THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
[illegible] & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

[illegible] advertisements, inserted every other day, to two-thirds the above rates.

Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements each [illegible] per month.

Advertisements having the use of the paper, [illegible] $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion [illegible] per square.

[illegible] of Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, [illegible] $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged [illegible] insertion.

[illegible] advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be [illegible] discount from above named transient rates, [illegible] upon; provided, that in no case shall [illegible] exceed 25 per cent.

[illegible] Notices of Advertisements to be charged [illegible] per line, each insertion.

[illegible] Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

[illegible] with regular advertisers shall be confined [illegible].

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible] of the Bank of Orleans [illegible], at [illegible] A. M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Canal streets.

[illegible] and a billiard table, at 11 o'clock, A. [illegible] auction rooms, No. 21 Royal street, [illegible] Conti and St. Louis streets.

[illegible] IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made [illegible] noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1st. A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Hercules street, between [illegible] and Race, First District.

2d. A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Dryades street, between [illegible] and Race, same District.

3d. A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Hercules and [illegible] streets, same District.

4th. A very desirable dwelling house, No. [illegible] Carondelet street, between St. Anthony and [illegible], Third District.

[illegible] particulars and terms see advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

The [illegible] week of Mr. Chanfrau's successful engagement opens, to-night, with Boucicault's beautiful Irish drama of the "Colleen Bawn." Everybody knows what this drama is—everybody likes it—and the "Varieties" will doubtless be filled by those who wish to see it rendered by a Company as excellent as that [illegible].

Mr. Chanfrau will appear as *Myles-Na-Coppaleen*; Mr. Floyd (his first appearance, [illegible]) as *Danny Mann*, and Mrs. Chanfrau as *Eily O'Connor*. [illegible] congratulate Mr. Floyd, by the way, upon his restoration to health. His forced absence for the past two months has been a [illegible] to the "Varieties", and his return [illegible] active duties of his profession will [illegible] large number of persons who see in [illegible] the simplicity and naturalness [illegible] belong to a school of acting which, although admirable in itself, has unfortunately [illegible] disciples.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—An attractive [illegible] will be presented to-night, embracing the usual sandwich, so to speak, of a diversion between two pieces of pantomime. The [illegible], Italian Dancers, and [illegible] will appear in force. Paul Bobrodil's [illegible] Fountain, considerably enlarged and improved, as we learn, will conclude, as usual, the performances with its showers of illuminated [illegible] of water.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mirth and jollity, [illegible] and mirth, and mirth and jollity ever [illegible] the order at the Academy now-a-days, as they have been during the whole [illegible]. The charming Zavistowskis, Christine, Emeline and little Alice, have fairly taken [illegible] by storm. The fact is, there is no resisting their bewitching dances—their bewitching [illegible]—their graces in comedy—their lively [illegible] in the farce—in fine, those thousands and one little graces which belong, of right, to just such young and pretty creatures as they are. They are said to have tried everything except [illegible] (what has Ariel to do with Tragedy, [illegible], or Fanny Elssler, perchance?) and if [illegible] judge by what they have done during the [illegible], they are equally pleasing and [illegible] in all.

A [illegible] programme to-night, with everything and everybody good in it.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St. [illegible] street, with its numerous anatomical [illegible] and figures, is open daily to visitors, between [illegible] A. M. and 10 P. M.

A Delayed Bankrupt Bill.

The [illegible] of Congress reveals a settled disposition to fit it to one of its constitutional [illegible] to citizens and to postpone the operation of others. Among the latter is its power to legislate on the subject of bankruptcy. That [illegible] Constitution had in view a uniform system of bankruptcy at once national and permanent is [illegible] to be inferred from the words "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." To establish means not [illegible] to give expression to a form [illegible], but to make it steadfast, lasting, stable. [illegible] sense, however, Congress has never yet [illegible] its constitutional power in relation to bankruptcy. Its legislation on the subject, [illegible] by a commercial crisis, has been limited [illegible] and duration to the peculiar circumstances of the emergency. The cause for this [illegible] it is needless here to inquire; but it is difficult to conceive a good reason for the [illegible] nonexistence of an established system of "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," [illegible] contemplated by the Constitution.

