed yesterday by the House, removes one serious objection. It provides for a registration of the voters, and empowers the Commanding General of the district, on receiving full copies of the returns thereof, to call a convention. This obviates all likelihood of a collision between the existing State authorities and those ineffable loyalists of the type of Holden and Hunnicutt, who were already proposing to take the matter in hand. Though the bill is, in our judgment, utterly indefensible in principle, yet we would have it as little obnoxious in its details as possible and we are glad to see that the House, having at last adopted a plan of reconstruction, is disposed to put it in such a shape that, if refused by the South, they will know precisely what they are rejecting. This was not the case with the electioneering dodge of the Constitutional amendment, to which the House was in no sense committed, and which was expressly repudiated by many of the members of both Houses, though not a few Representatives won their election on the pledge that it was a finality.

Proposed Injunction Against the Military Bill.

[From the Mississippi Clarion.]

It is stated that Judge Sharkey, now in Washington, has obtained permission to file a bill in the name of the State of Mississippi to enjoin all proceedings under the recent Military bill, and that he telegraphs that "prospects are good"—good for suing out the writ we infer. He may even obtain the decree, but we apprehend there will be no power adequate to the restraining of the military authorities from the execution of the law. It is one thing to pronounce a judgment, but quite a different thing to execute it. We fear that this proceeding will prove about as effective as an application for a writ to enjoin the enforcement of the resolutions of Congress, by virtue of which the Judge is excluded from his seat in the Senate. Does not the Constitution guarantee to each State the right to representation, and is it not a fundamental principle of the Government that taxation and representation must go together? Congress, by the Constitution, is made the judge of the qualifications of its members, but that body will not even permit our Senators and Representatives elect to have their qualifications tested.

It is said that a State may apply for a writ of prohibition against the jurisdiction of the military tribunal appointed by the late Act. That may, or may not be true, but this is true that the Supreme Court in the case cited by Judge Yerger, of Luther vs Borden, growing out of the Rhode Island troubles, decided that the legality of a State government must be determined by Congress, and that its decision is binding on every other department of the government and cannot be questioned in a judicial tribunal.

Now, Congress has declared that our existing State governments are illegal, having originated in proceedings on the part of the Executive, which it pronounces unauthorised, and has taken measures for the establishment of other governments in lieu thereof. Congress will of course pronounce "legal" the latter governments; and it is not clear that by this decision, to employ the language of the Court, the judicial power will be "bound to follow the decision of the political" [illegible]

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION—RELIEF FROM CONGRESS.—The prompt action of Congress in passing a joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the people in the South, loyal and disloyal alike, will be cordially approved throughout the whole country. It is not merely want in its ordinary forms that exists in the South; it is starvation. The operations of private charity are too slow for the present emergency. The relief must be instant, for it is now a case of life and death in most of the Southern States. The appropriation of a million by Congress, then, comes in good time, and we trust that there will be no delay or unnecessary machinery in expending it. Apart from the question of humanity involved in the measure, it is an excellent stroke of policy, which will go a great way to show even the most stubborn rebels in the South that Congress is not disposed to treat them with that harshness which some of the leaders and newspapers represent.—*New York Herald.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—MARCH 18, 1867.

The Senate met at noon pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies presiding and a quorum present.

The journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. Duvigneaud called up the bill providing for the refunding of all costs, charges and interest paid on taxes and forthcoming till 1870 taxes unpaid during the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64. Passed finally and sent to the House for concurrence, where it should be acted on immediately.

Mr. Burthe called up the act to amend the act incorporating the city of Carrollton. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

The act to establish Slaughter houses in New Orleans, was made the special order for to-morrow.

The House bill, providing that the convicts of the State Penitentiary be employed in repairing the levees, was called up and passed.

By Mr. Burthe—An act fixing the boundaries between New Orleans and Jefferson, and ordering the State Engineer to act in the matter. Passed.

Mr. Poché called up a bill amending Article 162 of the Code of Practice. The amendment provides that parties have not the right of selecting domicils wherein they are to be sued, but can be sued before the courts within whose jurisdiction they reside. Passed.

By Mr. Lott—An act amending an act providing for the incorporation of companies organized for works of public utility. Adopted.

The special order of the day was called up, which alters the law as to the qualification of voters in the city, making it necessary that $20 yearly taxes be paid before any man be entitled to vote. Mr. Mohan was opposed to the bill as it would disfranchise old voters in this city. The motion to put the bill on its third reading was lost by a vote of 13 nays to 12 yeas.

Mr. Fellowes called up an act to better provide for the appointment of proper and competent persons to fill the several positions, as required by law, of master and wardens, and harbormasters of the port of New Orleans, and of bar pilots at the mouths of the Mississippi river, and for the Atchafalaya bay, and for the more faithful and efficient performance of the duties of same respectively. Passed finally.

The three other bills presented by the Committee on Commerce, to establish a Board of Harbor Masters for the port of New Orleans, to provide for the appointment of competent persons to the offices of Inspectors of Produce, and the act to establish a Board of Flour Inspectors, were made the special order for to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Met at 12 o'clock—Hon. D. S. Cage, Speaker, and 69 members present.

Preliminaries dispensed with.

The Senate bill to take the sense of the people of the parish of Winn, relative to the seat of justice of that parish, was concurred in.

Reports of various Standing Committees of no special interest were read.

An act to deepen Bayou Terre Bœuf was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

The act for the relief of Tom Bynum, late State Printer, passed finally.

Mr. Jonas reported favorably on behalf of the Finance Committee, on the bill for the relief of the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association.

Bill for relief of Alexander Wilson, late Assessor of West Feliciana, passed.

The substitute for the original bill to prevent the erection of slaughter houses within the city limits, either above or below the city, was taken up. The substitute provides, instead that the city of New Orleans and Jefferson shall pass ordinances to prevent offal and other refuse matter from being thrown into the above slaughter-house point.

A message from the Governor, vetoing the Joint Resolution and bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Senators to the U. S. Congress from Louisiana, was read and made the order of the day for Wednesday. The Governor thinks the trip of the Senators chosen would be useless, and that they would not avail themselves of the appropriation for such a purpose.

The substitute for the Slaughter House bill was resumed and discussed. The discussion as usual on this subject, was interesting but ranged over the same field as on the previous discussion, when the points of the arguments were pretty fully presented to our readers.

The substitute was adopted on its first reading by a vote of 48 yeas to 42 nays. The bill was passed finally and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Fagot moved that the Committee of Nine on his resolution to impeach the Governor, be instructed to report. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill to develop the Agricultural, Mechanical, Commercial and Scientific resources of the State. Referred to the Committee on Education.

A bill, offered by Mr. McConnell, relative to purchasing or confirming the purchase of a site for a State Normal School, was adopted.

The House adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

HOUSE—*Evening Session.*—Met at 7 o'clock. Mr. Leeds in the chair, and a quorum present.

The bill for the improvement of Bayous Macon and Bartholomew and Tensas river, appropriating $[illegible] therefor out of the general fund, was taken up, together with a substitute bill, to take the appropriation instead out of the general improvement fund.

An amendment to include Amite river was lost. Also one to make the appropriation out of the swamp land fund. The substitute bill was finally passed on its third reading.

The bill to license gambling houses was laid over.

The bill to regulate the public schools in New Orleans so as to enable pupils to attend whose parents reside in the neighboring parishes but do business in New Orleans, or pay taxes here, and substituting the schools of the whole city for the free education of white children, was taken up. It provides also for the attendance of pupils temporarily residing in New Orleans, and in all instances parents or guardians are to contribute their portion to the school tax. One-third of the school directors are to be retired each election annually.

