THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $2[illegible] per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,357.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1868.

FUNERAL OF MR. BERNARD MARIGNY.—The funeral of Mr. Marigny took place on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was very inclement, being both cold and rainy. Many carriages were in the procession. Every one had been deeply moved by the accident which caused the death of this venerable man in so deplorable a manner. The attendance of his remains to their last resting place would have been greater, had the weather been fair. By five o'clock the procession starting from the residence of the deceased, opposite Washington Square, proceeded up Royal street. Some persons thought that at the intersection of St Ann street the cortege would turn to the left and go to the Cathedral where Mr. Marigny's father was buried in a vault adjoining the tomb where lie the remains of Don Andre Almonastero, and those of Père Antoine and the Abbé Moni, but the head of the procession went on up Royal street to St Louis, and there took the direction of the cemetery, where Mr. Marigny's remains were finally to lie, commingled with those of less note. The procession was imposing, without, however, presenting anything extraordinary for those who did not know the name of the man to whom these last honors were being paid, but few were ignorant of the event which had taken from New Orleans one of her oldest and most distinguished citizens, and, generally, the people were looking with solemnity upon the hearse which was carrying to its field of eternal rest the body of a man who, during 65 years had represented here, in all their brilliant [illegible] the life, gaiety, wit, wealth, and luxuriousness of society and that domestic domination which he kept up. Mr. Marigny prepared an epitaph to be placed on his tomb, which he communicated to one of the editors of the *Bee* a year ago. It was characterized by his originality, simplicity and wit, being neither ostentatious nor flattering. We regret having forgotten its exact words as this would be the proper place to record them. He has left many manuscripts and it may be found among them.

Thanks to Mr. Ovide DeBuys, Secretary of the Commissioners of the consolidated debt and railroad debt of the city of New Orleans, for a copy of the annual statement of the Commissioners for 1867.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Shakspeare Club, through Mr. W. York Atlee, Secretary, for a card of invitation to their soirée at the National Theatre on Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Mr. A. Simon, newsdealer, No. 35 Baronne street, has sent us *The American Naturalist* for February, an illustrated magazine of natural history.

REMOVAL OF STREET COMMISSIONER BAKER.—Gen. Hancock issued an order yesterday, directing that the investigation of the charges against Street Commissioner Baker shall terminate, and that the matter shall be put in charge of the District Attorney. The same order appoints Mr. George D. Field Street Commissioner.

Notwithstanding this order the committee of the City Council proceeded further with their investigation last night, whether because ignorant of or in disregard of the order we cannot say. The prosecution protested against further proceedings, on the ground that the defence had suborned and intimidated witnesses. The defence were consequently left to proceed to suit themselves, and witnesses were accordingly examined in the interest of the accused. Strange proceedings!

CONCERT AT DEUTSCHE COMPANY HALL.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given in this Hall to-night by Mlle. Josephine Filomeno, pianist and violinist, assisted by Messrs Metéyé, Davis, Gustave Smith, and a number of gentlemen amateurs. Some of the choicest morceaux from the famous operas will be performed.

A card of invitation to an interesting ceremony, which is to be performed at the Rampart street Synagogue on Wednesday, Feb. 12, has been politely sent to us, and by it we learn that Mr John Newman contemplates joining the army of benedicts, upon which he is hereby heartily congratulated.

MATRIMONIALS.—Gen. Randall E. Gibson, of New Orleans, was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Mr. R. W. Montgomery, late of this city, the 25th of January, in St. Anne's street Church, New York. We can heartily congratulate the twain.

Our amiable and popular friend Gen. Charles A. Labuzan was, we are pleased to state, married last night to Miss Sarah Moody, sister of Col. S. N. Moody, all of this city. They have our congratulations.

Mr. Geo. W. Squires, Secretary of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, has sent us a copy of the "Fifteenth Annual Report (1867) of the President and Directors of the Company," embodying a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the company for the year, which shows:

Earnings of the year to be	$378,198 57
Operating expenses	342,620 07
Hogsheads sugar carried	7,511
Barrels sugar carried	2,510
Barrels molasses carried	13,190
Bales cotton	6,910
Beeves	16,191
Calves	16,810
Lumber, feet	1,219,680
Miscellaneous, equivalent in bbls. to	10,270

The road, taking all drawbacks into consideration, has been managed, under the able and experienced Presidency of Mr. A. B. Seger, with energy and with prudence. Not an accident worthy of mention has occurred on the road during the year 1867, and no passengers have either been killed or injured during all the years the road has been operated by the company.

The business of the company has, of course, suffered from the general depression affecting all departments of trade and travel, and in addition to that was seriously impeded by the breaking of the levees, by which parts of the track were overflowed, and the epidemic.

Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, its Superintendent and Engineer, states in his report that the embankments across the swamps and marshes must be raised, so as to secure the road-bed against similar inundations. With reference to an extension of the road, he says 80 miles of road-bed are ready for the track beyond Brashear, and the remaining 98 miles pass through a prairie and pine woods country, of easy and cheap construction.

No railway enterprise in the South offers better prospects for lucrative employment of capital than the extension of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, westward to Texas. That extension is indispensable, and must be built whenever the attention of capitalists is drawn to the advantages of the investment.

Miss Amelie Garcia, said to be a most beautiful and accomplished vocalist, makes her first appearance at the Academy to-night.

Signor Lotti's fine German opera troupe, last night gave us "Martha," so popular for its mellow and lively music, in excellent style. The aria, "Last Rose of Summer," was sung with magical effect by Miss Clara Lang, who, together with Miss Maria Frederici and Signor Lotti, elicited the most rapturous applause. Those who do not visit the National Theatre during the engagement of this troupe will miss a rare treat. Gounod's Faust is to be given this evening.

ORDER No. 49.—This atrocious order of Gen Pope, aimed at the means of subsistence of the Southern press, is so modified by Gen Meade as to be virtually repealed. Public officers are therefore no longer bound to bury their advertisements in alien newspapers that nobody reads. Gen. Meade has done the handsome thing in this matter.—*Mobile Register*.

A proposition is before Congress to distribute among the suffering poor at the South all the rations of desiccated vegetables remaining on hand since the war. The reason given for this act of apparent generosity is, that the rations are of no use for army purposes. This is like worthy John Girder's idea in regard to the disposal of the remains of the feast he gave to Sir William Ashton—"If there's anything totally uneatable, let it be given to the puir folk."—*N Y Sun*.

NO BLACKS IN RESPONSIBLE OFFICES.—Her Britannic Majesty, we are told by a cable dispatch, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Jamaica advising him "that henceforward *all responsible offices* in the island will be filled from England."

There is England's confession, after more than thirty years of effort to educate and prepare for self-government the emancipated blacks of Jamaica—that the negroes are not fit to rule.—*Fredericksburg News*.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE AND RECONSTRUCTION.—*Trenton, N. J., January* 29.—The Lower House of the Legislature has passed a resolution instructing the Congressmen from this State to vote against the Supplemental Reconstruction act.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A few weeks ago none of those whose names have been suggested as candidates for the Presidency, appeared to have a fairer prospect of being chosen by the Conservative people of the United States than General Grant. There was a confidence reposed in his honesty as a man, a satisfaction felt with his ignorance of mere politics, and a belief in his sterling good sense that would have carried him into the White House by acclamation in spite of all the wire-workers in the country. The Southern people would have been satisfied with him on account of his magnanimous nature and their trust in his unselfish patriotism and law abiding disposition. The West would have been gratified, because he was taken from their section of the country and the interests of the North would have been consulted in his selection because to them just now that stability of Government essential to their prosperity, and which it needs so much would have been secured by the selection of Gen. Grant who can impart, more of that quality to the Government than any man in the United States.

The events of the last few weeks have proved that their belief of his fitness for the Presidency was a mere dream of the people, who thought Grant was a man not only of judgment and of tact, but a faithful supporter of the Constitution of the United States. In that time he has been compelled to show his hand and they have been undeceived. His silence under the persistent attempts of the politicians to obtain an expression of his opinions on political subjects was taken by them as an evidence of his resolute good sense and wary prudence, and his refusal to gratify the curiosity of his questioners rather added to than detracted from his popularity. His action in reinstating Mr. Stanton in the War Office and duplicity towards the President, in concealing his intentions from him in that matter, leave no doubt of his accord with the Radical party, and his readiness to obey their behests. His reticence, it seems, did not spring from a disinclination to concern himself with political affairs, but out of the mere secretiveness and obstinacy of his character, in which he was encouraged by the keepers of his conscience, who knew if he opened his mouth to take one side or the other he was gone—that his only chance was by straddling the fence. He has, fortunately, been compelled to show his hand, and his correspondence with the President on the subject of his action in the Stanton affair, a synopsis of which has been given by telegraph, shows the vexation which he feels at the unenviable figure he now cuts before the country. To engage in an epistolary controversy with so skilful a writer and so experienced a politician as Andrew Johnson, shows that Gen. Grant is not possessed of the qualities for which he had credit. The correctness of the statements of the correspondent of the New York *World* regarding the accusations made against General Grant by the President and his colleagues of the Cabinet, is by this correspondence fully established. Gen. Grant does not in plain words accuse the President of being a liar, but in indirect language he charges the President with "many and gross misrepresentations" of his (Grant's) conduct in connection with the Stanton restoration. Gen. Grant, in so charging the President, has forgotten the respect due to the office if not to the man who occupies the Executive chair, and his assertions will only provoke the colleagues of the President to substantiate in his support, under their own signatures, the uncontradicted statements published on their behalf, of their knowledge on the subject in question. Should this be the case Gen. Grant's unsupported assertions will have no more value than those denials peculiar to accused persons.

What kind of discipline can be maintained in the army when a subordinate officer first deceives his Commander-in-Chief, by playing a mean and contemptible trick upon him, and then when he is exposed, attempts to escape from condemnation by accusing his chief of lying? The fault of Gen. Grant was more in doing the act itself in undertaking to deliver possession of an office he held in trust from the President to the enemy of the latter, than in the manner of doing it. Gen. Grant knew the President's wishes and intentions, and concealed from him his purpose to thwart him. The *gravamen* of the offence lay in his performing an act for which he had no authority, and which was a breach of trust.