[illegible] has a bankrupt bill been defeated during the present session of Congress, after a [illegible] bill had failed to receive favorable action during the preceding session. It is not [illegible] that the chief opposition to the measure [illegible] from the belief that its benefits would be largely felt in the South than in the North from [illegible] of the balance of indebtedness being [illegible] the former. Such an opposition can only be inspired by a fallacious theory of bankruptcy. Once grant the existence of hopeless insolvency widely affecting multiplied and [illegible] commercial relations, and it can not be doubted that the general interests of both creditors and debtors will be subserved by an equal and uniform plan under which trade and credit may be saved from the dead lock to which they must be brought by an insolvent situation which can not be terminated.

The New York *Herald* takes a more comprehensive view, noticing the fear that the bankrupt bill, if passed would "affect Northern claims against Southern debtors," it remarks:

[illegible] not matter much if it does; for as the [illegible] now stands it cannot legislate its indebtedness [illegible] how and to oppose the wiping out of [illegible] or their settlement by compromise is [illegible] the hands of the South tied and debtor [illegible] time to come the full development of [illegible] and the revival of a healthful and [illegible] Southern trade. The law would [illegible] had a wholesome effect in the North. [illegible] thousands of upright but unfortunate [illegible] prevented from going again into business [illegible] of the pressure of old debts, [illegible] glad to perceive in a recent article in [illegible] and Dry Goods Reporter, [illegible] York, an indication that the merchants [illegible] city hold a very different theory respecting the effect of a bankrupt law from that [illegible] prevails with a majority of Congress. [illegible]:

[illegible] outbreak of the war, there was probably [illegible] of debts owing by the South [illegible]. A portion of this has been paid [illegible] of hostilities; but only that portion [illegible] by reputable and large proportion of [illegible] of capital. There are still many [illegible], but are disposed to avail themselves [illegible] of provision for enforcing [illegible] are others whose capital has [illegible] by the issues incident to the rebellion [illegible] nevertheless have means for paying [illegible] composition, but which they feel [illegible] might decline to accept as a final settlement. In these, it would be much more [illegible], as well as more beneficial to the [illegible] were there a legal provision which [illegible] them to surrender their assets and [illegible] a final settlement.

[illegible] among the merchants of the [illegible] the last five years, render it very [illegible] to establish a basis with that section [illegible] a sound basis. Little is now known of the [illegible] standing and credit worthiness of [illegible] in that section. Many, who four years [illegible] well in the market, are now impoverished, and others who could formerly buy [illegible] for cash are now among the most [illegible] of Southern merchants. The result of [illegible] of the reputation of firms is, that [illegible] be granted to Southern traders, [illegible] as the merchants of other sections. [illegible] existence of a bankrupt law would [illegible] clarify the difficulty; but, by [illegible] for the collection of debts, it [illegible] lessen it.

[illegible] the considerations which [illegible] the immediate adoption of a national bankrupt law. Congress has treated this important [illegible] with a neglect which can scarcely be justified.

Cannot our honorable Senators and Representatives [illegible] a few hours upon the consideration of the bankrupt bill, for which the whole [illegible] interest of the country is praying?

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN A TENNESSEE COURT.—A negro, Robert Church, having been prosecuted in the Criminal Court at Memphis under a law of the State confining license to keep a billiard table to free white [illegible], the Civil Rights bill was pleaded in bar, [illegible] the Court sustained the plea on the ground that the State law was in conflict, in relation to [illegible] case on trial, with the law of Congress and [illegible] extent by the 4th article of the United States Constitution, invalid. The Attorney General excepted to the decision, and the question will go to the Supreme Court of the State.

THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the most deplorable public scandals of the time is the open degradation, by Mr. Chase, of the exalted functions of Chief Justice beneath the heels of rampant partisanship and demagoguery. He owed his appointment, according to the common belief of the day, to a desire of the conservative portion of the Republican party to get him out of Mr. Lincoln's way, as a Radical aspirant to the Presidency, and as a restless agitator who might seriously interfere with Mr. Lincoln's war and reconstruction policy. It might have been thought possible that, even in the first place on the Supreme Bench, he would not altogether extinguish his Presidential aspirations. But few could have then so disparaged him as to suppose him capable of taking the Chief Justiceship only to sink its historical prestige and [illegible] unapproachable dignity to a place in his regard inferior to the consideration of a political programme-maker and propagandist. Since his installation, he has been almost everywhere than in his chair presiding over the proceedings of the Supreme Court. He went through the desolated regions of the South, not to heal the hurts of war, not to help in replacing bitterness and vindictiveness with conciliation, affection and harmony, not to invoke the genius of the Constitution and the laws, as would have so become the supreme expounder of them, in the interest of renewed order and tranquillity; but, rather, to sow salt in the furrows of desolation, to scatter seeds of a new and fiercer strife, to deepen wounds, to widen chasms, to engender social dangers and infelicities.