The bill passed finally and was sent to the Senate.

The bill making an appropriation of $35,000 or as much as necessary for rebuilding Opossum Fork levee on Bœuf River, in the State of Arkansas, passed and was sent to the Senate.

The bill for the relief of Wilde & Jennings relative to their claim for a cotton debt created at Shreveport, on behalf of the State, by the late Gov. Allen and others, was taken up. The claim is for goods and provisions furnished the Confederacy, to the value of $[illegible], for which they received certain cotton from the State through Gov. Allen. The cotton was seized under orders of Gov. Wells after having become the property of Wilde & Jennings, and the proceeds squandered. It was seized as Confederate cotton. Wilde & Jennings devoted $190,000 in gold in procuring clothing, provisions &c, from Mexico, thereby alleviating the terrible sufferings of the people. They made a deduction of $[illegible] for medicines which they furnished to free "State Stores" established by Gov. Allen.

The discussion was very interesting and altogether formed a high tribute to the character and services of Governor Allen. Inasmuch as many of the citizens of the State had paid for the articles furnished to them, however, Mr. Cage thought the claim should nevertheless be allowed to the extent of $[illegible], and moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. McCloskey thought the claim involved only a commercial transaction in which Wilde & Jennings received their pay in cotton of which they had been defrauded.

The bill, with Mr. Cage's amendment, passed and was sent to the Senate. Ayes 48, nays 23.

Views of Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, and Alexander H. Stephens on the Political Situation.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday his Excellency Governor Jenkins, who spent a day in our city on his way to Washington city. The Governor goes to Washington in order to have a conference with the President in relation to the status of the State government under the Sherman bill, and to ascertain, if possible, to what extent and under what restrictions and limitations the civil government of the State will be permitted to administer the laws.

The Governor counsels the people of the State to remain quiet and firm until further developments are made of the plans of the Radicals under the Sherman bill. He deprecates any undue excitement, and counsels moderation, forbearance, and manly fortitude. He thinks that the whole South should be united in whatever action may be necessary to be taken, and fears that precipitate action will not only divide our people, but, at the same time, defeat the ends proposed to be accomplished. The questions involved in the enforcement of the Sherman bill should be submitted, upon a proper case made, to the action and decision of the Supreme Court, and if that tribunal should decide against the constitutionality of the measure, he hopes and believes there is sufficient vitality left in the Government of the United States to enforce its decrees; but if the court should, contrary to his expectations, sustain the law, or the Government prove powerless to enforce its judgment, if in our favor, he thinks it will be time enough then to take into consideration the various plans suggested for making the best we can of the Sherman bill.

The Governor expressed his views very fully and without reserve, and we regret our inability to give even a full outline of the interesting communication which we had with him.

The Atlanta *Era* states that Alexander H. Stephens by no means favors or counsels hasty action on the part of the Southern people in regard to the political issues of the day.

What is Polite Society?

Ask a member of that highly-polished guild what he understands by the phrase, Polite Society, and he will tell you that it signifies a select association of ladies and gentlemen by whom the laws prescribed by courtesy and good breeding are strictly observed. He will not say that obedience to the polite code often involves deliberate treason to truth and candor. Yet it is so. Put the same question to a cynical despiser of etiquette, and he will insist that Polite Society is neither more nor less than a congress of conventional hypocrites, governed by rules which forbid the bold utterance of unpleasant truths and sanctions the use of flattering falsehoods. The cynic's opinion, though somewhat harsh, will be found, upon the whole, to be correct. To be courteous, in the true, Christian sense of the word—for courtesy is a Christian virtue—it is not necessary to be mendacious. To revile a person whom we happen to dislike, would be unnecessary and ungentle; but to flatter and compliment him is a piece of unmanly meanness. Polite Society, when off parade, and resolved back into its domestic elements, is even more bitter and merciless than the unpolished vulgar. It indemnifies itself behind the scenes for the part it plays in public, by satirizing, abusing and contemning the very people to whom it has recently rendered homage. Into an artificial system, founded on the grand principle that it is impossible to be at once courteous and sincere. Decency in Polite Society [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.—This is the day, in the Catholic calendar, known as the *Mi-Carême*, or Mid Lent, a day of relaxation from the rigorous requirements of the lenten observances of the Church, when dancing and other festivities are allowed. Consequently several balls have been announced for this evening, as follows: A grand society, dress and mask ball, in the new German Hall corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley; a grand dress and mask ball of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, at the New Opera House; a ball of similar nature by the young men of the Stock Landing, at the Lecroix Hall, corner of Chippewa street and Louisiana Avenue, and the grand firemen's dress and mask ball of Orleans Fire Co. No. 21, in the Moresque Building.

The Case of the "Moors" and the "Desdemona's."—The New Orleans *Crescent* states that two young white girls, in company with two negro men, had arrived in that place from this parish. They were dressed in male attire and were voluntary associates of the negroes, with whom they said they had fled from home. We know nothing of this affair, but suppose it is merely two quadroon girls that have passed themselves off in New Orleans as white, in order to create a sensation. They may never have lived in this parish, as this is not the first instance in which the *Crescent's* local has erred in crediting Baton Rouge with frail feminines. *Baton Rouge Advocate.*

We are pleased to find our neighbor justly sensitive touching the fair fame of his parish. We are equally so far that of the whole State. But we regret that we can afford him but little consolation. We saw these infatuated girls with our own eyes; and while gratified to admit if it will afford him a grain of comfort, that one of them was somewhat thick-lipped and broad nostrilled, and apparently African tinged, the other, Martha Long, was beyond doubt purely Caucassian in her blood, however impure in conduct.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The magnificent new steamer Robert E. Lee leaves for Memphis this evening. She will receive freight for the Bends and other intervening ports.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last night, Aldermen Stith in the chair, for the purpose of reorganizing, according to the provisions of the city charter.

Mr. Bosworth was unanimously re-elected President, took his seat, and returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. Alexander Walker was re-elected Secretary by acclamation.

Chas. Gaesler was re-elected Sergeant at Arms also by acclamation.

Mr. George Clark was re-elected Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Norman Whitney Chairman of the Streets and Landings Committee, in place of Alderman McCloskey, the late incumbent.

The Chair appointed the following committees.

Finance—Messrs. Woltley, Smith and Stith.

Streets and Landings—Messrs. McCloskey, White and McKnight.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Board was temporarily organized by the election of Mr. Moore to the Chair, President McCulloch declining to occupy it, alleging that his term had expired, and it was incumbent on the Board to re-organize by election.

Mr. Shields was elected Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Higginbotham presented a communication from Judge Ogden, City Attorney, as to whether it is imperative on the Common Council to re-organize, before proceeding farther, and as to the eligibility of the members whose term expired, to hold over.

The City Attorney contends that the members whose terms expire on that day, cannot hold over. The law says that the members shall hold their office for two years; it does not say [illegible]. By [illegible] section the tenure of office is limited to, and ceases at the expiration of two years.

Section 4th, as amended by the act of 1866, declares that the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of one year, and the seats of the second class shall be vacated at the end of two years.

There being in both Boards a majority whose terms has not expired on the third Monday of March, I think it competent for them to organize and transact business.

At the conclusion of the reading of the communication Mr Higginbotham rose to speak, when he was interrupted by Mr. Montamat, who moved to lay the communication on the table.

Mr. Fragne rose to a point of order, when the Chair ruled him out of order.

The Board then, on motion, proceeded to elect a President.