The London *Times*, in a late article upon Gen. Grant and his prospects, says:

"He would be strong enough with the people to demand the deference always paid to the office of President in former days, and this consideration alone would doubtless be one great recommendation to the Presidency. A ruler who is patriotic, discreet and just, and is able to resist encroachments from any side, would be a blessing to the American people, and they appear to have come to the conclusion that they have found such a man in Gen. Grant."

The Times will have learned ere this how undeserved were these encomiums.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

[From the Mobile Register.]

It is not a matter of surprise that the chief officers engaged in the construction of this road, in their manifest desire to locate the shops and other works of the company within the corporate limits of the city of Mobile, have been compelled to decline the very illiberal grants recently made by the local authorities. The building of the road is no longer a question for discussion. We are called upon to secure the location of the shops in this city, or reject it. Can we afford the latter? To require the company to open streets for the benefit of the city, rather than the railroad, is simply absurd; and we trust the city government will not persist in throwing such impediments in the way of an enterprise promising so much for the immediate and future prosperity of Mobile.

We are advised that the company will submit a final proposition to the Boards at their next meeting. If rejected, the Boards must account for their action to the people, who are unanimous in a wish to see this enterprise perfected. The proposed additional ordinance asked of the city changes in no material respect the grants already conveyed, except so far as relates to the opening of a new street, and it is proposed to release the city from an obligation already entered into, in consideration of what is now asked by the new ordinance, the adoption of which will not entail any additional expense on the city, as it simply proposes to open one street in place of another. The following letter and copy of a proposed ordinance fully explain the objects and purposes of the company, and we trust no delay nor legislative quibbling on the part of the Boards may impede this great public work:

NEW YORK, January 23, 1868.

Henry Van Vleck, Esq., Chief Engineer N. O., M. and C. R. R.:

Dear Sir—The matter of the location of the shops is so important to the company, and the long delay by the city of Mobile in granting us any privileges for them, and the oppressive manner in which they did concede the imperfect privileges contained in the ordinance recently passed, has nearly exhausted the patience of our people here. They cannot and will not accept the ordinance which was recently passed, nor can we longer delay the location of our shops, for we must, as soon as possible, locate and prepare for the construction of the car shop. Our cars at Albany are now completed. You well know that we are exceedingly desirous of placing our shops at Mobile, and of having them all together; but if we cannot obtain the requisite legislation from the city to close the streets crossing the grounds, it is simply impossible for us to go there. I have determined to make one more effort to obtain such privileges as we must have to enable us to locate our shops there, and have prepared a new draft for an ordinance, which covers what we should have, and we cannot accept anything less than the ordinance now prepared, except in one particular, and that is the opening of the new street 700 feet west of Broad street. Of course we could get along if that clause (the second one of the draft as I have prepared it) should be stricken out entire; but it would be illiberal in the city to do it, inasmuch as for a great part of the way this street would be a substitute for the one heretofore agreed to be opened for us 200 feet west of Broad street, and we therefore hope the clause will be left in the ordinance. The other provisions of the ordinance are simple and plain, and only cover what it is absolutely necessary for us to have, and we cannot consent that they be changed in any particular, nor hampered, except as they are already, by the provisos which I have added to the ordinance, and which fully protect the interests of the city, and are all that any fair-minded man will ask.

Now it is a necessity for us to have that matter settled at once; therefore I wish you to give it immediate attention and have the ordinance finally acted upon by both branches of the Council at their meeting on Monday, the 3d of February, (or possibly this meeting is on the 4th,) and succeed with it if possible; but if you fail in obtaining it, we will make no further effort for it, but accept the necessity of going elsewhere with the shops, and you then will immediately go to Pascagoula and select the best grounds you can obtain, make maps of them, get the lowest price you can and refusal, and send same to me, and I will at once advise you of my decision, and if I telegraph you to buy them you can draw upon me for the amount. I hope that Mobile will not drive us away from them. It is, as you know, a favorite plan of mine, to build fine shops there and to make them complete and perfect in every particular; and if you can get the ordinance passed you can make immediate arrangements for the purchase of all the grounds, and we will pay for them immediately. I suppose that most of the lands, if not all, must be taken by commission, as it is owned by an estate.

Our bill in Congress passed the House of Representatives on the 21st, and is now in the Senate—I hope it will be passed to-day or tomorrow. I am pushing it by letters all I can. They have made our bridges over the bayous and Pascagoula river, eighty feet opening instead of sixty; Rigolets is one hundred feet.

We will get all these matters closed as fast as possible, and then I can ask our people to go ahead.

Enclosed you have the ordinance.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES A. RAYNER, President.

There may be truth in wine, as the classic proverb says, but it looks as if there were nothing but fraud in whisky.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Editors—A statement appeared in some of yesterday's papers to the effect that we had been arrested, charged with having stolen sugar in our possession. We are the private watchmen of the large new warehouse on the levee. Brought before the Recorder, we proved, conclusively, that we had bought the sugar from the watchman of a steamboat, and His Honor did not hesitate to order our immediate and honorable discharge. We offer this explanation, as law-abiding citizens, in order to set us right before the community.

J. SURRANTINE.
J. MAURICE.

A Pilot's Commission Revoked.—Gov. Baker yesterday issued the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1868.

Whereas, an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act relative to pilots," approved April 4, 1865, section 14, provides as follows: "That it shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners of the port of New Orleans to report to the Governor any neglect of duty, drunkenness, carelessness, habitual intemperance, incompetency, or general bad conduct on the part of any branch pilot, showing that said branch pilot ought to be removed or suspended; and it shall be the duty of the Governor, if, upon due inquiry such report be well founded, to revoke or suspend the commission of said branch pilot."

And whereas, John Nichols, a branch pilot, has been reported to me by the Board of Examiners, as aforesaid, as having gone on board of the steamship Mariposa, on the 17th of December last, while in a state of intoxication unfitting him for the performance of his duty, and owing to which cause the said vessel was run aground, out of the channel, thereby entailing serious detention and expense to said ship; and whereas, the said John Nichols, branch pilot, is further charged with habitual intemperance and neglect of duty.

Now therefore, I, Joshua Baker, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power vested in me by the law as aforesaid, do hereby revoke and annul the commission of branch pilot issued to and in the name of John Nichols, under the date of March 7, 1865, the said revocation to take effect from and after this date.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, of the above date, and the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

JOSHUA BAKER.

By the Governor:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

The School Board.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Mount in the chair, and fourteen members present.

Messrs. John Pasley and F. Michinard were elected members of the Board, in the places of Messrs. Stickney and Massicot resigned.

The Committee on Text Books reported that Gen Maury, agent for the Southern Series of School Books, was unable to supply them on terms as reasonable as other publishers.

The Committee on Supervision, of the Third District, reported on the complaint of Mr. Deberell and recommended that the action of the Superintendent in refusing admission of a pupil known to be colored to the DeSoto School be approved. Report approved and spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Bermudez reported that the Normal School was in full operation, having at present 137 pupils. The lectures of Prof. Alex Dimitry were exerting an admirable influence. Report approved.

Mr Cronan of the Committee to consider the petition of Miss Metaxa and others, reported adversely. Report approved. Miss Metaxa desired to be reinstated in the Barracks street School where she had been teaching for years.

The Committee on Colored Schools in view of the action of the City Council in the matter, regarding their duties as ended, asked to be discharged. Resolution accordingly adopted.

The Superintendent reported that the pupils in the public schools at present number over 18,000. There are 270 white teachers, with an average of 50 pupils.

Mr. Collens moved a reconsideration of the vote approving the action of the committee in regard to Miss Metaxa.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Mr Baker, in accordance with previous notice, moved a reconsideration of the resolution abolishing instruction in the French language in the primary departments of the schools in the First and Fourth Districts.

After considerable discussion the resolution reconsidered was re-adopted by a vote of 13 to 7; so that French will not be taught in the primary departments of the schools of the First and Fourth Districts.

The President of the Board, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Superintendent of Schools, were appointed a Committee to wait upon General Hancock in regard to the action of the City Council, in reducing the appropriation for the public schools from $430,000 to $240,000—a sum insufficient. We are surprised at this action of the Board, and hope they will take no such steps. Our financial condition requires the reduction.

The resignation of Robert Hare as a member of the Board, was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—In the case of Jas. Crelland, charged with assaulting Rosanna Riley, the jury failed to agree and a new trial was ordered.

In the case of Cornelius Murphy, charged with larceny, the jury also failed to agree, and a mistrial was declared. Murphy was a police officer, and obtained money from P M Redan by giving an order on the City Treasurer. When pay-day came Redan was in the Treasurer's office and Murphy snatched the order out of his hand.

Allen and Geo. Washington, colored, were convicted of stealing a bolt of flannel from Mr. Heidingsfeld.

J. McKenna, charged with assaulting Julia Arbuckle, colored, was acquitted.

In the case of Chas. Hayes, accused of assault and battery, the District Attorney entered a *nol. pros.*, as the accused is dead.

Recorder Letten's Court.—An affidavit was filed by Jno. McCormick against Jas Gallaher, alias Sydney, for obtaining money under false pretences. Jno. McCormick, as boarding master, advanced the accused $36, and 16 sailors had deserted.

Amadie, a colored boy, about 16 years old, surrendered himself, on the charge of stabbing a white boy named John Moore with intent to kill. The two boys had a quarrel on Levee street, and Amadie drew a pocket knife and stabbed John Moore in the left arm.

Larceny.—Peter McDermot is charged with having stolen a lottery ticket which had drawn a prize of $100 in the Georgia State Lottery and with having presented the same to the agent and drawn the money. The case is to be examined the 14th instant, before Recorder Neville.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FIFTY SEVENTH DAY—FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., President Taliaferro in the chair and 57 members present.

The resolution of Reagan, of Baton Rouge, to grant members an allowance in addition to their per diem, to cover the discount they had been compelled to suffer in getting their warrants cashed, was called up and postponed.