His speeches were all calculated to create in the minds of the recently emancipated negroes, to whom they were addressed, the most illusions conception of their new rights, by presenting freedom in its most affirmative latitude, divested of the restraints of duty and of wholesome expediency. Hence, he has been hardly heard of as the head of the national judiciary, but has played a conspicuous part in organizing meetings for the purpose of giving the utmost public emphasis to tirades against President Johnson and the Constitution of the mulatto orators, Douglass and Downing. It is but too evident that he studies the Radical press and the partisan debates in Congress with much more zeal than he studies the legal authorities awaiting reference in the judicial library. The Radicals in Congress do not go fast enough in revolutionizing the Constitution and the laws, for this chief constitutional conservator thereof. Hence he rushes from the Bench to make a stump speech to some kind of so-called religious meeting in New York, and gives the cue for the next step in the Radical programme, by saying that, after the passage of the Civil Rights bill, it remains for Congress to "give the ballot to the emancipated slaves."

Whenever Mr. Chase is heard in his proper place on the Bench, it is nearly invariably in the expression of an opinion conformable to Radical doctrine, sentiment, and [illegible]. For example, as a Western contemporary [illegible], not long since Judge [illegible] delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding that shares in National Banks were taxable. Chief Justice Chase dissented.

A few days ago, the Court decided that the Military Court, or Commission, in [illegible], which condemned three men in Indiana to death, and who would have been executed had not the President interposed, "had no jurisdiction legally to try and sentence them." Chief Justice Chase dissented.

It is now pretty well ascertained that the Court will, at its next term, decide the test oath to be unconstitutional. Chief Justice Chase dissents.

Before the late proclamation of peace, the Court decided that the Southern States were in the Union, and that it was proper to consider cases coming from them. Chief Justice Chase dissented.

It is something consoling, in this peculiar circumstance, unprecedented though it be, that, in points of legal weight and influence, Mr. Chase is almost a cypher in the Court of which he is the nominal chief. It is no means strange that he should fall into this official insignificance among associates who have not forgotten the conservative traditions devolving on them in relation to the interpretation and maintenance of the Constitution and the laws. It is for these associates, who have already overruled some of Mr. Chase's partisan opinions, to pass upon the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill; and should its constitutionality be recognized, it will be for them to decide many questions incident thereto.

It is gratifying to know that, at this the Court is not likely to be swayed by the partisan affinities of Mr. Chase. In this respect, we may expect an offset to the part of the Radicals in Congress to [illegible] the Judiciary, as they insist on transforming the other branches of the Government. As they do not hesitate to purge the House and the Senate of conservative members to gain a sufficient majority to override the President's veto, they will not hesitate to resort to any available means to purge the Supreme Court in order to get rid of the judicial [illegible] upon unconstitutional legislation. One of the means suggested for this purpose is legislation by act of Congress of the districts from which the Associate Justices have been appointed. But the Constitution does not allow of the abrogation of a place on the Supreme Bench with any dictates. It deserves while the Judges of that Court "shall hold their offices during good behavior." Once in their seats, it is not competent for the President or the Senate, themselves, or for Congress to abolish their seats as a method of removing them.

They may only be removed by death or by impeachment. It seems that some of the Radical Senators propose to nullify the appointment, just made by the President, of Mr. Stansbery as a place in the Supreme Court, by adopting the House bill which abolishes the district from which Mr. Stansbery is appointed. There is no absolute necessity for such measure to accomplish the object, as the Senate can keep Mr. S. or any other nominee from the position by simply refusing to confirm his appointment. Possibly it is thought that the proposed measure would be a convenient precedent to others looking to such a reduction of the number of Associate Justices that the Radical element in the Court would be supreme. It is remarked, Congress cannot constitutionally terminate the incumbency of the Judges on the Bench except by impeachment.

It was clearly the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to make the Judiciary within its legitimate province perfectly independent of either Executive or Congressional dictation. Were Judges of the Supreme Bench liable to be unseated by act of Congress, they would be nothing more than the creatures of whatever party or faction might have a majority in that body. The result would be the virtual abolition of the Judiciary as a co-ordinate department of the Government; and to such a result the Radical policy unquestionably tends.