Mr. McCulloch, declining a re-election, nominated Mr. Parsley. Mr. Montamat nominated Mr. T. S. Moore. On the first ballot Mr. Moore was elected, receiving 8 votes, Mr. Parsley receiving 5 votes. Mr. Parsley declined to vote, and Mr. Moore voted for himself.

Mr. Thos. Shields and Mr. Alfred Bourges were placed in nomination for the Secretaryship. Mr. Bourges was elected, receiving 8 votes and Mr. Shields 5 votes.

Mr. Davis was unanimously re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

For Chairman of the Finance Committee, Messrs. J. P. Montamat and Thos. Higginbotham were placed in nomination. Mr. Montamat received 8 votes and Mr. Higginbotham 5 votes. Mr. Montamat was declared duly elected.

For Chairman of the Streets and Landings Committee, Mr. Keyser and Mr. Fragne were nominated. Mr. Keyser received 8 votes and Mr. Fragne 6 votes. Mr. Keyser was declared elected.

On motion the President was authorized to appoint the Chairmen of the various Committees—which were announced as follows:

Mr. Stocker, Chairman of the Committee on Police.

Mr. Cummings, Chairman of the Committee on Fire.

Mr. Cunningham, Chairman of the Committee on Workhouse and Prison.

Mr. Kautz, Chairman of the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Goldman, Chairman of the Committee on Education.

Mr. Montamat, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced as members thereof Messrs. Kozer, Cunningham and McCulloch.

Other committees were announced and the Board adjourned.

The Tax on Cotton.—We have received the following from Col. Ready, U. S. Revenue Assessor, relative to the present tax on the fleecy staple.

Editors of the Bee—As an erroneous idea has obtained in relation to the Tax on Cotton, for the information of the public, I would ask the publication of the following extract from the Internal Revenue Act of March 2, 1867:

"That on and after the first day of September, 1867, a tax of two and a half cents per pound only shall be levied, collected and paid on any cotton produced in the United States."

It will be seen that the rate of taxation on cotton will continue as at present (3 cents) until the first day of September proximo.

Respectfully,

JAMES READY, Assessor.

First District Court.—Thomas Murphy was tried yesterday for burglary and larceny in breaking open the store of Mrs. Mumford Perks, No. 65 Front street on the night of the 23d February, and stealing a lot of clothing. He was found guilty.

Virginia Dell, colored, charged with ill-treating and assaulting Lizzie Freeman, was released by *nol pros* for want of evidence.

James McDonald, charged with extortion of $15 from Mary White, at the corner of Conti and Rampart streets, on the 10th of February, by threatening her with a hatchet, was tried and acquitted.

City Mortality.—The interments in the various cemeteries of the city for the week, ending Sunday morning, show 83 deaths, of which number 20 were caused by consumption.

Adjudication.—The contract for keeping in repair Soraparu Market, was yesterday awarded to D. J. Wasson, as the lowest bidder, at $1705. The bidding commenced at $7000.

Dismissed.—The charge against John Joseph, colored, of making a murderous assault upon James Mullen, and of wounding him in the head with a dangerous instrument, was yesterday dismissed by Recorder Gastinel. So also was the charge made against Morris Michael and Rothouse, of setting fire to a store by the use of rags and kerosene.

The Great Freshet—Immense Loss of Life and Property.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, 12th.

It seems that all previous reports from the great freshet in the Tennessee River have fallen short of the truth. Extravagant as many of the details were, they seem to be more than verified by late and more authentic intelligence. We are indebted to Mr. John B. Peck, of the State Road Transportation Office, for the latest news derived from telegrams from the officers of the road at Dalton. Conductor Boyd left Chattanooga at 1 P. M. on Monday. Water then stood seven feet four inches in the car shed, and four feet above the floor in the freight depot. The passenger cars in the car shed were nearly submerged. A large number of freight cars loaded with corn and other merchandise are now under water. Damage to property immense, and suffering of citizens indescribable.

Nineteen dead bodies were seen by one man while passing from Lookout Mountain to Chattanooga in a skiff.

The water rose so rapidly and to such an un precedented height that very little property could be saved. Owing to the peculiar nature of the country bordering the river, it is now believed that multitudes may have been overwhelmed and swept away by the rising tide.

The water has not yet fallen so as to admit of free communication with Chattanooga.

Prompt relief will undoubtedly be extended to the suffering citizens at the earliest possible moment.

From beyond Chattanooga towards Nashville we have further information than was given yesterday.

The Chattanooga and Cleveland road is badly damaged, so that several days may elapse before communication is opened.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Road is open. Passengers arrived here by the 2 o'clock train, who left New York on last Wednesday. They report no serious damage above Strawberry Plains. It is expected that trains will run through by that route from this date, transfers being made whenever necessary.

On the State road repairs are progressing rapidly.

The weather is still very unfavorable, considerable rain having fallen yesterday.

If the water does not again rise the Resaca bridge will not be repaired to-day so that trains can cross. All the bridges above Dalton are replaced, so that we may say communication is again open to Tennessee.

From appearance, as we write, we might predict a flood tide in the streams in this vicinity, but we will not anticipate. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

It is said that James Gordon Bennett has begun an autobiography which will include a history of the *Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supplemental Bill Passed Both Houses.

Equipments for Brownlow's Militia.

Riot in an Irish Procession.

FROM EUROPE.

The Turko-Greek Question.

Cotton Advancing—Gold 134 1-8.

Miscellaneous News.

From the Balize.

Washington, March 18—SENATE.—The credentials of Thomas, the newly elected member from Maryland, were presented. A motion to refer them to the Judiciary Committee was elaborately discussed but not acted upon.

The Supplemental bill was taken up. The House amendments were concurred in except that requiring a majority of the registered voters to ratify a Constitution.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Brownlow arms and equipments for 2,500 militia passed.

Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced and ordered referred to the appropriate committee when appointed.

The President was called on for information relative to Fenians affairs in Canada and the French evacuation of Mexico.

A joint resolution excluding liquor from the capitol building and adjacent grounds, passed.

The Senate Supplemental bill was taken up. A clause added to the oath that the applicant for registration had never been a member of the State Legislature or held any judicial office, and afterwards aided the rebellion. This was to court cases in Virginia, when since 1857 such officers had not been required to swear to support the Federal Constitution.

In the 6th section, the clause requiring at least half the registered voters to ratify a Constitution was stricken out.

A clause making a false swearing punishable was added, when the bill passed.

A resolution was adopted allowing a suspension of the rules, by two thirds vote, during the remainder of this session.

A resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether Maryland has a constitution which Congress can consistently recognize as republican, was adopted.

A joint resolution directing the suspension of payment for drafted or enlisted slaves and discharging the Commissioner under the law for this purpose, passed.

A joint resolution, that money captured and the proceeds of captured property be paid into the Treasury, was adopted. The amount includes several millions now on special deposit in the Treasury. House adjourned.

Washington, March 18.—Gen. Thomas, at his own request, retains command of the Department of the Cumberland, and Gen. Pope will command the Third District.

Washington, March 18.—Fred. J. Knapp for Pension Agent at New Orleans, rejected.

[illegible] Congress to impose the duty on him.

New York, March 18.—During the passage of a procession of Irish societies to-day a truckman, endeavoring to remove his team from the route, according to an order from the police, the members of one of the societies, deeming his motion too slow, made a serious attack upon him. The police endeavored to protect the truckman, when the Irish attacked them, driving them off. Being reinforced, the police endeavored to make some arrests, when they were attacked by large masses of Irish who seriously wounded some of the officers. Larger reinforcements arriving to succor the police, the assailants withdrew. Later in the day several of the rioters were taken out of the procession to the station house. Subsequently another quite serious melee took place on East Broadway on the police, arresting rioters, two officers being badly injured. One of the Irish Marshal named Clarke was arrested while attempting to kill a policeman with his sword. Capt. Helme, of the police, was badly wounded. All sorts of weapons were used by the Irish, including bludgeons, clubs, swords, pistols, muskets, &c.