The resolution of Smith, of Orleans, to appoint a committee to investigate the city charter, was called up and adopted. Messrs Smith, R. H. Isabelle and Belden, all of Orleans, were appointed the committee, and were granted leave of absence in order to make their investigation.

The consideration of the Constitution being in order, Bertonneau, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the 155th article of the minority report, adopted as an article of the Constitution. Carried, and the 140th article of the minority report adopted as a substitute, reading as follows:

ART. —Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the State, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Wickliffe, of Orleans, moved to reconsider, so as to amend article 153 of the minority report, adopted as article 141 of the Constitution. Carried and article amended by striking out the words "this article," and inserting the words "the articles under this title."

After considerable discussion further articles of the Constitution were adopted under the head of Militia, as follows:

TITLE IX—MILITIA.

ART. 143. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to organize the militia of the State, and all able bodied men, citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this State, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 144. The Governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs and commissioned by the Governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States Army and the oath prescribed for officers in this State.

ART. 145. The Governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order or where the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive same pay and allowance as the U. S. army.

TITLE X—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 146. Any amendment, or amendments, to this Constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State, in which a newspaper shall be published; and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this Constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

The Convention adjourned till 10 A. M., Thursday.

BINGHAM DENOUNCED AND THREATENED.—We copy as follows from the special Washington dispatch of the Louisville *Courier* of the 27th:

Congressman Bingham has waked up something else besides the ghost of the murdered woman, Mary Surrat. He is in receipt of numerous letters from the North, denouncing him for his last reconstruction measures, and one of the letters from Boston threatens him with personal violence.

A Houston (Texas) paper gives the following rather sensible advice to young men about to visit that place in search of business situations: "Stay away; there are no vacancies here. Stay where you are; pull off your coat, take hold of a plow. Stay away from the cities. Times are hard, 'tis true; they will never be flush unless we all learn to depend on our own resources, and work out our own salvation."

Important Military Orders.

Gen. Hancock yesterday issued the following important orders relative to the Street Commissioner and Recorder Gastinel:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., Feb. 5, 1868.

Special Orders No. 26.

[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

The investigation ordered by these headquarters, Dec 20, 1867, in the matter of the charges of malfeasance in office, preferred against Wm. Baker, Street Commissioner for the city of New Orleans, will at once terminate. The District Attorney of the parish of Orleans is hereby directed to take charge of this matter, and take such action as may be proper and necessary against the party, proceeding therein by due course of law.

Wm. Baker, Street Commissioner for the city of New Orleans, (military appointment,) is removed from office, and Geo. D. Field is appointed in his place.

Upon accepting this appointment, Mr. Field will forward to this office a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

Arthur Gastinel, Recorder for the Second District Recorder's Court, city of New Orleans, having been declared by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana ineligible to fill said office when elected, but who is now eligible under the laws of the State, is hereby appointed Recorder of said court, provided he duly qualifies and files at these headquarters a copy of the required oath.

Still Harping on Doolittle—Negro Suffrage in the Presidential Campaign—Butler after Grant—The Freed People—Commissioner of Patents, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

Washington, Jan. 29, 1868.—The Senate is still engaged in a campaign debate on the House supplementary reconstruction bill, and Mr. Doolittle receives daily the indignant shafts of the Senators who were frightened into action by his recent speech. The bill will soon pass, and its record as one of the statutes at large may be looked for as a fixed fact, as it is certain that the veto which it will receive can be overruled. Such discussions provoke very little interest now. The most unanswerable arguments on the part of the Conservatives have no influence in Congress. Passion, and not reason, continues to rule in the capitol of the nation.

Thad. Stevens and others of his particular sort have determined that the question of negro suffrage everywhere within the limits of this country shall prevail as one of the most prominent planks of the Radical platform in the presidential campaign. There are some among the Republicans who hope to ward this feature off until after some time, but the consistent and thoroughgoing Radicals, in earnest defence of their creed, will not permit it. They declare that the party must live or die on that issue, and if the General-in-Chief is to be the candidate of the Republican party he must subscribe to that principle, among others, as one of its most prominent articles.

Butler has announced his intention to give Grant and his friends no rest if the former receives the nomination, and in anticipation of that event is already beginning to work against him.

It is very likely that the bill to extend the career of the Freedmen's Bureau will soon pass. At its headquarters here active measures have been taken to consummate its passage, and all the prominent Radicals promise their influence in its aid.

Quite a number of reports have been received by Gen. Howard from high officials of the Bureau, giving very unsatisfactory accounts of the conduct and character of many of the freedmen in the planting districts, and the people of the North will probably find out before long from Radical official accounts that the freed people are not so industrious or enterprising as they have imagined them to be.

As it is not considered that the question of who is to be Commissioner of Patents is settled by the nomination of Mr. Bishop (it being considered almost certain that the Senate will reject him), several applicants are yet on hand for favor. The President seems now determined to recognize the Democratic party in all his appointments, whether the Senate confirms them or not. This is considered but just to the great party which sustains his administration of the high office he fills.

A snow storm of considerable character commenced this afternoon, after a prologue of lighter dimensions this morning. At present there is a promise of a regular sleighing carnival to-morrow.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has commenced discharging the inspectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the bonded warehouse regulative to the transfer of spirits in bond, Congress having, by a recent enactment, abolished that part of the bonded warehouse business.

TIMON.

The Revolution Culminating—A Foreign War Government Control of Telegraph Companies—Stanton for Vice-President, &c., &c.

[Special Cor. of the Baltimore Gazette.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—The revolution is rapidly culminating. All the measures devised by Congress for subverting the Government will be speedily passed.

Another bill is pending in the House empowering the President of the Senate, in cases where *ex officio* he shall succeed in the Chief Magistracy, *to hold over beyond the time for which he shall have been elected a Senator*. This is clearly intended for the benefit of Wade, and is made to fit his case to a hair. It, moreover, evidently contemplates a seizure of the Government in case of a failure to elect their candidate *after the 4th of March*, 1869.

In the meantime it is by no means certain that the country may not be plunged into a foreign war. I learn that the leading spirits of the dominant party deem it advisable to consummate the revolution under cover of actually existing hostilities. It is probable, therefore, that our complications with Great Britain will be seized upon to effect their purposes.

The General Government is rapidly absorbing all power, even in respect to matters of private concernment. The telegraph companies must soon yield to the demands of Congress, and private dispatches are to be put under the manipulations of spaniard officials. Washburne, of Illinois, has prepared a bill for this purpose. We are told that he anticipates violent opposition from the lines now established under State authority. No wonder. People are, very naturally, disinclined to surrender their property without adequate compensation, or, indeed, to surrender it at all at the behest of a body of men confessedly without rightful authority to seize it.

It is understood that the wire pullers have determined to run Stanton for Vice-President on the Grant ticket. The Convention to meet at Chicago in May next will be a mere formal gathering, and its functions only to endorse the preordination of Congress.

At an informal caucus of Senators this morning the question of allowing Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, to take his seat was discussed, and the conclusion arrived at to reject his application to be sworn in. This result was predicted as soon as the vote was taken in the Senate ordering the discussion of the Reconstruction bill to be proceeded with.

The Radicals are in a rage over some reported remarks of Mr. Justice Field, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, in which it is said Judge Field declared, in very positive terms, that the Reconstruction measures of Congress were unconstitutional. Judge Field was appointed to the Supreme Bench from California as a Republican, and is a native of New York.

Gen. Banks's Red River Cotton Captures.

AN ENORMOUS DECREE—A CLAIM OF $451,502 ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 24.—In my telegrams of recent date, reference has been made to the Red River cotton prize cases of 1864, which, for the past two years, have figured very conspicuously in the United States courts in this city.

The captures in which the suits originated were made on Red River and its tributaries, in the spring of 1864, by the Banks-Porter expedition, and the property brought to Cairo, and libelled as "prize of war," in this court. As soon as they could be relieved from the unpleasant predicament in the rebel lines, the legal owners came here and set up claims to their property. A great many had their property restored to them, but others were not so fortunate. A case is now being prepared by Mr. Corwin for the Court of Claims at Washington, of singular interest. The amount involved is $451,502. It seems that the first lot of cotton that reached Cairo were captured in March. There were 2100 bales, and by the 11th of May, 1864, within two months of the capture, it was condemned as "prize of war," and the proceeds forwarded to Washington, to be distributed among the captors and to the navy bounty fund. The Government got none of it, and gets none of it.

The universal law of "prize" is that there shall be no condemnation of prize property until there has been a lapse of a year and a day. This is to enable claimants, who are supposed to be abroad, to come in and prove their claims to the captured property. In this case that rule does not seem to have been adhered to.

In the meantime, the rebellion came to an end, and the legal owners were released from their dilemma within the rebel lines, and lost no time in coming here and setting up their claims, and the courts gave them judgments of restitution, but the money was not here to pay them. The court, after the decision of the Supreme Court holding that there could be no prize of war of property on land in the United States, set aside that decree, ordering this money sent to Washington, and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to return the same for distribution among the legal owners.

The questions are numerous and interesting, and will come up in the cases about to be instituted in the Court of Claims. The Government, having received the money on an erroneous and void decree, the Treasury Department must needs account for it to those legally entitled to it.

The Central Grant Club, of St. Louis, Missouri, has issued a manifesto in favor of Grant for the Presidency, assigning among other reasons for this preference, that Gen. Grant's views on reconstruction are in accord with those of the Radicals; that he will know no distinction of race or color, and that he "will settle up the Alabama claims."

"THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT BRAVELY."—Look at the record as Secretary Stanton reports it in the summing up of his chief of the "Bureau of Colored Troops":

Whole number mustered in during the rebellion	186,654
Mustered out	82,523
Discharged (principally for physical disability)	21,286
Died	34,986
Deserted	14,887
Killed in action	1,514
Missing in action	1,344
Transferred to navy	266
Now in service	12,482

The total killed in action during the whole war out of this monster negro army of 160,654 was only 1514 or less than nine-tenths of one per cent. The missing—those who got near enough to the front to be taken prisoners—number two hundred less! While the deserters are more than ten times the number missing and nearly ten times the number killed! And those who died without tasting powder and were discharged because physically unfit for duty, foot up 52,102—nearly one-third of the whole negro army.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bill Forfeiting Southern Railroad Lands Referred.