THE LAW FIRM OF BUSH AND GOODE.—We refer with pleasure to the card of the law firm of Bush & Goode, established [illegible] practice in the Lafourche and Terrebonne [illegible]. Mr. Louis Bush will be remembered as formerly a distinguished member of the State Legislature from the parish of Lafourche, and subsequently held, within "Confederate lines," the position of "Presiding Judge, Military Court, Trans-Mississippi Department." Mr. Bush has been known as an able lawyer [illegible] as a citizen of commanding influence in his district. Mr. Goode, learned in the law and strong in debate, also attained distinction before the war, and during it was Attorney General of the State within "Confederate lines."

Discontinuance of the [illegible] Military District of Louisiana.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., April 21, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. [illegible]

I. The Eastern District of Louisiana will be discontinued from this date. All reports will be sent to these Headquarters. The commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty at those Headquarters will rejoin their respective regiments.

Officers on detached service in this city, now reporting to District Headquarters, will hereafter report to Post Headquarters. Post Commanders will report direct to these Headquarters.

Upon turning over the records and closing up the business of his Headquarters, Brevet Major General T. W. Sherman is hereby relieved from duty in this Department, to enable him to comply with General Orders, No. 26, current series, from the War Department.

II. Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Hartwell, 10th U. S. Colored Artillery, (Heavy,) will in addition to his other duties, assume command of the Post of New Orleans, Louisiana, including the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

III. Monthly reports of all prisoners who may have been in confinement during the month, or any part of it, will be forwarded by Post Commanders to these Headquarters, on the last day of each month, setting forth in each case, the nature of the charge, the place of confinement, and by whom ordered. Prisoners were confined [illegible] Existing orders from these or inferior Headquarters, are modified accordingly.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Acting Ass't Adj't General.

GOLD AND SILVER SOAP.—Take 1 oz. honey and 1 oz. gold or silver in thin [illegible]; grind them together [illegible]. When the gold or silver is in the finest [illegible] state of [illegible], mix with about thrice [illegible] the weight of water; allow it to settle, pour off the water; dry the powder. To use it, mix it with sufficient quantity of gum water.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Alleged Intention to Release Jefferson Davis on Parole.

THE CELLAR POPULATION IN NEW YORK TO BE REMOVED TO MORE HEALTHY ABODES.

Commercial, Mexican and Other News.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AGREED ON BY THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Colored Prisoners sent from Washington to Louisiana.

CHOLERA INCREASING ON THE STEAMER VIRGINIA AT NEW YORK.

Gold in New York 126 5-8.—Cotton 37-38c.

Washington, April 21.—The Reconstruction Committee agreed to-day that the Constitution must be so amended that hereafter no State shall make any discrimination on account of color; after July 4th, 1876, negroes must have the right to vote; there shall be no representation between 1866 and 1876 for the colored population not allowed to vote; and that the Southern States may be represented on these terms on taking the test oath prescribed by Congress.

Washington, April 21.—The House discussed the President's annual message and the Reconstruction question.

The Senate was not in session.

Washington, April 22.—On Friday forty-eight colored prisoners, charged with petit larceny, were, by their own consent, sent to Louisiana under charge of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. The court will issue orders for the recovery of the stolen property, to be delivered to the owners by the property clerk.

Washington, April 21.—The patents issued for Spanish and Mexican ranches in California amount to $3,300,000 in value.

Col. Cooper, Congressman elect from Tennessee, is temporarily designated as the President's private Secretary.

Washington, April 22.—The French Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State, and presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non-intervention, as explained by Mr Seward. The Emperor kindly and cordially replies to the United States, agreeing to withdraw the French troops in three instalments—one in November, the others in May and November, 1867. It is expected the full correspondence between the two Governments will be sent to the House of Representatives this week.

Prominent Congressmen think the present session will be closed early in June.

New York, April 21.—The steamers City of New York, Hansa, Saxonia, Pierce and City of Cork sailed from New York to-day.

The steamer England is detained at the lower quarantine. There is no news from on board the steamer Virginia.

New York, April 21.—The Board of Health has determined to remove the cellar population of New York and Brooklyn to more healthy abodes.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* professes to announce on high authority that Jefferson Davis will soon be released on parole on the same terms as accorded to C. C. Clay.

The steamer England reports a crew of 128 with 16 cabin and 1202 steerage passengers: 50 died on the passage to Halifax, 159 died at Halifax and last night one infant died. The passengers and crew are now reported well.