Richmond, March 18.—Gen. Schofield has officially published the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill, which disbands the militia in this district, in accordance with the law disbanding the militia in all the insurgent States.

New York, March 18.—5-20's of '62 coupons, 107⅛; 1865, new issue 105⅛; 10-40 coupons 98⅞; 7-30's, first series, 106⅛, other series 105⅝. Money 6 per cent.

Cotton, March 18.—Cotton—sales to-day, 130 bales. Receipts 250. Middling Uplands 30c.

New York, March 18.—Gold weaker at the close, leaving off at 134⅛. Foreign exchange rather firmer, but demand moderate. Prime bankers bills 108¾ to 109. Governments closed strong at full figures. Stocks at the last open board generally fell off ½ to 1 per cent, closing quiet at the decline.

The following is the total stock of grain in warehouse March 18th. Wheat, 1,420,523 bushels; corn, 1,575,093 bushels; oats, 1,880,019 bushels; rye, 401,012 bushels; barley, 252,171 bushels; malt, 152,601 bushels; peas, 3418 bushels.

The bank statement shows increase of loans $[illegible], increase of specie $[illegible], increase of circulation $[illegible], decrease of deposits $[illegible], increase of legal tenders $1,710,101.

New York, March 18.—Stocks excited. Gold 134⅛. 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 107¼. Cotton firmer—sales 2000 bales Middling Uplands at 32 to 32½c. Flour active—State $9 20 to $12. Corn steady. Mess Pork steady. Rosin $4 25 to $8 50. Freights unchanged.

Baltimore, March 18.—Cotton firm. Rio Coffee 18½ to 21c specie, in bond. Flour firm at recent advance; city superfine $10 50. Corn advanced 3 to 4c white $1 10 to $1 12. Provisions active and firm, bulk shoulders 9 to 9¼c.

Mobile, March 18.—Cotton—sales 2000 bales; market quiet. Middling Uplands 29¾c. Receipts for two days 1224 bales.

Vicksburg, March 18.—Up: America at 10 A. M., Atlantic at 6 P. M., and Glasgow at 7 P. M. Down: Olive Branch, last night, City of Cairo at 1 A. M., Samuel Hill at 6 A. M., Wannita at 7 A. M., Emma No. 3 at 12 M. River rising.

Savannah, March 18.—A meeting was held here to-day of 3000 negroes. There were three white and five black speakers. The speeches were confined to the questions of universal suffrage and the right to sit as jurors. The meeting was very orderly.

Cincinnati, March 18.—Flour unchanged—firm. Corn quiet. Cotton unchanged. Mess Pork in good demand—advanced—$22 50. Provisions firm.

St. Louis, March 18.—Flour active—Extra $11 20. Corn heavy, $1 70. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork $22 50 to $23. Bacon Shoulders 9½c. Sides 12½c. Lard 12¾c.

Louisville, March 18.—Weather still cold. About two inches of snow have fallen since noon. River falling 1½ inches per hour. Passed up—steamer Louisville, New Orleans to Cincinnati.

The railroads between Louisville and New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis, are running regularly without transfer of baggage via Decatur. The route via Clarksville will be opened as soon as the Tennessee river recedes three feet more. That stream is now falling rapidly.

Tobacco stiffer; all grades have advanced; sales 51 hogsheads at $20 to $21 50. Flour stiffer; superfine $10 50. Wheat none. Corn shelled in bulk 73 to 76c. Oats 55c. Rye $1 45. Mess Pork $22. Bulk Shoulders 8¼c. Bacon Shoulders 9½ to 9¾c—packed. Clear Sides 12¾c. Lard—100 tierces sold at 12¼c and closed at 12¾c. Whisky $2 25. Plantation Molasses 80 to 85c. Coffee 27c.

Cincinnati, March 18.—The *Commercial* reports twenty-five lives lost by the loss of the steamer Mercury, in the Arkansas river.

Samuel Washington grandson of Gen. Washington's brother Samuel, died at Delhi, Ohio, aged 81 years.

Cairo, March 18.—Ned Tracey, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Louisiana, New Orleans to Louisville, 1 A. M.; Lizzie Gill, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Silver Spray, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Henry Ames, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Lady Gay, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; T. L. McGill, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Argosy, New Orleans, 10 A. M.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—A fire to-day burned one of the best business blocks of this city. Losses heavy.

Galveston, March 18.—Cotton quiet—Sales 400 bales. Low Middling 20¾c, specie. Gold quiet, 135 to 135⅛.

London, March 18, evening.—Consols steady, at 91. Bonds 74⅝.

Liverpool, March 18, noon.—Cotton opens very firm with continued activity and an advancing tendency. Middling Uplands 13¾ to 13⅞d.

Liverpool, March 18.—There have been but few arrivals in British ports for the past two days on account of strong easterly gales.

London, March 18.—An iron-clad ship, from Woolwich, has been sent to Liverpool.

Dispatches from the East indicate that the Porte is willing to grant the demands of the Viceroy of Egypt.

It is asserted that France, Austria and Russia have made a joint proposition to the Turkish Government for the cession of Candia to Greece.

London, March 18.—Illinois Central 79¾. Erie's 39⅛.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Liverpool, March 17.—No disturbance was created here by the Fenians to-day, as was feared. The city is entirely tranquil.

London, March 17.—The reform bill, which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying holders after two years' residence, to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having £30 in a savings bank or £50 in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of the universities. The bill also provides for a £15 franchise in the counties.

Cairo, March 17.—There is great suffering at Mound City in consequence of the inundation of the town. Provisions and money are being sent from here for the relief of the sufferers.

St. Louis, March 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee publish a request to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts to appoint delegates to a National Convention to be held in Louisville on the 7th of May.

Louisville, March 17.—The snow storm ceased this morning. The weather is now clear, but extremely cold.

New York, March 17.—A sensational Sunday paper says that Roberts and the Fenian Senate are making extensive preparations for a new Canadian campaign. They have 22,000 breech-loading small arms, and it is said that 15,000 or 18,000 Fenians will cross into Canada at the order of Roberts as soon as transportation can be furnished. The objective point will be Montreal, but Kingston and Toronto will also be attacked.

New York, March 18.—Stock market excited: 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 107¼. Exchange, 60 days, 108⅞; sight 109⅛; Gold 134⅛.

Flour is slightly firmer, but quiet. Wheat quiet and firmer—closed 1c better. Mixed Western, $1 20 in store. Pork firmer. New Mess $24. Lard quiet—bbls 12¼ to 13⅛c. Whisky dull. Cotton firm at 32 to 32½c for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet.

Southampton, March 17.—Arrived, steamer Mississippi.

Southwest Pass, March 17, 6 P. M.—6 A. M. the weather was clear and cold, with a west wind. Barometer 30.70. Went to sea, steamships Fung Shuey, St. Mary and brig Milo. Arrived down, light-house tender Geranium, Fillbergh, laid down some buoys at the bar and went up for more; steamships Geo. Cromwell and Cortes arrived down and are aground on the bar; the steamship Havana and revenue cutter Wilderness are at anchor inside, the ships Peruvian and Artisan, barks Ocean Eagle and Franklin, and brig Cecelia and Magil are also at anchor.