Consul at Matamoros—F. W. Scott.

Secretary of War to Employ Counsel to Defend Reconstruction Officials.

Order from Gen. Howard.

Georgia Relief Law Passed.

The Southern Conventions.

Disruption of Florida Convention Probable.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Beatty elected from Ohio in place of Hamilton deceased, was sworn in.

The bill forfeiting Southern railroad lands, after being amended to except the Nashville and Decatur road passed. Yeas 86, nays 73. The bill declares forfeited to the United States all public lands granted in 1856, in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, to aid in building Railroads, and declares such lands open to Homestead entry and settlement under the laws of 1866.

Rights of American citizens abroad was resumed.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend Grant, Meade, Huger and any other officer or person entrusted with the enforcement of the reconstruction acts, against any suit or proceedings in any court in regard to official acts, passed. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend Reconstruction officials, passed.

RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

The bill forfeiting Southern railroad lands was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Senate then went into Executive session and adjourned.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reports unfavorably on the Boulighy land claim.

The President has nominated F. W. Scott, of Tennessee, as Consul at Matamoros.

Eleven more set speeches have been made on Reconstruction.

The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad have advanced from 95 to par.

The Reconstruction Committee will report favorably on the bill removing Patton's disabilities. They also discussed the recent correspondence between the President and Grant, but deferred action.

The Senate has confirmed Gideon H. McAllister, of Connecticut, Minister resident and Consul General to Hayti.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,131,000.

Howard has issued a circular that the officers under the rank of Major, who have been mustered out of the service, but retained in the Bureau, be paid $150 per month.

Atlanta, Feb. 5.—Convention to-day passed the relief clause—yeas 82—nays 45. It denies jurisdiction to the Courts over all debts contracted prior to the surrender, but leaves it discretionary with a majority of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction in all cases except as to the purchase of slaves.

Richardson, a member of the Convention, who was shot by Timmony on the 3d instant, will not, his physicians think, recover. The ball passed through the right lung.

Charleston, Feb. 5.—CONVENTION.—The bill of rights was to-day read the first time. It is liberal in its provisions; the right of suffrage is asserted without qualification. The judiciary, with few exceptions, are to be elected by the people, for various terms ranging from one to four years. The entire judicial system of the State is changed, and the expense of the legal machinery is greatly increased. A new penal code is to be prepared and revised decennially. The Constitution provides for the school system—compulsory attendance for 24 months of all children between 6 and 16. A reformatory school and agricultural college is to be established, and all schools and colleges supported by public funds shall be open to all, irrespective of race or color.

Richmond, Feb. 5.—CONVENTION.—The 5th section of the ordinance on executive was adopted, with an amendment requiring the assent of two thirds of the members of the Legislature to call an extra session.

Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 5.—A disruption of the Convention is a fixed fact. A majority of the members yesterday absented themselves, leaving the body without a quorum. The withdrawing members allege fraud and deception in the rules and arbitrary decisions of the chair, from which they have no appeal by the rules. They declare they are powerless in the Convention, and that the voice of a majority is not allowed expression. It is expected that a majority of the members will assemble to morrow in the Senate Chamber and frame a Constitution. They deny the eligibility of Billings, Richards, Pierce, Saunders and Walker to seats, on the ground that the former are not citizens of the State.

Walker was a judge of election and ineligible under Gen. Pope's order. There is a strong disposition among a majority of white and colored to plant themselves on universal suffrage and against any proscriptive policy but proper disqualification upon ex-rebels from holding office. The minority party are holding secret sessions—allowing no spectators and rapidly framing a constitution without a quorum. Yesterday they passed a resolution declaring absent members obstructions to reconstruction, and calling on the authorities, to insure attendance. Colonel Flint, commanding, replied by producing the order of General Meade that the military authorities have no power in any way to interfere with Conventions.

5 P. M.—The minority continues in session with closed doors. It has been made known that the following proceedings were had.

Adopted, a resolution to pay members $10 per day from the date of Gen. Pope's order No. 10, which gives delegates pay for 20 days before the assembling of the Convention; also, mileage of $8 for each 20 miles of travel. They also legislated in regard to the military and passed an ordinance providing a penalty for intimidation at elections.

Montgomery, Feb. 5.—1100 votes to-day—6 white men voted—four of them being candidates. The election is progressing quietly.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 5.—The Reconstruction Convention met and adjourned to give way to the Republican Nominating Convention. There is a full attendance to the latter body. B. B. Eggleston, President of the Reconstruction Convention, was nominated for Governor. The Convention is still in session.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Joshua M. Cott, of Brooklyn, temporary chairman. New York seats were found to be contested. After a long discussion in which considerable acerbity was shown, the Radical delegation was admitted as members by a vote of 256 to 54, and the Conservative delegates invited to seats on the floor. A Committee on permanent organization was appointed who, after a recess, reported Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck President, with a list of Vice-Presidents, including Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins and others. The President made a long speech in support of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and measures of the Republican party.

Raleigh, Feb. 5.—The Convention has been occupied the past two days on the relief measure. It passed to-day, after considerable opposition, nearly as reported by the committee.

The Conservative State Convention met at Quaker Hall to-day. About 50 counties are represented by about 300 delegates. E. H. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Hon. W. A. Graham, of Orange, was elected permanent President of the Convention, with 13 Vice Presidents. The several editors present were chosen Secretaries, and the best feeling prevails. Many of the ablest men in the State are here.

New York, Feb. 5.—Cotton firm; sales to-day, 2800; middlings 19c. Flour heavy; State $8 35 to $10 75; Southern $10 to $15. Wheat heavy. Corn declining—Southern white $1 20 to $1 30. Pork heavy at $22 50. Lard firm. Naval stores firm. Freights lower. Cotton by steam ⅜ to ⅛. Gold active and firm at 141⅜. Governments firm.

New York, Feb. 5.—Money very easy and in large supply; call loans 4c. Gold active and firm. Stocks heavy and lower with a strong pressure to sell, but better at the close. Sub-Treasury balance $100,500,000. 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜; of 1864, 109; of 1865, 109⅜; of 1867, 107⅜; 10-40s 104⅜; 7-30s 107⅜.

Savannah, Feb. 5.—Cotton opened dull, but closed active with an advance—middlings 17¼c; Sales 2000 bales; receipts 2620.

Memphis, Feb. 5.—Colonels Galloway and Rhed, editors of the *Avalanche*, were fined two hundred dollars each, seventy days imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of Judge Hunter's Court.

Mobile, Feb. 5.—Cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day 2000 bales. Middlings 17c. Receipts 1798 bales.

Mobile, Feb. 5.—3572 votes were polled yesterday, and 3572 to-day, of which 36 were white.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—Tobacco—market firm; sales to-day 79 hhds; common lugs to selections $5 to $19 75. Cotton 16½ to 16¾c. Flour—superfine $7 75 to $8; fancy $12 50. Wheat $2 45 to $2 50. Corn 75 to 78. Oats 66 to 67c. Lard 13½c. Mess Pork $22 to $22 25. Bacon—shoulders 10c; clear sides 13¼c. Bulk meats—shoulders 9c; clear sides 12¼c.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—River still receding with five feet in the canal by the mark. Weather clear and spring-like.

St. Louis, Feb 5.—Tobacco—lugs $5 to $8; common to medium leaf $8 25 to $8 50; good shipping $11 to $13; bright leaf $15 to $35. Superfine Flour $7 32 to $8 25. Red and white winter wheat $2 50 to $2 70. Corn 83 to 85c. Oats 67 to 72. Mess Pork $21 to $22. Bacon—shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 12 to 12¼c. Lard 13 to 13¼c.

Weather mild—thawing rapidly.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—River 11 feet in the channel and falling. Navigation resumed. Weather clear. Thermometer 40.

Charleston, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales 770 bales; middlings 17¼c. Receipts 1363 bales.

Augusta, Feb. 5.—Cotton market firmer; sales 695 bales; receipts 840; middlings 17c. Heavy rains for the last two days.

London, Feb. 5.—John Bright pleaded the wrongs of Ireland at a meeting in Birmingham.

London, Feb. 5.—Evening.—Consols 95¾. Bonds 71¾.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.—Evening—Cotton closed firm. Sales to-day 15,000 bales. Uplands 7¾ to 7⅞d. in port to arrive. Orleans 8¼d. Sugar quiet. Naval Stores quiet and unchanged.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The *Moniteur* says: The King of Prussia on receiving the new Italian Minister at Berlin, congratulated him on his appointment as a new pledge of peace.

Florence, Feb. 5.—The Pope has ordered a *Te Deum* to be sung throughout Italy for the victory at Mentana. Victor Emanuel forbids it.

London, Feb. 5.—The *Times* states that the arrest of Mr. Train was a mistake, but should be distinguished from arrests of ex-Irishmen who come to Ireland for treasonable purposes.

Cincinnati, Feb 5.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in ear 85 to 86c.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Feb. 5.—No marine disasters reported from Saturday's storm.

A gate of the Cork prison was blown up yesterday, and the telegraph wires leading out of the city cut.

The activity of the police prevented further demonstrations.

The advance of the Abyssinian expedition has reached Antalo.

The Government candidate for the Corps Legislatif has been returned from Lille France.

Garibaldi writes Admiral Farragut, enthusiastically congratulating the United States on encouraging Italian national aspirations by the presence of their fleet. An Italian loan is to be negotiated in London.

Liverpool, Feb. 4—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¾d; Middling Orleans, 8d; sales, 10,000 bales. Manchester advices unfavorable.

London, Feb 5—Noon.—Consols, 93⅛ to 93⅜; bonds, 71⅞ to 72.

Frankfort, Feb. 5.—Bonds 75⅞.

Liverpool, Feb. 5—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady—sales 10,000; breadstuffs generally quiet.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The President and Stanton have had neither written nor personal communication since August 12. The President's letter to Grant, of January 31, contains this paragraph:

"You had found in our first conference, that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained or not. You know what reasons induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment. Even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us, those conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. I am certain, however, that under even these circumstances, you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but according to your own statements, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by a successor."