47 of the sick of the steamer Virginia have been removed to the hospital. There were 3 new cases and 4 deaths in the hospital last night.

Albany, April 22.—The house of David Pobt, a farmer residing about a mile from Norwich, Chenango county, was robbed on Thursday of $75,000 in money and government bonds. During the absence of the owner the robbers beat his son almost to death compelling him to reveal the place where the money was placed.

San Francisco, April 21.—The bark Ocean Ranger, from Hamburg, has arrived; also, the steamer Sierra Nevada, from the Columbia Mines, with $136,000 in gold.

New York, April 21.—Cotton dull and nominal at 37 to 38c. Flour less active and lower. Whisky dull at $2 27. Wheat dull and nominally 3c lower—sales at $1 80. Corn 80c. Mess pork $26 62½. Lard 19½. Money easier at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange 107¾. Gold 126⅝. Government stocks active. Stocks strong but inactive.

New York, April 22.—Horace Arab, the principal in the Inod bank robbery, has been re-arrested in Montreal.

It is stated the cholera is increasing on the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate. Thirty-three new cases have been reported.

Louisville, April 21.—Leaf tobacco, sales 116 hhds. at prices ranging from 3 to 22. Flour easier at $7 25. Cotton 35c. Corn 60c. Oats 45c. Mess pork $26. Bacon Shoulders, 12c. Clear sides 16½c. Sugar-cured hams, 20c. Lard 18½c. Whisky $2 22.

Cincinnati, April 21.—Flour inactive but not lower—sales at $7 75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 55 to 56c. Oats 44c. Whisky $2 22. Mess pork $26 50. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Bulk meats and Bacon unchanged and quiet. Groceries steady.

Vicksburg, April 21.—Passed down: Luminary at 7 P. M. Heavy and continuous rains are falling. River fluctuating.

St. Louis, April 21.—Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat weaker. Corn declined to 75c. Oats 42½ to 47c. Mess pork $26 50. Bacon quiet, clear sides 16c. Shoulders 12c. Sugar-cured hams, 22c.; lard $2 19.

Chicago, April 21.—Flour dull. Wheat advanced 1½c. Corn 46½c. Oats 28½c.

CONSTANTINE.—Mr. John Mitchell writes in one of his letters from Paris to the New York *Daily News*:

People talk much of 'Caesarism' here. Let me try to give an accurate notion of what they mean by it. When old institutions come to the point that they must break up (for all is transitory here below)—when all the elements of society have been long in unwholesome commotion and fermentation, and the people have been decimated, exhausted, by civil and foreign strife—it befalls sometimes that a potent military chief seized with a hand of iron all the functions and attributes of government (being resolved to put an end to this unseemliness at any rate), and the people, rejoicing in the iron hand the hand of a master, hail it with a blessing, all hearts yearn to the new God-given governor; and the people, like those ancient Franks electing their king, lift on high upon their bucklers, "with clanging [illegible] and [illegible]," this new Dictator, Imperator, Caesar. It is the history of the government of Julius, continued by Augustus, and ending in a dynasty of Caesars. It is the history of Napoleon the First, continued by Napoleon the Second, and likely (I should hope) to be carried on onward by the little Prince Imperial.

Furniture Oils.

1. Take linseed oil, 1 pint; alkanet ¼ ounce, digest in a warm place till well colored; strain.

2. The same as above, with 4 ounces of oil of turpentine.

3. Take linseed oil, 2 pints; alkanet root, 1 ounce; let these stand over night, and decant.

4. Take linseed oil, 1 qt.; spirits of turpentine, 2 oz.; hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.; alcohol, 1 oz.; macerate a few days, strain.

5. Take linseed oil, 8 oz.; vinegar, 4 oz.; oil of turpentine, mucilage, rectified alcohol, spirits, of each ¼ oz.; butter of antimony, ¼ oz.; hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.; mix.

6. Take linseed oil, 16 oz.; black resin, 4 oz.; vinegar, 4 oz.; rectified alcohol, 3 oz.; butter of antimony, 1 oz.; spirits of salt, 2 oz.; melt the resin, add the oil, take it off the fire and stir in the vinegar; let it boil for a few minutes, stirring it; when cool put it into a bottle; add the other ingredients; shake the whole together.

7. Take linseed oil, 1 pt.; oil of turpentine, ¼ pt.; rectified alcohol, 4 oz.; powdered resin, 1½ oz.; rose pink, ½ oz.; mix.