Arrived in, the Italian brig Fruttojinolo, Monasteri, seventy days from Messina, with cargo of fruit to P. & G. Pirandello, and proceeded up in tow. Steamship Reindeer is ashore to the eastward of the bar; got ashore during the night. The ship Caravan still lies outside. She has disabled her windlass, and cannot get up her anchor until it is repaired.

5 P. M.—Wind N. N. E. and light. Weather clear. Barometer 30.45.

The bar is badly blocked by the steamships Gen. Cromwell and Cortez and ship Hanes, bound out, and ship Devonshire, bound in. The ship J. N. Cushing went to sea at about 4 P. M. The steamship Reindeer has got off and is coming up. The steamship Gen. Grant is outside at anchor.

Things in New York.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

New York, March 8.—There must have been, after all, something in the Fenian "talk" I sent you yesterday, crediting the cable telegrams of to-day. The old furor is revived in the various Circles, and, while I write, some of the more enthusiastic of the friends of the old sod are drumming up for a meeting to-night in Union Square. Individuals, who profess to be in the confidence of the Men in the Gap are telling their hearers that the green flag will be flying from Dublin Castle on Patrick's Day, in which case Hon. Fernando Wood has promised that President Johnson will recognize the Fenians as belligerents, and will, accordingly, open American ports to receive their prizes, etc, etc.

Making the allowance for the exaggerations, natural, perhaps, under the circumstances, I am satisfied, from personal inquiry and from facts which have just come to my knowledge, that an effort will be at once made to attempt another diversion on the Canadian frontier, with a view of helping the Fenians on the other side. It is not your correspondent's business to be more specific. To the over cautious he would say, wait and see. Things are working.

Meanwhile, it may be added that Congress man Brooks, of Pennsylvania, who objected to the Irish sympathy resolution offered by a New York city member, in the House, to-day is to be made the object of sundry uncomplimentary references on the part of the Young Irelanders. It looks as if the man that he is in Congress and not in New York, this afternoon. As it is, his ears must tingle.

The Southern Relief Committee report the contributions up to noon to-day at $[illegible]. This is exclusive of the Ladies Committee, who have raised between $20,000 and $[illegible]. Another grand meeting at Cooper Institute, to stimulate subscriptions, is in contemplation.

An evening paper has provoked a feeling of profound disgust in fashionable circles by the announcement that a gentleman just returned from Paris, who has looked in at the great balls given last week at our Opera House, declares that the costumes here are extravagant and absurd beyond all description, when compared with those of the French capital. Also, that the styles, especially of dressing the hair, would be regarded in that city where all those things are supposed to come from.

The Flood.

Condition of Chattanooga—Loss of Life and Property—Details of Incidents—Causes—The Water Fifty Feet High—Great Losses—Knoxville.

[From the Atlanta Opinion, 12th inst.]

From a gentleman who left Chattanooga at a late hour on Monday evening last, we have obtained a few particulars of the terrible state of affairs in that unfortunate city. At the time he left, the Tennessee river was still rising, the rain still falling, and the whole country presenting the appearance of a vast sea of water. He was a guest at the Crutchfield House, where he remained until the water reached the veranda, when it was deemed prudent to leave, which was done in a boat. The water continued to rise steadily until it reached the ceiling of the first story of that hotel, after which, being in other parts of the city, he saw nothing more of it. On Market street, the main business thoroughfare, the water was ten feet deep at the highest points, or over the tops of the awnings in front of the large stores. The good had been removed to the second stories of the buildings, where it was believed they would be safe, and the necessity of removing them to a more secure point was not seen until it was too late. Thus, more than three fourths of the dry goods, provisions, etc., were destroyed. Our informant estimates that at least two thirds of the city is literally destroyed. He saw small houses floating hither and thither, while many large ones had either tumbled over, or were falling asunder. The scene was one of wild confusion, and, in fact, so terrible as to beggar description. Persons who had remained in their houses in the vain hope that the waters would recede, were compelled, in some instances, to make their exit through the roofs, and escape in boats.

He could not give an opinion as to the number of lives lost, but they were numerous, and he saw many very narrow escapes. The citizens were going from house to house in boats, assisting each other, and endeavoring to save articles of personal apparel, and a few valuables. While this was the case, however, with the better class, that wretched population, so peculiar to Chattanooga, composed of negroes and vagabond white men, were busy in taking advantage of the situation by the perpetration of robbery, and other acts of lawlessness. Great loss, from that cause will result to families whose houses had been abandoned.

On the hills adjacent to the city were huddled the refugees from the deluge, and in the mixed assemblage there existed a most unfortunate state of society. Among the groups of the lowest classes, both white and black, scenes of a most disgraceful character were transpiring, the result of current drunkenness.

At the car shed the water was over seven feet deep. All the railway rolling-stock that could be taken to a place of safety remained intact, but much of it was submerged, while box cars were seen floating in every direction.

We only make a brief synopsis of the facts furnished to us, hoping to give our readers the full particulars in a few days. Our informant was told that the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have seen the Tennessee river so high by fifteen feet, and the unprecedented magnitude of the flood can only be accounted for by the great quantity of rain, added to the rapid melting of snow in the mountains.

THE FLOOD.

The river was still rising last night, and had swelled to some extent during yesterday. A large quantity of drift wood was floating down the stream yesterday. A great deal of property must have been destroyed up along the river, from the debris passing the city. The waters have fortunately done comparatively little damage within our city limits. During yesterday, as the river rose, several small frame houses, back of the levee, were floating away, and one old brick, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was washed down. The families who were living in the second stories of the houses along the river that the water was not in yesterday, were all moving out, fearing lest the steadily rising stream would be upon them and cut them off. The streets leading from the river, below Fourth, were all filled with furniture and household goods, and it is truly a distressing sight to witness the poor people struggling to save their little effects, and carrying them back beyond where they think the water will reach, but still disliking to go further, but expecting the waters to subside and enable them to return to their houses again in a few days.—*Louisville Courier, 14th.*

AN EIGHT HOUR BILL.—The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill which purports to be "an act making eight hours a legal day's work," and the text of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly,* That on and after the first day of May, A. D. 1867, eight hours of labor, between the rising and setting of the sun, in all mechanical trades, arts, and employments, and other cases of labor and service by the day, except in farm employments, shall constitute and be a legal day's work, where there is no special contract or agreement to the contrary.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to or in any way affect labor or service by the year, month, or week, nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein contained from working as many hours over time, or extra hours, as he or she may agree, and shall not in any sense be held to apply to farm labor.

SEC. 3. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. This act shall be deemed a public act, and be in force from and after its passage.

A WIFE'S POWER.—The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair.

No condition is hopeless when the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can endure bad domestic influences. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He needs his morale in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be a place of repose, cheerfulness, peace, comfort; and his soul renews its strength again, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the troubles and labor of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness, or gloom, or complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 18, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation and several of the leading articles have undergone a quotable alteration. Sugar and Molasses were in moderate demand at previous prices, and the movement in Western Produce was to a limited extent, attended with a firm feeling in Oats and a quotable advance in Flour, Corn and Pork, while operations in our leading staple were less general, the demand being restricted by the non receipt of later intelligence from New York and Liverpool. The aggregate business at the close comprised 5000 bales at former prices, the market closing with a feeling decidedly upward.