Grant's letter of February 3, alluding to the President's letter of January 31, and newspaper articles, says: "I find it only to be a reiteration, somewhat more in detail of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in the articles and which my statements of the facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct, and here I reiterate the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary not withstanding."

New York, Feb. 5.—Gold 41⅛. Old Bonds 111⅜. Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Pork heavy at $22 50. Lard steady at 14 to 14¼c. Cotton dull; middling uplands 19c.

Jackson, Feb. 5.—Nothing of general interest occurred in the Convention to day. A convention of the Republican party of Mississippi will meet here to morrow to nominate candidates for State offices and Congress.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—Tobacco is unchanged. Flour—superfine $7 75 to $8; fancy $12 50. Wheat $2 45 to $2 50. Oats 65 to 77. Corn 75 to 78c in bulk. Lard 13¼c. Mess Pork $22 to $22 25. Bacon—shoulders 10c; clear sides 13c. Bulk Meats unchanged. Cotton 16¼ to 17c. Whisky nominal.

Louisville, Feb 4.—River falling slowly—5 feet 5 inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 43. Departed: St. Charles for New Orleans.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat $2 50 to $2 75. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $21 to $22. Bulk shoulders 8¾c; sides 10¼c. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c; ribbed sides 11¼c; clear sides 12c. Lard 12¾ to 13c. Eggs 29 to 30.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—River falling—12 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 34.

St. Louis, Feb 4.—Tobacco steady and firm. Flour unchanged. Wheat inactive. Provisions firm. Lard higher, 13 to 13¼c.

St Louis Feb. 4.—Weather clear and mild.

Pittsburg, Feb. 4.—River frozen up. Weather clear and cool.

Gen. O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, in a speech last night offered the President of the United States the services of a hundred thousand Fenians, in case of a war with England.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh. Barometer 30.50. Arrived, the schooner Emma D. Finney, Townsend, nine days from Galveston, in ballast to master. Sailed, ship Augusta.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1868.

We have no material change to notice in the Money market. The increase in the deposit lines of the banks, and the payments made at their counters have materially increased their available means. In fact, their supply of idle funds exceeds the demand, and they are free lenders on good securities, whether strictly business paper, or accommodation notes secured by satisfactory collaterals. At the same time, although desirous of employing all the means at their command, they will accept none but A1 paper. On the street good notes, secured by solid collaterals, can be readily negotiated at 1 to 1¼ and 1½ per cent. per month, and mortgage paper at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. Exceptional transactions in the latter have occurred at 10. Among the indications of increased ease in the market we notice a more active movement in Stocks, in some cases at advanced rates.

Gold opened at 139¾ to 140, and, after some fluctuations caused by the course of the New York market, closed at 140. The sales included $1000, $3000, $5000, $5000, and $10,000 at 139¾; $2000 at 139⅞; and $7000 at 140. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 in American half dollars at 132¼. At the close American half dollars were quoted at 132½ to 133, and Mexican dollars at 143 to 143¼.

We noticed but little variations in Foreign Exchange. If anything, the advantage was on the side of the buyer, but with hardly any quotable decline. The sales of Sterling included a moderate amount of bill of lading at 152¼; £2000 at 152⅜, £1000, £2500 and a further amount at 152¼; £1200 at 152⅜; £2000 at 109⅛ for gold; £1500 bank at 154⅛; and £500 bank sight at 155. Sterling may be quoted at 152¼ to 152⅜ for A1 bill of lading and clear, 150 to 153¼ for first class and private bankers', and 154 to 154⅛ for bank; and France at 3.72¼ to 3.70 for A1 commercial, and 3.67½ to 3.65 for private bankers' and bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet at about previous figures. The banks checked on New York at ⅜c. to ¼ per cent. discount, the latter being the ruling rate. They meet a limited counter demand, but require a considerable sum to cover remittances for collection. The sales of commercial include $10,000 and $15,000 New York sight at the advanced rate of 9-16 per cent. discount; $10,000, $10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $35,000 and $50,000—the last private bankers'—at ⅜; $10,000 Boston sight at the same; $10,000 do at ¾; and $5,000 Providence at ⅞. Bank credits by telegraph are quoted at ⅛.

There was more movement in Stocks, but some of the sales were not reported. 215 shares Union Bank sold at $34 50, — Canal at $50 50, 100 Bank of New Orleans at $27 75, and 265, (100 and 165,) at the advanced rate of $28. Canal Bank which brought $50 50, was secretly sold at $40. An offer of $28 was refused for Louisiana State Bank.

We have heard of no further sales of City Bonds since the small lots of Railroad issues reported at 65. They may be quoted at 77 to 79 for the Consolidated and 650 for the Railroad issues.

We have no material change to note in City Treasury notes. $1000 large sold at 14 discount, and $15,000 (10,000 and 5000) at 14¼. The small continued in fair request, dealers buying at 4½ discount and selling at 3¼ to 4. State notes were heavy at previous rates. The sales included $2000 at 32¼. There was some demand for Bank of Louisiana notes. One lot of $13,000 sold at 28¼c per dollar, but at a later hour 30c and higher was offered without finding sellers.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 3200 bales at about previous rates. We continue to quote ordinary at 15 to 15¼c, good ordinary at 16¼ to 16½, low middling at 17¼ to 17½, middling at 17¾ to 18, and strict middling 18¼ to —.

The movement was checked by dark and rainy weather, and during the early part of the day prices showed increased weakness, figures being accepted in exceptional cases, which indicated a further decline, and no inconsiderable portion of the business being either at the inside rates in the above quotations or at a fraction less, but at a later hour the encouraging tenor of the Liverpool telegrams inspired more confidence on the part of factors and rather stimulated the demand. The supply was moderate, but had the weather been fine the sales would no doubt have been on a more liberal scale.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,256
Arrived to-day	5,328	
Arrived previously	408,089	413,417
		428,673
Cleared to-day	296	
Cleared previously	320,649	320,947
Stock on hand and on shipboard		102,696

The clearances were exclusively for New York.

FREIGHTS—Are unchanged.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning comprise 111 hogsheads. The supplies are insufficient for the demand, which is active, and prices are still higher. All the receipts are sold, and the sales of yesterday and to-day, not reported, comprise 400 hhds., at 9 to 10c per lb for inferior, 10½ to 11½c for common, 12 to 12½c for good common, 12¾ to 13c for fair, 13¼ to 13½c for good fair, 13¾ to 13¾c for fully fair, 14c for prime, 14½c for choice, 15c for yellow clarified, 16c for white, and 13 to 14c for seconds.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprise 222 bbls. The demand is active, and the receipts sell as soon as landed at full prices. Fermenting 75 to 81c, as in quality; plantation reboiled 75 to 82½, and refinery reboiled 62½ to 80c per gallon. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 50 to 60c per gallon.

REMARKS—There has not been any arrivals from the West since the day before yesterday. Continued rainy weather has again operated against business to-day. The supplies of all descriptions of Western Produce and Provisions on the landing and in store are light, however, and the demand is good, at full prices.

FLOUR—Superfine is scarce and very much in request, and holders are now claiming a further advance of 25c per bbl, an offer of $10 50 having been refused for 500 bbls, and $10 75 asked. The sales to-day embrace 1500 bbls, of which 100, 100 and 150 superfine at $10 50; 100 do at $10 75; 300 double extra at $11; 100 and 100 on its merits at $11 50; 100 do at $11 62½ and 450 choice extra on private terms.

CORN—Some concessions having been made, buyers for export were induced to purchase quite freely, and 18,250 sacks were sold for the trade and for shipment, of which 10,000 sacks white at 97½c, 2000 at 98c, 500 and 1000 at $1; 2200 white at 98c; 450, 1000 and 1100 white at $1 per bushel.

OATS—200 sacks prime St. Louis sold at 84c; 300 do at 85c, and 285 Ohio river at 85c per bushel.

BRAN—Is selling in small lots at $1 85 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Fair Western is selling to the trade at $20 to $21 per ton. A lot of 500 bales brought $21 50 to day.

RYE—Is scarce and commands $2 55 per bushel.

PORK—The stock is light and the demand is very good and prices are firm and tending upward. Sales to-day, 500 bbls mess, of which 50, 100, 100 and 200 at $24 50, and 50 at $24 75 per bbl. It is retailing at $25 to $25 25 per bbl.

BACON—20 casks shoulders sold at 10¾c, and 60 tierces do at 10⅜ to 10¾c per lb. There are very few shoulders and sides in market, and an active retail business is doing at 11¼c per lb for shoulders, 13½c for clear ribbed sides, and 14c for clear sides.

LARD—Prime and choice is scarce and in request for the trade and for export. Tierce is held at 14¼, and keg at 16c per lb. It is retailing at ¼c per lb higher.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 6, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—31 Texas Beeves.

Sold—147 Beeves, 134 Calves and Yearlings, 57 Hogs, 247 Sheep and 4 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—187 Texas and 74 Western, Beeves, 868 Hogs, 1269 Sheep and 85 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ⅌ net	8 @ 12 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	45 @ 65 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	25 00 @ 35 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	10 00 @ 20 —
Western Hogs, ⅌ gross	— @ — 9
Hogs	7 @ 8
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	4 00 @ 5 —
Sheep, 2d ⅌ head	2 50 @ 3 —
Sheep, 3d ⅌ head	1 50 @ 2 —
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	80 00 @ 125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	50 00 @ 75 —
Yearlings, ⅌ head	14 00 @ 18 —
Calves, ⅌ head	11 00 @ 15 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —
Goats ⅌ head	1 50 @ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 6, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig La Creolla, (British) Johnson, for Nassau, (N P.) J H Ashbridge & Decan.

Schr J Borden, Hall, for New York. Geo A Fosdick & co

Steamer Mary, Carroll, for Mobile. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Ed Hawkins, Walker, from Grimsby Dec 28th, Silkenstadt & co—4th district.

Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.

Bark Jennie Cobb, Hanley, from Boston, to Thorndike & Norton—1st district 27

Brig Nympha, (Olden) Rabe, from Rio de Janeiro, to Elliott & McKeever—1st district 14.