8. Take linseed oil, 12 oz.; vinegar, 1½ oz.; hydrochloric acid, ½ oz.; mix.

The receipts Nos. 3 and 6 are especially used for reviving French polish.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry*.

THE BOOMERANG.—The United States Consul at Australia has forwarded to Gen. Spinner a specimen of the Australian "boomerang," being a weapon of war—and also in the chase. It consists of a heavy wooden club about eight inches long, three wide, and one-half inch thick, flat on one side and convex on the other, bent without moving the flat side of its own plane, either into an arc or an obtuse angle. This club is thrown flat side down, spinning with great velocity, and it will either return to its owner or turn to the right or left, according to the first position. It skims upon the air like a bird with wings expanded, the rotation causing the planes of rotation to resist change of direction, and thus avoiding those sudden and capricious movements observed on flat stones or plates of metal when thrown edgewise through the air. Naval architects have attempted to apply the principle of the "boomerang" to screw steamships, but so far the idea has not found favor with ship builders.

Process of Converting Logs of Wood into Paper.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following account of the mechanical and chemical operations at the Manayunk Wood Pulp Works, near Philadelphia:

The present process for pulping wood was begun about the year 1860, by Mr. Hugh Burgess. Various improvements have at different times been made in the apparatus, until perfection may almost be said to be attained. The chief part of the process is a secret, but some idea of its wonderful nature can be given by a brief description.

The wood which is to be made into pulp is taken into the chopping house, a building 82 by 142 feet, containing two choppers capable of cutting each over 30 cords of wood every twenty-four hours. The wood is reduced in these choppers to little chips, which are received in cars and conveyed by an elevator to the boilers, ten in number, situate in a building, 75 by 120 feet. These boilers can turn out 30,000 pounds of pulp (dried) in twenty-four hours. Here the chips are boiled in alkali for five or six hours, until the fibres are separated; when the mass, mixed with chemicals, is blown into vats below. The chemicals held in solution are then drawn from the pulp by water, and the pulp is afterwards taken out and bleached in the usual manner. When bleached it is put into a vat in the drying house, when, being diluted with water, it assumes the consistence of weak milk. From this vat it is conveyed through a pipe to a sort of tank, from which it is made to run over a revolving cylinder, and the water being drawn off, the pulp adheres to one side of the cylinder, from which it runs on a blanket to other cylinders, until it becomes dry enough to maintain consistency. It passes over thirteen cylinders before it is sufficiently dry to be cut into sheets. The sheets intended for book-making are sent to the mills at Wilmington, while those for newspaper are taken to the Flat Rock Mill, adjoining, where they are mixed with straw material, in the proportion of 80 per cent of wood to 20 of straw to give the requisite degree of softness and tenacity. It will be noticed that in the production of pulp no mechanical action is used, chemical means only being employed.

In all these vast buildings nothing but the smoke that goes out from the chimneys is wasted. The liquid which runs off from the pulp is "recovered" in the round house, a building two hundred feet in diameter. Here are twelve furnaces, from which a blast is carried over the surface of the liquor, flowing in boilers below, which deprives it of its ligneous and other adulterations. The residue, with a due mixture of white ash, is again brought into requisition in the tanks. Whatever waste matter may remain after these processes is employed for manure. Adjoining the round house are an alkali storehouse and a mixing house, and kilns for the manufacture of marble lime required in the alkali departments. At the north end is a settling pond to furnish clear water for the works. It is 300 feet square, 10 feet deep, and has a capacity of 5,500,000 gallons. All the mills are worked by water power.

This great establishment has invested in it over a million of dollars. Its consumption of wood may be inferred from the fact that its stock of that necessity on hand at this time is about 15,000 cords. It employs, comparatively, few hands, most of the labor being done by machinery.

The reader will perhaps have a better understanding of this great advance in the manufacture of printing paper by this simple statement, that through the ingenuity of the inventors of the process, and by the aid of knives, boilers, chemicals, cylinders and machinery, all driven by steam and located in a vast pile of buildings, covering many acres of ground, heavy logs of poplar wood are thrown into troughs, at one end of the system of machinery, and come out at the other end in the form of paper such as this issue of the *Public Ledger* is printed on. We are now using daily several tons of the product of these mills.

Origin of Brandy.