In the absence of dispatches from New York the movement in the Coin market was extremely light, but dealers being willing to operate unless advised of the course of prices in Wall street. Gold opened this morning nominally at 135 to 135¼, against 135, the closing rate on Saturday evening, and after the transaction of a limited business closed at about the same. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. Outdoors the transactions included: $10,000 at 135, $5000, $7000, $10,000, $10,000, and $15,000 at 135¼, $20,000 at the same, and $58,000 at the same rate. In Silver we noticed a sale of $1500 in American halves at 130¼. The counter rates for Mexican dollars were 136¼ to 136⅜. A Gold check on New York for $10,000 sold at ⅛ per cent discount. The inactivity prevailing in Coin seemed to exercise a checking influence on operations in Foreign Exchange. The offerings were restricted throughout, and the demand at no time better than normal, the majority of dealers evincing some disposition to purchase. Under those circumstances the sales were limited, including the following bills to banks and brokers: £2000 bill of lading sterling at 144, £5000 clear at 144¼, £13,000 clean and A1 at 144¼ to 145, £3000 and £6000 A1 at 145, £7000 at 145¼, and £2000 unexceptionable signature at 146. In Francs we noticed sales of 50,000 A1 Commercial at 3 91¼, 75,000 at the same, and 80,000 at 3 88¾. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 143¾ to 144 for bill of lading bills, 145 to 145½ for A1 to first class, and 146 to 146¾ for bank; and Francs at 3 92½ to 3 90 for A1 Commercial, and 3 87½ to 3 85 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has exhibited little activity and rates indicate an easier tendency. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium, generally at the latter rate. The demand for remittance purposes was light. The supplies of Commercial were limited and the sales restricted, comprising the following bills: $50,000 New York sight at par, $15,000 and $17,000 at 1 16; $5,000, $10,000 and $4,000 at ⅛; $90,000 at 3 16; $10,000, sixty days at 1½ per cent discount, and $10,000, same, at 2. The closing rates for Commercial Sight were par to ⅛ per cent premium.

Operations in Stocks were light—an improved feeling, however, characterizing the movement in some in the list. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. In the open market the transactions comprised 50 shares Gas Company at $1.66, 10 Crescent City Bank at $11, 5 Hope Insurance Company at $7 50, 10 do at $0, 15 First National Bank at $125, 100 Louisiana State Bank at $40 50 and 140 same at $19 75, and 100 same at $11. $1000 in U. S. 5-20's, second series, sold at 108. Three shares Levee Cotton Press were sold at auction by the Sheriff at $40.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad it was agreed to authorize the Board to comply with the act of the Legislature, to consolidate the interest of the stockholders with those of the lessees of the road, and to carry out the organization without delay, fixing the capital stock at such an amount as in their judgment may be advisable. The act, it will be recollected, provides that in the consolidation the Board shall issue such additional stock, as may represent the value of the improvements placed on the road by the lessees, and scale the stock of the present stockholders, in accordance with its real value. The par of the new stock is to be $100.

The Union Bank notifies its Stockholders to call at its counters and exchange their one hundred dollar certificates for new certificates of seventy five dollars per share.

City Bonds evinced little vitality. There were no sales at the Board and only one reported outdoors: 3 Railroad issues, with May and November coupons, at 81¼. The Consolidated are quoted at 72 to 73, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 81¼, according to the coupons. The Jefferson issues are quoted at 62 to 63. Louisiana Railroad first mortgage bonds at [illegible], and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons at 66 to 68.

Uncurrent Money was quiet, no sales being reported throughout the day. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 65 per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 82 to 83c.

Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 1½ to 1¾ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At the night session of the Board on Saturday evening the following business was transacted: $10,000 Gold seller's option, sight, flat at 135; 5 shares Gas Light at $145, 200 Carrollton Railroad at $[illegible], buyer's option, with interest; 10 Crescent City Bank at $11; 11 Bank of Louisiana at $9 50, $700 State Treasury notes at 82c per dollar, and $21,050 City notes at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 18, 1867.

COTTON.—The movement to-day, although a fair business has been done, has exhibited little animation at any time from the opening to the close. The supply was ample throughout, and most factors were inclined to sell, but the failure of advices from New York and Liverpool owing to a temporary interruption in the wires, materially interfered with operations, as most of the buyers were reluctant to purchase before being advised of the position of those markets. Hence the sales were less liberal than expected in the early part of the day, comprising at the close 1500 bales, taken by ten brokers, at prices indicating a firmer feeling, but not a quotable improvement. Referring to the above remarks, we repeat as follows: Ordinary 25 to 26c, Good Ordinary 26½ to 28c, Low Middling 29½ to 30c, and Middling 30½ to 31c. The demand was mostly restricted to the lower grades, regarding the assortment of which there was complaint on the part of those who were operating.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	2 4[illegible]6
Cleared previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

The clearances were for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since Saturday comprise 172 hhds Sugar, 100 hhds and 100 half bbls Molasses. There is considerable Sugar offering, but very little demand. Prices, however, are the same as previously. Louisiana Molasses is in light supply, but is very dull. The sales of Molasses are confined to 60 bbls Ferment at 56c per gallon. Of Sugar about 100 hhds were sold at 12¼c for Good Common, 13c for Fair, 13¾c for Good Fair, and 13¾c for Strictly Fully Fair to Prime. There are seven or eight cargoes of Cuba Molasses in the market, which are offered at 35 to 37½c per gallon, without selling. There is nothing whatever doing in Cuba Sugar.

TOBACCO.—There were sales to-day of 38 hhds, of which 13 Low Lugs and Leaf sold at 6c, 20 do at 6¾c, 3 New Leaf at 13c, 1 Fine Leaf, New, at 20c, and 1 New Leaf at 12¾c per lb. We quote Inferior 3¼ to 4¼c, Good Lugs 4¾ to 5c, Inferior to Common Leaf 5½ to 7¼c, Medium Leaf 7 to 10c, Fair Leaf 10 to 12c, Fine 12½ to 17c, Choice 15 to 20c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The arrivals from the West since Saturday are confined to the steamers Ed. Walsh and Continental, from St. Louis, and the Westmoreland, from Cincinnati.

FLOUR.—Is very much in request, but the stock is light and is held firmly at further advanced prices. The principal sales to-day embraced 1000 bbls, of which 300 Fine at $9 75, 100 Superfine at $12 75, do at $12 25, 40 Double Extra at $14, 120 Treble at $16, and 100 Choice at $16 50 per bbl. In addition to the above there were considerable sales of a retail character at $12 25 to — for Superfine, $12 75 to $13 for Single Extra, $13 75 to $14 75 for Double Extra, $15 to $16 for Treble Extra, and $16 25 to $17 for Choice.

CORN.—Continued in very active demand. Good and sound is scarce and very much in request, and prices have advanced fully 3c per bushel. The sales to-day embraced 18,500 sacks, of which 243 Mixed on private terms, 1000 Mixed and 3000 Yellow Mixed at $1 27½, 1000 Yellow Mixed, 1500 do, and 1000 Mixed at $1 28, 1000 Mixed at $1 28½; 114 Yellow, 1000 Yellow Mixed, and 2000 White and Yellow Mixed at $1 30, 2500 White, 775 and 1000 do at $1 35 per bushel.

OATS.—The market is steady and firm, with a fair supply and demand. Sales 1800 sacks, of which 600 at 76c, 450 at 77c, and 450, in lots, at 78c per bushel. The last were Choice St. Louis.

BRAN.—The stock is light, the demand good, and market firm. Sales 500 sacks, in lots, at $1 90 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply and in good demand; 200 bbls Prime St. Louis sold at $43 per ton. Smaller lots command $45.