Brig Caroline, (Bremen) Behrens from Rio de Janeiro Dec 7th to Elliott & McKeever—1st district 14

Schr Texana, Taylor, from Pensacola, to master—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Annie Wagley, Louallier, from Washington.
Lilly, Bayley, from Napoleon.
Idahoe, Blanks, from Camden.
Lafourche, Barrance, from Bayou Sara.
Lotawanna, Brinker, from Camden.
Hunter, Jeanfreau, from the Jump.

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The towboat Tillie C Jewitt, Follett, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 28th ult. barks Eastham and John Ellis—brought up ship Pleiades and brig Caroline.

The towboat Tecumseh, Uhll, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up barks Jennie Cobb and Nympha.

MEMORANDA.

We are indebted to Messrs. Witherspoon, Haley & Co. for a copy of the following dispatch:

Baltimore, Feb 5th—The steamship Liberty put into Charleston, S. C., short of coal, and at last advices was unable to cross the bar.

The bark Wavelle, Capt Orr, from New Orleans for Liverpool, (previously reported lost off the Welsh coast) registered 728 tons, was built at Bath (Me) in 1856. Her cargo consisted of 1858 bales cotton, 380 sks oil cake and 2700 staves. She was owned in Bath and was insured for $48,000.

The schr Henry Travers, Capt Richards, hence for Havana while sailing down the river on Sunday last ran hard aground at Poverty Point. She was pulled off next day by the steamer A G Brown, and proceeded down the river.

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, Jan 29—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Ledona. Jan 29th—Cleared for N Orl's, schr Lymburner, Orcutt.

Boston, Jan 29—Cleared for N Orl's steamship Oriental, Sears, 25 h schr C A Jones, Goodspeed, do, Jan 29—Loading for N Orl's, ship Artisan.

FOREIGN PORTS

Liverpool, Jan 18—Arrived from N Orl's ships Zouave and Arcturus, 18th, ship Monsoon, do, 16th, ship Union, do; 17th, ships Mandalay and Neversink, do.

Holyhead, Jan 17—Off port ship Trenton, from Liverpool for N Orl's.

Havre, Jan 16—Sailed for N Orleans steamship Panthea, Beesly. Arrived bark Fanny from Mobile; 11th arr'd from N Orl's, ship Expounder and bark Arlington; 14th, ship John Harvey, do.

Hamburg, Jan 13th—Arrived from N Orl's, steamship Teutonia.

St Jago de Cuba, (not Kingston, Ja)—Arr in distress, bark Fanny Ealer, from Cadiz for N Orl's.

SPOKEN.

On the 4th ult, in lat 47 00, long 10 00, ship Southern Empire, from Cardiff for New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schr Emma D Finney, Townsend, 9 days from Galveston, in ballast.

BELOW—WAITING ORDERS.

Ship Assam Valley, Evans, from London Dec 13th, to J H Ashbridge & Decan.

EXPORTS.

NASSAU—Per brig La Creolla—100 bbls flour 332 bdls shingles.

NEW YORK—Per schr J Borden—294 bales cotton 26,000 bushels corn 100 cases mdse.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundry mdse.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—514 bales cotton to Silkenstadt & co—141 Lehman, Newgass & co—126 H W Farley & co—sundries to order—Total 781 bales cotton.

BOSTON—Per bark Jennie Cobb—474 tons ice Crescent City Ice co.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Per bark Nympha—2874 sks coffee Duncan & Sherman.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Caroline—3800 sks coffee to Elliott & McKeever.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—90,000 feet lumber Sanford & Black.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAMDEN—Per steamer Lotawanna—453 bales cotton J Nixon & co—231 Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—149 B M Horrell & co—111 Richardson & May—16 Phelps Bros | 91 Brooks Macdonald & co—82 Campbell & Strong—94 J Chaffe & Bro—65 M Greenwood & Son—53 Scott & Bro—60 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—65 Do Stewart, Hyde & co—55 Martin & Case—42 Kern & Shearer—35 W J Frierson & co—29 M Oglesby & co—28 J R Powell—24 Jones & Eggleston—18 Burckett & Whittaker—14 Lehman, Newgass & co—16 J S Copes & co—14 W Cooper & co—13 Davis, Jenkins & co—12 M Gillis & co—11 T H & J M Allen & co—10 H McColl—10 R G Taylor & co—10 W H Thompson—5 Yeatman & co—9 H Allison & co—10 Mayo, Hodge & co—8 Henderson—5 H Ware & Son—4 Pilcher & Barrow—4 Spyker & Saudidge—4 Harvey, McMahon & co—3 Walker & Vaught—3 do McGregor Bros—1 Ralli, Benachi & co—sundries to order—Total, 1849 bales cotton.

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Annie Wagley—39 bales cotton Boyd & Martin—38 Nelson, Lamphear & co—36 Marx & Levy—25 Bloch Bros—20 Payne, Huntington & co—12 Beraud & Gilbert—12 Martin & Butts—8 A Levi—8 G W West—8 J W Burbridge & co—4 M Jeff Thompson—4 Clinton & Richards—2 L Dufilho—1 C H Mouton & co—1 A J Da Silva—1 Barrett & Le Sassier—18 bxs eggs 19 coops poultry 1 hhd horns 28 hides L Lacassagne—125 do Meyer & Weil—61 do Blanchin & Giraud—10,000 feet lumber J L Court—7 rolls leather to L Bassett—18 bbls sugar J Chaffe & Bro—1 do Bloch Bros—8 beeves Secrist & Midry—5 coops poultry 2 bxs eggs M Labusquiere—sundries to order—Total, 222 bales cotton.

NAPOLEON—Per steamer Lilly—61 bales cotton to T H & J M Allen & co—72 do Hamilton & Dunnica—39 Brooks, Macdonald & co—15 J D Henderson & co—72 J Jno Phelps & co—35 Winston, Morrison & co—32 Cummings & co—10 Stewart, Galbraith & Fizer—100 J R Powell—160 M Greenwood & Son—24 B ock Bros—40 do Bussey & co—67 Boyd & Martin—11 Woods, Mathews & co—38 Reese, Lavender & Harper—29 do Campbell & Strong—21 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—8 Martin & Case—8 Morrison, Buck & co—6 Ober, Atwater & co—Total, 1207 bales cotton—less 391 bales, which she was compelled, owing to an accident to her guards, to leave at Napoleon. It will be down on the first boat.

CAMDEN—Per steamer Idahoe—52 bales cotton to W J Frierson & co—35 Jno Nixon & co—175 Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—63 Jos Hoy—73 J R Powell—56 do Kern & Shearer—44 J Chaffe & Bro—41 M Oglesby—38 Brooks, Macdonald & co—37 Barrett & Le Sassier—33 M Gillis & co—31 Martin & Case—27 Phelps Bro—25 Winston, Morrison & co—25 Harvey, McMahon & co—22 Lehman, Newgass & co—19 Campbell & Strong—17 H McColl—17 R G Taylor—16 H Allison & co—13 Geo D Fisher & co—11 Davis, Jenkins & co—3 Jones & Eggleston—7 Richardson & May—6 T H & J M Allen & co—6 J D Blair & co—4 B M Horrell & co—4 H K Carter & co—3 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—2 Burckett & Whittaker—1 R Yeatman—1 McGregor Bros—22 Stewart, Hyde & co—sundries to order—Total, 1326 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—22 bales cotton R Flower & Mase—20 A Levi—11 Violett, Black & co—9 J P Higgins & co—9 J Pinckney Smith—8 Foster & co—6 H M Isaacson—4 E Newman & co—3 F J Da Silva—3 G Theurer—3 Ricks & Hall—6 sks seed cotton G C Brauer—4 do J Thomas—1 bale do West & Wright—1 do W R Green & Bro—26 bbls sugar McStea, Value & co—30 bbls molasses to F F Stocksmeyer—sundries to order—Total, 110 bales cotton 26 bbls sugar 30 bbls molasses.

THE JUMP—Per steamer Hunter—6 bbls rice to A D Salvant—10 sacks potatoes and sundries to order.

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

Feb 5—2 bales cotton Medd & Newton—1 Wallworth, Howell & co—3 W J Frierson & co—1 C L Walmsley & co—4 R Flower & Mase—3 Hamilton & Dunnica—4 do Nalle, Day & co—61 M Hiller & co—10 M Musson & co—33 Warren, Crawford & co—1 Phelps Bros—4 Battle & Noble—9 I Bloom & co—32 J T Hardie & co—18 J B Steedman—2 J A Lane—2 Harvey, McMahon & co—12 J R Powell—17 A E Simon—3 Summers & Brannins—3 C S Whitcomb—4 M Gillum—1 Barrett & Le Sassier—1 G W Bancker & co—20 T H & J M Allen—13 M Oglesby—2 W R Green & Bro—3 A D Henkle—5 B Gerson—23 Richardson & May—2 Campbell & Strong—92 Alcus, Scherck & Autey—7 T & S Henderson—1 Gates, Gillespie & co—30 Jos Hoy—122 Payne, Huntington & co—7 J Williams & Son—101 R L Adams—25 Lacey, Terry & co—48 S B McConnico—100 hlf bxs tobacco Irby, McDaniels & co—16 do Sutherlin, Calloway & co—16 bales cotton yarn Richardson & May—3700 feet lumber J Ouder—4500 do for City Railroad C R Evans—sundries to order—Total, 780 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Feb 5—2 bales cotton J A Bonnafon—2 do G M Montgomery & co—4 do A StCharpentier—12 hhds sugar P J Patey & co—4 do A Rochereau—19 do C E Leverich—72 bbls potatoes H Von Phul, jr & co—5 do J A Lane—117 hides L Lacassagne—79 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 8 bales cotton 36 hhds sugar 77 bbls molasses.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

MR. DAN BRYANT IN A NEW CHARACTER. Wednesday Evening, Feb. 5, 1868.

Until further notice will be presented, the first time in this city, the new patriotic drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN—Shamus O'Brien, Mr DAN BRYANT. The performance will commence with the laughable farce of KISS IN THE DARK.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 25, 1868—The Annual MARDI GRAS BALL will be given at this theatre.