Brandy began to be distilled in France about the year 1313, but it was prepared only as a medicine, and was considered as possessing such marvellous strengthening and exalting powers that the physicians named it "the water of life," (l'eau de vie,) a name it still retains, though now rendered, by excessive potations, one of life's most powerful and prevalent destroyers. Raymond Lully, a disciple of Arnold de Villa Nova, considers this admirable essence of wine to be an emanation from the Divinity, and that it was intended to re-animate and prolong the life of man. He even thought that this discovery indicated that the time had arrived for the consummation of things—the end of the world. Before the means of determining the true quantity of alcohol in spirits were known, the dealers were in the habit of employing a very rude method of forming a notion of the strength. A given quantity of the spirits was poured upon a quantity of gunpowder in a dish and set on fire. If at the end of the combustion the powder continued dry enough, it exploded; but if it had been wetted by the water in the spirits, the flame of the alcohol went out without setting the powder on fire. This was called the proof. Spirits which kindled the gunpowder were said to be above proof.

From the origin of the term "proof," it is obvious that its meaning must at first have been very indefinite. It could serve only to point out those spirits which are too weak to kindle gunpowder, but could not give any information respecting the relative strength of those spirits which were above proof. Even the strength of proof was not fixed, because it was influenced by the quantity of spirits employed; a small quantity of weaker spirit might be made to kindle gunpowder, while a greater quantity of a stronger might fail. Clark in his hydrometer, which was invented about the year 1730, fixed the strength of proof spirits on the stem at the specific gravity of 0.920 are the temperature of 60 degrees. This is the strength at which proof spirits is fixed in Great Britain Act of Parliament, and at this strength it is no more than a mixture of 49 pounds of pure alcohol with 51 pounds of water. Brandy, rum, gin, and whisky contain similar proportions.

The Dead Alive.

There is a sort of feeling taking possession of the public mind in Europe that there are innumerable instances in which persons are buried while yet alive, and although there is an express law in France by which it is forbidden to bury any person within twenty-four hours of death, on purpose to prevent all mistakes, yet that is now declared so insufficient that a repeal of it, or rather a regulation requiring longer time, was recently debated with great earnestness in the French Senate, and in part by a Cardinal who was able to describe the sensations of one thus about to be entombed, from his own experience. High and low, rich and poor, it is all the same. In an English workhouse, not long since, a minister went to visit a dying woman, and had to pass through a room where an infant was laid out for dead, its jaws all bound up tightly. Looking at it closely, he felt sure the child was not dead. The jaws were then unbound, when it breathed more freely. He entreated that a doctor might be sent for, but it was against the rules. The nurse dare not send, but only the matron. He begged that she might be sent for; but all were afraid, as she had company; and at least appeared only with a wretchedly annoyed countenance. Then a doctor was sent for, but the child died, its death unquestionably hastened by the tying up of its jaws.

In the last number of Blackwood, an officer in the rebel army relates a case about equally rare. In an engagement, a fine young man, standing near him, was hit, threw up his arms, and dropped to the earth senseless, and seemingly dead. He rode up to him and found that a ball had penetrated his forehead. He was left for dead, but after some hours moved, recovered his senses, and in three days was at his post again. The surgeon declared that the ball had not penetrated the skull, but, striking rather obliquely, had traversed entirely round, between the scalp and the skull, going but where it had entered.

And yet, while it is most necessary in certain occasional cases that facts like these should be known, and that proper precautions should be used, we are almost sorry to relate them, as there are so many hundreds and thousands of survivors who cleave to the false hope, after the death of beloved friends, that they are not and cannot be dead really. Many live in a sort of terror of being buried alive, and are ever tormented by the thought on a sick and dying bed.

It was the remark of an experienced undertaker that his rule was never to screw down a coffin until he could discover marks of decay. Then we can be quite sure of death. It is only in some sudden cases, where the patient has been in good previous health, or where, at least, any vital organs are not known to be seriously disturbed, that there can be the least danger of mistakes where the body is kept two or three days. But in some of these cases, and in the trials of low fevers, there may be a state of coma which should be carefully watched. As for the cases of persons reported to have turned round in their coffins, etc., these have probably arisen not from life but death, the gases of decomposition producing even more strange effects than this. Still these early interments, except in infectious cases, are not good, not natural. Delay should be waited for especially if there be the slightest reason for doubt. Yet with close observation there can be very little reason to believe that mistake has been made. It is chiefly where there has been a hasty and superficial taking of the thing for granted by indifferent persons that errors have been committed.