PORK.—The stock is light, the demand continues very active, and prices have still further advanced at least 50c per bbl. There were sales to-day of 530 bbls Mess, in the following order: 80 at $24; 25, 100, 100, and 225 at $24 50 per bbl. Subsequently $24 50 was refused for round lots, and $25 asked. It is retailing at $24 50 to $25 per bbl.

LARD.—Is in good request to-day, and the market is very firm. The principal sales were 100 tierces Prime at 12¾c, and 100 kegs at 14c per lb. Quite a brisk jobbing business is doing at ¼ to ½c advance on these prices.

BACON.—There was quite a brisk inquiry to-day, and the principal sales were 10 casks Shoulders at 10¼c, 20 Ribbed Sides at 12½c, 16, 20, and 50 Clear Sides at 13¾c per lb—together 100 casks. An active retail business is doing at 10½c for Shoulders, 13c for Ribbed Sides, 14c for Clear Sides, 15¼c for Plain Sugar Cured Hams, and 16 to 16½c for Canvassed.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in good supply, and a fair jobbing business is doing at 16½c per lb for 12 oz, 17 to 17½c for 13 oz, 19 to 19½c for 14 oz, and 21 to 22½c for full weight.

COFFEE.—The stock is light, but the demand is limited at 25 to 27c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio, and 18 to 19½c, gold.

SUNDRIES.—Apples are selling on the landing at $5 to $7 per bbl; Potatoes $3 25 to $3 75; Onions $4 75 to $5 25 per bbl; Eggs $24 to $26 per bbl. Chickens $10 to $12 per dozen; Geese $12 to $14, and Turkeys $18 to $38.

GREEN MEAT.—There is none in first hands; the last sales were at 8½c per lb for Shoulders, and 9½c for Sides and Hams.

BUTTER.—Continues plenty and dull. Northern is selling at 35 to 45c; Western 15 to 30c per lb.

RICE.—Louisiana is in light supply and in good demand. There is not much India or Carolina in market. Carolina is selling at 11 to 11½c, India 8 to 9c, Louisiana 9½ to 10½c per lb.

CHEESE.—Is plentiful and dull at 17 to 18c for Western, and 18 to 20c for Northern.

CORN MEAL.—Raw is selling at $3, kiln dried $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

BEEF.—Texas is in fair supply and demand at $13 to $14 per bbl for round lots Mess, and $15 to $16 at retail.

HIDES.—Dry are in good demand at 15 to 18¾c. Green are dull at 9½ to 10c.

COAL OIL.—Is selling at 55 to 60c in barrels, and 70 to 75c in cans.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is scarce and commands 85 to 90c per gallon. Rosin is dull at $6 50 per bbl for No. 1, $5 for No. 2, and $4 for No. 3.

FIRE BRICK.—English are selling in lots, on the levee at $15 per M, and delivered from store at $65. Western are held in store at $55, delivered.

WESTERN WHISKY.—Only a retail business is doing at $2 25 to $2 40 per gallon, as in quality and proof.

LARD OIL.—A lot of 12 bbls choice sold at $1 20 per gallon.

SALT.—The stock of New is light, that of Old good. We quote Old, by the cargo, $1 52½ to $1 55; New $1 75 to $1 77½. New is jobbing at $1 90 to $1 95 for Fine in warehouse, $2 to $2 05 from store; Coarse $1 85 from warehouse, and $1 90 to $1 95 from store.

BALE ROPE.—A lot of 50 coils sold at 9c per lb. It is retailing at 11 to 12c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Are selling at 10 to 11c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—Are dull at 26c apiece.

INDIA BAGGING.—Is retailing at 24c per yard in rolls.

FREIGHTS.—There appears to be a better feeling, and although there is not much doing the rates are firmer. They are ⅝c per lb for Cotton, and $5 per hogshead for Tobacco by steam for New York, 1d for Cotton by steam for Liverpool, 9-16d by sail, and 1⅝c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 17, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—329 Texas and 33 Western Beeves and 37 Hogs.

Sold—2[illegible] Texas and 47 Western Beeves [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, 40 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—2[illegible] Texas and 1[illegible] Western Beeves, 30 Hogs, 632 Sheep and 75 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal	[illegible]
Fresh Cows with Calves, per head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 19, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

SPOKEN.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Havana—[illegible]

HAVRE—Per ship Mary Russell—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Rapidan—Assorted mdse.

NEW YORK—Per steamship General Grant—Assorted mdse.

MONTGOMERY—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig R. B. Gove—[illegible]

MATANZAS—Per ship Lady Monk—[illegible]

HAVANA—[illegible]

TAMPICO—Per schr Teresa—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Ed. Walsh—[illegible]

CAIRO—Per steamer Continental—[illegible]

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Golden Era—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Latourche—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—[illegible]

PECAN POINT—Per steamer [illegible]

LOWER COAST—Per steamer [illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer A. G. Brown—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD..........Manager

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedian, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Tuesday Evening, March 19,
Will be presented Byron's great burlesque of MAZEPPA.
Previous to which: LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Jefferson in both pieces.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL,

74..........St. Charles Street..........74

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—[illegible] NIAGARA LEAP [illegible] TOM CLANNON [illegible] TILLIE CLANNON [illegible]

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Hon. Paul W. Collens, A. J. Loris, of France, to ADELAIDE PALMYRE AUGUSTE, of this city, widow of the late Henry Boyle.

N. SCHÆFFER'S STAR CANDLES!

TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF HIS FACTORY.

J. AVET,

66 Old Levee, next to Blue Stores.

Union Bank of Louisiana. [illegible]

Notice. [illegible]

Turmeric - - - - - Curcuma.
10 [illegible] For sale by ALF. H. PIERSON [illegible]

Vanilla Beans - - - Vanilla Beans.
100 [illegible] VANILLA BEANS [illegible] ALF. H. PIERSON [illegible]

Servant Wanted. [illegible]

Office of Southern Hospital Association. [illegible]

Merchants' Bank. [illegible] THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, President.

Wanted Immediately,
A WET NURSE, German or colored. Apply at [illegible] 119 Royal street.

Water Works Department, Commercial Bank of New Orleans. A DIVIDEND [illegible] S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co., New Orleans, March 13th, 1867. NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] MONDAY, April 1st, 1867 [illegible] P. FOURCHY, Secretary.

For Sale.
THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE [illegible] O. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office No. 82 Royal street.

R. M. Davis,
BROKER.
No. 30..........Carondelet Street..........No. 30.
Stocks..........Notes.
Exchange..........Real Estate.

Notice.
FRENCH LLOYDS.
THE Undersigned has been appointed Surveyor of the Bureau Veritas [illegible] RICHARD L. ROBERTSON. New Orleans, March 1st, 1867.

Annunciation
AND
CHIPPEWA STREET RAILROAD CARS.
CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. [illegible] New Orleans, February 27, 1867.
The Annunciation and Chippewa Cars will run regularly after this date from the corner of Magazine and Canal streets to Louisiana Avenue.
DAVID McCOARD, President.
CHAS. PITTS, Secretary.

Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans, February 12th, 1867.
AT an election for Directors of this Bank, held on the [illegible] instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
Jules A. Blanc, R. Brugier, A. D. Grieff, Wm. A. Gordon, Paulin Durel, Henry Renshaw, E. Peale, Oscar Bercier, Sam. McConnell.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Jules A. Blanc was unanimously elected President.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

LEE CRANDALL & CO., COTTON FACTORS —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 196 Gravier street, New Orleans. McCOMBIE & CHILD, 61 Broad street, New York.