SCALE OF PRICES—Private boxes (6 chairs) $10; dress circle and parquette $1; colored box in parquette $1; family circle 50 cents; gallery 25 cents; colored gallery 25 cents.

Notice—Doors open at a quarter to 7. Overture will commence at half-past 7, precisely.

Seats can be secured five days in advance.
feb5 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

Varieties Theatre.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE EMINENT COMEDIAN, MR JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Who will appear this Thursday Evening, February 6th, 1868, in WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, and the Dickens dramatization of NEWMAN NOGGS.

Friday—Farewell Benefit of JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Saturday—JEFFERSON MATINEE—RIP VAN WINKLE. feb6

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the "Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company are requested to meet at the office of Clark & Sayne, No. 26 Camp street, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for organization.

A full and punctual attendance is desired.
W. T. HEPP,
fev6 3t Chairman Executive Committee.

THE CAUCASIAN,

No. 13 ....Dryades Street........No. 13

OPENS ON THURSDAY, 6th FEBRUARY.
feb5 2t

For Sale,

ONE second-hand STEAM ENGINE BOILER, Shaftings, Pulleys, etc. Apply to
CHARLES LOEFFLER,
feb5 2t 125 Chartres street.

Home Again.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he is once more at home, at his OLD STAND, No. 169 Gravier street, and also at No. 17 St. Charles street, where he will serve them with the best of Wines and Liquors, as of yore.

Lunch served daily at each place.
feb5 3t GEO. W. HOLT.

Office of the N. O. Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company, 69 Canal St., NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3d, 1868.

AT an election for Directors of this Company, held on Wednesday, the 29th January, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for this year:

A. B. Seger,	A. B. Charpentier,
L. Folger,	Robt. Hare,
F. W. Tilton,	G W. Hynson,
I. N. Marks,	C. H. Slocomb,
Jno. I. Adams,	Hy. Renshaw,
S. O. Nelson,	A. McColium,
G. A. Breaux,	Sami Smith,
A. Bower,	W. S. Pike,
R. Geddes,	F. Cammerden,

and at a meeting of the Directors, held this day,
A. B. SEGER, was elected President.
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secy and Treasurer
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chief Engineer & Gen'l Supt.
M. H. COHEN, Attorney.
feb4 7t G. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Banking House of Sam'l Smith & Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, February 4th, 1868.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. M. J. Newman, the firm of Smith Newman & Co., is this day dissolved.

The business of the house will be continued by SAM'L SMITH & ANDREW W. SMITH, the surviving partners, under the style of
feb5 3t SAM'L SMITH & CO.

Notice.

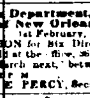
THE copartnership existing between the undersigned for the Factorage Business, has been dissolved from the 1st of January last.

The liquidation of the house will be attended to by Mr. Charles Roman, at his office, No. 28 Camp street.
CHAS. ROMAN & SON.
New Orleans, Feb. 4th, 1868. feb4 1w

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, February 3d, 1868.

AT a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of the Banking Department was declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the CASH STOCKHOLDERS on and after Monday, 10th instant.
feb4 2w J. L. DELERY, Cashier.

Ten Dollars Reward.



LOST on Wednesday, 29th January, 1868, a SETTER DOG, from 14 to 15 months old, a liver color, thin tail with very little hair on it.

An Irish SETTER DOG, orange color, or red, a white frill at his throat, a white note, his four paws tipped with white and the end of his tail white; about 4 years old.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the recovery of the two dogs, or Five Dollars for either of them.

Apply to 283 Bourbon, corner Barracks, or No. 64 Carondelet street, 2d floor. feb2 5t

Water Works Department, Commercial Bank of New Orleans, 1st February, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for six Directors of this Company will be held at the office, 36 Dryades street, on MONDAY, 2d March next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock P. M.
feb1 tmt S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

$5000 Reward.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the Board of Underwriters for information given within three months from this date, which shall result in the conviction of the person or persons implicated, either as instigator or perpetrator, in the crime of setting fire to the Bonded Warehouses known as No. 14, or its contents, recently destroyed on New Levee and Fulton streets.

feb1 1f JOHN YOUENES, Fire Warden.

Merchants' Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, January 16, 1868.

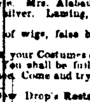
AT the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held on the 13th instant, the following named persons were elected Directors, to serve for the present year, viz:

E. H. REYNES,
THOMAS SLOO,
L. F. GENERES,
ALFRED KEARNEY,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. E. H. Reynes was elected President, and F. H. Hatch as Cashier.
jan17 1M F. H. HATCH, Cashier.

For Sale.

A Great Bargain.



A very fine FARM, adjacent to the city of New Orleans, with buildings and improvements for family. Fine opportunity for a fruit raiser, or for gardening purposes.

Real Estate R. G. BARROW, and General Agent, 15 Carondelet street.
jan23 2w

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, January 30th, 1868.

AN Election for nine Directors of this Bank, to be held by the Stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking House, No. 37 Camp street, on MONDAY, the 10th of February next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order.
jan31 td L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Costumes Masks and Dominos.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, 1866.

MRS. ALABAU,
91 Conti Street, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

TO THE QUEENS OF GUARDSMEN—Begs leave to inform her numerous customers and friends that she has received from Paris a splendid assortment of COSTUMES of every description of the richest style.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Louis XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, King Frank the First, Richard III, the Emperor of China, the Roman Emperor.

Charles II till IX, Henry I till IV, Richelieu.

Don Cæsar of Bazan, Marquis, Barons, all sorts of rich Prince and Page costumes of the richest style. Satan Devils of all colors, the Polichinel, Harlequins, Turkish and Greek, Indian Chief, all the Guardsmen, all kinds of Clowns, and all sorts of Comics. Romans and Egyptians, all sorts of Gentlemen's Costumes, too numerous to mention. We have also Black Bears, Brasilian Apes, Bates, Roosters, from the first manufactory in Paris, and so forth.

FOR LADIES:

Costumes of the richest styles, such as Queens, Princes Marquise, Empress, Duchess, Morning Star, Evening Star, Queen of the Night, Night Hours, Scotch, Chinese, Gipsy, all kinds of Vivandières. All these Costumes are embroidered in gold and silver; and also a large assortment of Masks, Costumes and Dominos in the Benoliton style. Mrs. Alabau undertakes every style of gold and silver. Lansing, Bullion and Silk Embroidery to order.

Also, has a large assortment of wigs, false beards of every style and description.

Come one, come all, and rent your Costumes at Mrs. ALABAU'S 91 Conti street. You shall be fully satisfied, for this is the cheapest place. Come and try. There is no mistake at 91 Conti street.

JOE RAPHAEL of the Dew Drop's Restaurant, at Galveston, will supply the same COSTUMES
feb4 1m eod

Harry T. Hays......E. Warren Moise......John H. New.

HAYS, MOISE & NEW,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office, 13 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.
jan21—1m

D. DE HAVEN. W. S. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
nov12 tf New Orleans.

Merchants' Exchange,

166........COMMON STREET........166
NEAR CARONDELET STREET.

THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, etc.

A warm Lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANK HERBER,
jan30 3m Manager.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on the 16th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to elect Managers to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board.
jan8 t16 C. M. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED—GROWTH OF 1867.—H. HAFNER has now in store a full and well-selected assortment of Winter and Spring Vegetable SEEDS, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

A fine lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.

Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS.

Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.
H. HAFNER, 100 St. Charles street,
dec24 3m opposite St. Charles Theatre.

The Caucasian.

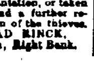
MR. AUGUSTE MANNESSIER having associated with him Mr. Giuseppe Bottero, will resume his business at his old stand, No. 13 Dryades street, under the firm of MANNESSIER & BOTTERO.

The new establishment will be known as
THE CAUCASIAN,
and the owners will spare no exertion to make it worthy of the name.

A. MANNESSIER.
G. BOTTERO.

N. B.—Orders for Dinners, Suppers, etc., filled at shortest notice. Connoisseurs are specially invited to examine our brands of Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne. jan10 1m

$100 Reward!



STOLEN, on the night of the 25th or 26th of this month, two handsome horse MULES with bridles.

One entirely black, strongly built and having a scar on the hock of the back right hand leg.

The other black—brown muzzle, elegant, having the appearance of a horse half castrated, and having a scar on the neck, near the withers.

I will pay twenty-five dollars for the recovery of each of the mules, if brought back on the plantation, or taken to Mr. R. LORIO'S stable, at Algiers; and a further reward of fifty dollars for the conviction of the thieves.
AD. RINCK,
dec27 tf Orleans Parish, Right Bank.

Sherry Wine.