Drug Store.
DR. M. ESCOUBAS begs leave to inform the public and numerous patients that he has opened a Drug Store on POYDRAS STREET, No. 267, near the new market. Prescriptions carefully put up, and orders from the country attended to. Consultations free from 12 m to 2 P. M. Special attention given to syphilitic diseases.

CARPETING,
Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, Curtains, lately received and offered at low prices.
200 ROLLS FRESH MATTING all colors. Carpeting of all kinds and qualities [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 19 Chartres St.

Lumber! Lumber!!
JUST received, and constantly on hand, a large quantity of LUMBER, LIME, CEMENT, LATHS, PLASTER, CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES, and all kinds of BRICKS, by V. DEMORUELLE, Corner of Toulouse and Basin streets.

AUCTION SALES.

BERNARD TURPIN'S SALES.

Sale by Order of the French Consul.
BY BERNARD TURPIN.
EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY March 19th, 1867, at 12 o'clock m. will be sold at auction at Messrs. Fuentes & Chalaron's store, 30 Old Levee, by order of the French Consul, for account of whom it may concern—[illegible] OLIVES received per brig San [illegible] Terms: Cash, in Treasury notes.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Sale Without Reserve, on Account of Departure, of a Valuable Property, Corner of St. Philip and Robertson Streets.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
SATURDAY, March [illegible], will be sold at 12 m, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
THREE LOTS OF GROUND forming the corner of St. Philip and Robertson streets [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Three-Story Brick Store No. 22 St. Louis Street, at Auction by the Sheriff.
Succession of the late Felicité Oursel, deceased, widow of the late Antoine Paillet.
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—Parish of Orleans [illegible] SATURDAY, April 20th, 1867 [illegible] A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND [illegible] HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff.

Philip Werlein vs. Wm. Evelyn & Co. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fouchet Streets.
[illegible] LEEDS & CO.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!
DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System [illegible] Maggiel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills [illegible]

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

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
[illegible] in Dental Surgery in the most [illegible] manner. Consultations in French, Spanish or English.

AUDUBON ACADEMY,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Under the Management of A. DARROT,
137..........DUMAINE STREET..........137
Between Burgundy and Rampart.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY
BLANCAND & GUITET,
No. 19 Old Levee.
New Stock for the Season Just Opened.

Moet & Chandon Champagnes.
ANTHONY OECHS,
73 Old Street..........New York.
Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, for Moet & Chandon's SILLERY, first quality.
FLEUR DE SILLERY,
VERZENAY,
GRAND VIN ANGLAIS, very dry,
GRAND VIN IMPERIAL, Green Seal.
Having accepted the Sole Agency for the State of Louisiana at large of the above celebrated WINES, we are prepared to supply the Trade at the New York Agent's prices [illegible] G. M. BAYLY & CO., 31 Common street.

Removal.
THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 84 Canal street, near Old Levee street.
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans, February 28, 1867.
THE Capital Stock of the Louisiana State Bank having by act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved February [illegible], 1867, and with the assent of a majority of the stockholders [illegible] L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Special Notice to Builders.
I AM prepared, through arrangements made with Messrs. POITEVENT & FAVRE, of Pearl River, who have the largest gang and Circular Saw Mills in the South, to furnish at short notice bills of all sizes of Yellow Pine and Red Cypress Lumber.
J. B. ST. AMAND,
Agent, Star Planing Mills,
Corner Calliope and Rampart sts.
P. S. Always on hand a large assortment of Rough Yellow Pine Lumber, Cypress, &c. Also, dry dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding and Openings of all sizes.
Shipping orders promptly attended to.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 2. Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.
IS constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State [illegible] COMMERCIAL COURSE [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

DISEASES.
MR. F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from the Paris school reminds his friends and the public that he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Secret and Cutaneous Diseases [illegible] F. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Carpet Warehouse,
No. 19 Chartres Street, near Canal Street.
WE have lately received, Direct from English and American manufacturers, the following, viz:
CARPETINGS—A large stock of all kinds and qualities.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS—Of all widths and qualities.
MATTING—China, White, Checkered and Fancy.
MATTING—Cocoa, of all widths and qualities.
CURTAIN MATERIALS—A great variety of Worsted and Linen Silk, &c., &c.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S "Star Line of Steamships."
Forming a regular semi-weekly line of fine new Steamships.
MORNING STAR, 2[illegible] tons..........Helsen, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons..........Berry, Commander.
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons..........Summers, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons..........Weeden, Commander.
HAVANA, 2000 tons..........Woodman, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1400 tons..........Edwards, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons..........Quick, Commander.
MATANZAS, 1400 tons..........[illegible], Commander.
MISSOURI, 1400 tons..........Hilton, Commander.
The steamship MISSOURI, Hilton, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th March, at 8 o'clock A. M.
To be followed by the MATANZAS. From the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.
Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.
For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents, 35 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........
CITY OF NEW YORK..........
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
FIRST CABIN..........$90 | STEERAGE..........$30
to London..........95 | to London..........35
to Paris..........105 | to Paris..........40
to Hamburg..........[illegible] | to Hamburg..........37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. 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 & MESSER, [illegible] street.

Only Direct Line to France.
The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.
THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........2d March
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........[illegible] April
ST LAURENT..........Bocande..........[illegible] April
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........4th May
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) (INCLUDING WINE):
First Cabin, $[illegible], Second Cabin, $[illegible], including table wine of either class.
TO PARIS—including Railway Tickets, furnished on board:
First cabin..........$[illegible]
Second cabin..........$[illegible]
Baggage to be forwarded through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons wishing to go to France may obtain their passage tickets here by applying [illegible] Company's Agents [illegible]
For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT, 127 Common street.

For New York.
Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.
To Sail on SUNDAY, March [illegible], at 7 A. M.
FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship
GEN. GRANT,
G. W. Couch, Commander,
will leave the wharf, foot of Toulouse street, Second District, as above.
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON.

U. S. Daily Mail Packet,
In Connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
[illegible]
Agents, PRICE, HINE & TUPPER.

FOR HAVRE.
To Sail SATURDAY, March 23d.
[illegible]

For Sale.
[illegible]

For Texas—Inside Route.
NEW SCHEDULE—FAIR REDUCED.
For Galveston and Indianola, via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad to Berwick's Bay, and thence to Texas by the Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamships, commencing
DECEMBER 24, 1866.
[illegible]
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS,
Steamship MORGAN..........Capt. J. Y. Lawless.
SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
Steamship MATAGORDA..........Capt. Lewis.
[illegible]
G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.
[illegible]
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after SATURDAY, October 14th, 1866, the cars of this road will leave as follows:
[illegible]
GEO. PANDELY, Gen'l Superintendent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given [illegible] LEASE [illegible]
By order of the Board.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.

MOORE & COOLEY,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY FOR PLANTATIONS, RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS,
Steam Engines of Every Description,
[illegible]
No. 166 Gravier and 17 Union Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
All descriptions of
SAW MILL, FLOURING, and CORN MILL MACHINERY.
WOOL CARDING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWS.
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working Machinery, etc. constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest [illegible] Portable Engines, and Coleman's Patent Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.
No. 18 Camp street, New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1867.
THIS Company have removed their Office to No. 18 Camp street [illegible] Fire, Marine and River Risks on the most favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

E. RICHARD,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER
166..........St. Ann street..........166
NEAR CORNER RAMPART.
BEING on the point of removing, offers for sale at very moderate prices, a selection of SIX POCKET, FOUR POCKET and CAROM TABLES of modern style made of Rosewood, Oak and Walnut. Marble or Slate Beds finished with KAVANAGH and DECKER'S CUSHIONS, the best now in use.
[illegible]