EIGHT octaves, EXTRA FINE, pale old SHERRY WINE, direct importation from Cadiz. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,
feb6 1w 77 Gravier street.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1867:

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867, including unterminated risks of 1866		$321,890 00
Premiums on Marine Risks	$ 42,002 34	
Premiums on River Risks	107,250 23	
Premiums on Fire Risks	172,337 43	
		$321,890 00
Less Return Premiums	1,599 90	
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1867	39,851 00	
		41,450 90
Net earned Premiums year December 31, 1867		$280,139 10
Losses paid during same period:		
On Marine Risks	25,960 74	
On River Risks	109,826 94	
On Fire Risks	30,297 46	
	166,085 14	
Re-Insurances	12,947 33	
Expenses, Taxes, Interest on Scrips, etc, less Discount and Interest	38,708 31	
		$217,740 78
Remaining		62,398 32
Twenty-five per cent and fifteen per cent returned in lieu of Scrip		57,891 22
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		5,007 10
The Company have the following assets:		
347 Bonds City of New Orleans of $1,000 each		347,000 00
35 Bonds State of Louisiana of $1,000 each		35,000 00
36 Bonds State of Louisiana of $500 each		18,000 00
68 Bonds St. Charles Hotel Company of $1,000 each		68,000 00
80 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of —$500 each		40,000 00
5 shares Vallette Dry Dock Company—$1000 each		5,000 00
600 shares Bank of New Orleans —$50 each, valued at $30	24,000 00	
650 shares Union Bank of New Orleans—$75 each, valued at $50	32,500 00	
645 shares Canal Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	32,250 00	
500 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	25,000 00	
125 shares Crescent City Bank—$50 each, valued at $15	1,875 00	
00 shares Merchants' Bank—$40 each, valued at $15	1,500 00	
		$127,125 00
Cash on hand		51,693 50
Real Estate No. 78 Camp street		80,000 00
Loans on Pledges		82,415 00
Bills Receivable	12,745 59	
Less Bad and Doubtful	6,544 14	
		6,201 45
Outstanding accounts in course of Collection	70,056 62	
Less Bad and Doubtful	10,211 65	
		59,844 97
Scrips of other Insurance Companies		4,444 00
Total Assets		$878,724 02

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS,
Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent in Cash, on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the Second TUESDAY in February next; and they have further

Resolved, That in view of the depreciation of the Assets of the Company, the Scrip issues of the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, be and the same are hereby called in (in accordance with the requirements of the Charter) for a Reduction of Twenty-five Per Cent on each issue; and that the said Scrips shall be surrendered for deduction on payment of the annual interest, as declared by a resolution of this Board adopted this day.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

E. K. Converse,	B. P. Ethell,
Robert Hare,	Jos. N. Isenhour,
Jos. Hoy,	J. H. Ludwigsen,
Alfred Moulton,	A. H. May,
J. M. Allen,	Jno. T. Moore,
Jno. C. Rogers,	W. M. Perkins.

jan17 1m

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New Orleans, 23d Jan., 1868.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$186,671 53	
On Marine Risks	65,930 94	
On River Risks	85,412 24	
	337,994 71	
Add unterminated risks for 1866	66,885 00	
		$374,689 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,418 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 64	
		$ 63,014 64
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,675 07
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$32,051 12	
On Marine Risks	39,641 76	
On River Risks	35,022 94	
		106,715 82
Add re-insurances	2,507 75	
Dis. on Prem.	48,466 87	
		50,974 62
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest		71,610 31
Reserved for payment of interest on Scrips due in 1868		55,213 10
		$284,513 85
Net profits		$ 37,161 82
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c		$167,200 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O., J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c		86,800 00
One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c		71,400 00
Twenty five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c		17,500 00
Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c		2,000 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c		3,000 00
Nine Vicksburg, S and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c		4,500 00
Bank and Gas Stocks, etc		163,455 00
Loans on Pledge		25,100 00
Loans on Mortgage		53,000 00
Bills Receivable		11,396 38
Premiums due in course of collection		47,183 02
Scrips of other insurance companies		12,660 00
Uncurrent funds		4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected		13,800 00
Cash on hand		84,974 41
		$767,768 81

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1868.

PARISH CHILDRESS,
Second Justice of the Peace,
Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President,
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President,
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. G. Gaines,	E. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Ricks,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. Biscoe,	J. B. Bree,
J. C. Barelli,	Thos. Sloo,
	Thos. A. James.

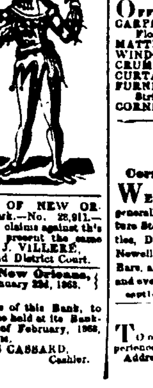
jan24 tf

R. C. BARROW,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.
Office: No. 15 Carondelet Street,

ATTENDS to the purchase, sale and renting of City and County property; also, to the collection of rents, etc. jan23 3m

MASQUERADES!



M'ME. GROUX,
93 CONTI STREET,
The Oldest Established Costumer in New Orleans.

Has the greatest assortment of COSTUMES, MASKS, and DOMINOES, lately imported from Paris, made with the Richest Material and with the best care.

PRICES MODERATE.

First store from Dauphine street.
jan21 tf

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Succession of J. G. Clark.—No. 28,911.—All persons indebted to or having claims against this succession, will please pay in or present the same within ten days to
A. J. VILLERE,
feb2 10d Dy. Clerk, Second District Court.

City National Bank of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, January 23d, 1868.

THE annual election for Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 24th of February, 1868, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
jan24 td JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

R. DERBES'S SALES.

Sale for Whom it may Concern—City Notes Taken at Par.

BY R. DERBES, Auctioneer.
Office No. 57 St. Louis street, near Chartres

WILL be sold, on THURSDAY, 6th of February, at his Salesroom, No. 57 St. Louis street, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—

100 doz. of superior Penknives; 50 dos. splendid Scissors; 1 lot of splendid Rings. Also, a very large assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Glassware, Mattresses and Quilts.

Terms—At sale. feb6 1t

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Marie Goyes, deceased, wife of P. Lamarque—No. 29,743.

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

SATURDAY, February 15th, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated January 8th, 1868, the following property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Moreau and Victory streets, designated as lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by Castaing & Celles, dated 4th August, 1866, deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, for reference, measuring 30 feet front on Moreau street, by 107 feet 1 inch and 4 lines in depth; together with a one-story brick house, No. 406, having two rooms, a two-story brick kitchen of four rooms, a large brick stable and another large wooden shed, well, yard partly paved, privy, etc.; as well as twenty-four Shares, reduced to twenty-three, of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on which a stock note of $456, payable or renewable on the 1st November 1868.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of the above stock notes, and will assume also the payment of four promissory notes amounting together to $168, with back and running interests, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 27th October, 1866, at one and two years, and the balance cash, in U. S. currency.

Act of sale before S. Magner, notary public at the expense of the purchaser. jan14 21 30 feb6 15

Succession of Mrs. Widow J. L. Dolliole—No. 29,434.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner of Exchange Place and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 8th of February, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 20th, 1867, the following property to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Columbus, Labarre, Villeré and Robertson streets, measuring, French measure, 30 feet front on Columbus street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines, together with a handsome frame house—built of bricks between posts—No. 93, having eight rooms, two of them being in the attic and having fire places, two kitchens and two yards, two cisterns, double privy, well, etc.—the whole divided into two tenements, yielding $30 per month.

See plan which will be deposited at the Exchange before the sale.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, for notes divided into coupons, or shares, to suit the heirs, bearing 8 per cent interest from date, and secured by mortgage—buildings to be kept insured till final payment of the notes and policy transferred to the vendors.

Act of sale before A. L. Kernion, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser including United States stamps. jan8 15 22 29 feb8

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Property on Annette street, between Urquhart and Morales Streets.
SUCCESSION OF MRS. LORENZO GAMBONI.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 33 Bienville st.

FRIDAY, 7th February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneer's Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 4th January, 1868, the following property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the new Faubourg Marigny, in this city, in square No. 44, comprised between Annette, Urquhart, St. Bernard and Morales streets, measuring in American measure, 30 feet front on Annette street by a depth between parallel lines of 100 feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before G. Le Gardeur, Jr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. internal Revenue stamps. jan7 17 24 31 feb7

JUDICIAL SALES.

August Bohn vs. Jas. A. Moran.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 24,491.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY the Ninth day of March, 1868 at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Magazine and Gaiennie streets, and designated by the No. Four, on a plan drawn by J. A. d'Hémécourt, surveyor, on the 19th day of January, 1867, and now deposited in the office of Felix Grima, notary public in this city, a certified sketch of which plan is annexed to an inventory and reappraisement of the property belonging to the succession of John L. Riddell, taken by said Grima, notary, on the 24th December, 1866; said lot of ground measures, in American measure, according to the said plan, twenty-five feet seven inches front on Camp street, between Calliope and Gaiennie streets, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-two feet between parallel lines, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from the succession of John Riddell, by act passed before said Grima, notary, Felix Grima, on the 25th January, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

GEO. W. AVERY, Sheriff
feb6 15 25 mh5 8 of the Parish of Orleans.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums during the year ending 31st December 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,916 16	
On Marine Risks	68,489 44	
On River Risks	22,799 81	
Total Premiums		$411,205 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,562 00	
Return Premiums	4,115 41	
		$119,677 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,528 00
Losses: —		
On Fire Risks	$ 59,760 62	
On Marine Risks	61,488 96	
On River Risks	19,088 44	
	$140,488 22	
Taxes	11,766 68	
Reinsurances	5,274 51	
Expenses, less interest account	10,983 85	
Interest on Scrips	24,968 00	
		$194,078 84
Profit		$ 97,449 16
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 1,754 51	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	219,507 00	
Due for premiums in course of collection	73,523 94	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc	183,543 44	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	59,130 00	
Cash on hand	83,777 48	
	$653,620 04	
Less. Depreciation on the above	92,850 49	
Net		$560,772 55
Less. Unearned interest on Scrips	$ 7,033 76	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	26,568 00	34,207 76
		$526,564 89

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President,
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

—DIRECTORS—

George Urquhart,	Chas. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock,	A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard,	John Gauche,
Wm. Stevens,	W. T. Williams,
J. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Office—111 Canal street jan12 1m eod 1y

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: . . . . 35 Boul. de Strasbourg.
New York: . J. J. SPRAGUE & CO.
San Francisco: B. LEFEVRE & CO.
New Orleans: MAUNSELL & BOGEL, 41 Magazine st.

For sale by all Druggists.

BUSH & GOODE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—LOUIS BUSH resident partner, office, 92 Camp street, over J. A. Gresham's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included with the circuit of our practice, will be entirely relieved from the trouble of corresponding and can obtain all necessary information directly from our senior, at his office, 92 Camp street. jan

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, January 27th, 1868.

A MEETING of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, 27th February next, at 12 M., in accordance with the 1st section of the by-laws, to take into consideration the state of the Bank and to determine what measures should be taken for the interest of the creditors and of all parties that it may concern.
J. F. IRVINE,
jan27—21aw Cashier.

Fire Bricks, Slabs and Slates,

At 14 SPAIN STREET,
—AND—
POST 29, THIRD DISTRICT,

In lots to suit buyers. For sale by
HENRY KNOX & CO.,
dec29 1m 191 Common street.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19........Chartres Street........No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS.

OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds, Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—300 rolls China, 150 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton, Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep19 6t

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Mill Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South.
sep14 6m LEEDS & CO.

Wanted.

TO open, balance, or close a set of books by an experienced accountant. Address F. O., Bee office.
dec5 tf