Emigration to Liberia.

The following is an extract from a publication recently issued, by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society: "During the year 1865, the American Colonization Society gave passage to and settled in Liberia five hundred and twenty-seven colored persons. The last expedition, which sailed from Baltimore, November 4th, included 172 of the class known as 'freedmen,' from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia. Intelligence of the landing of the latter at Monrovia, on the 14th of December, and of their satisfaction with their adopted country, has been received. To those intending to emigrate thither, but who have not made application, it is necessary to say that they ought to do so without further delay. It is intended to send a vessel on the first day of May next, should there be emigrants enough to justify the expense, and it is, therefore, important that those wishing to go should give early information, with the number and ages of the members of the parties, and if they can pay any of the passage money. To worthy colored persons, the American Colonization Society will furnish a comfortable passage to Liberia, with support on the way, and provide the shelter and subsistence during the first six months after arrival at any place in the republic which the emigrants shall select as their future residence. Five acres of land for each single adult, or from seven to ten acres for a family, are also freely given. Schools, seminaries, and a college, all officered by persons of their own race, are open to the children of newcomers, without charge of tuition. Churches of the several denominations abound. The useful trades and callings are successfully followed. Agriculture is prosecuted, and commerce is increasing. Persons desirous of going to that land of plenty, of perfect freedom, and of happiness, are requested to make immediate application to the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, or Mr. William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C."

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Dundee, Scotland, a lot of the celebrated Vegetin potatoes, which will be distributed to the farming interests of the country for seeding purposes. They are large, rather flat and rough skinned, and it is said they will resist all attacks of disease.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasury in trust for the circulation of National banks and Government deposits in designated depositories, amounts to $[illegible].

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Refractory.—T. W. Haley was arrested yesterday in the Third District on a charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace and refusing to pay for refreshments obtained from J. Goetz. He will be arraigned to-day before Recorder Letten.

Insane.—A man named George Blakeley was taken up on the street yesterday and carried home in a demented state. He is supposed to be perfectly insane. He lives at 167 Clio street, First District.

Mobilian Arrested for Fraud.—The Chief of Police yesterday arrested a man from Mobile, named W. S. Clayton, on a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement, in having collected and appropriated to his own use $9400 due R. D. Part & Co., of that city. It seems that he was in their employ as clerk.

Burglary.—Wm. Martin, alias Wm. Hays, was arrested yesterday on Philippa street, on a charge of having broken into the Chrystal Palace coffee house, and stolen therefrom about $30 or $40 from the drawer, on the night of the 20th inst., in the First District. Francis Dorsey was arrested as an accessory.

Habeas Corpus Case.—A writ of *habeas corpus* has been sued out in the Fifth District Court—Judge Leaumont, returnable to-day, in behalf of Dave Whitney, Wm. Peate and Daniel Taylor, who were arrested on the 17th inst., by Lieut. Manning and special officer Trower, on charges of being dangerous and suspicious characters and carrying concealed weapons. Recorder Ahern committed the accused to the City Workhouse. The petition alleges that there is no such offense known to the laws of Louisiana, as "dangerous and suspicious characters," and that the Recorder, so called, has not been commissioned by the Governor and is acting under the mere color of authority. John S. Tully, Esq., is counsel for the petitioners.

The Academy of Music.—One cannot but be struck with the bold and *fanciful* in the performances at the Academy of Music. The distribution of beautiful fans to every person present at the Fan Matinée, last Saturday noon, was a particularly fanciful idea. The little ones who, with their dear mammas, crowded the Academy to its utmost capacity were especially happy, their little spirits fluttering with the lively motion of their fans as if in delightful response to the joyousness of the occasion, and their thousand prettily dressed fairy-like little figures giving roseate tints to the outlines of the variegated scene, like the many hued petals of a grand boquet.

And, then, there was a world of wonder to their young minds in the delightful round of the performances and scenic displays; in those "Troubles at the St. James Hotel;" in that comic mimetic quartette of "The browns" with the singer's "caw, caw, caw," and flapping of their arms like wings, like so many genuine ravens; in the bold challenge "Horizontal Bar Ash" of Denier, in the fine dancing of the Zavistowskis, in the beautiful prismatic fountain of real water; and in the wonderful comic and fairy pantomime of "The House that Jack Built," with Hart's and Hernandez's cunning tricks and jestings, and Galetti's high dancing. We, too, were delighted, and could not help feeling thrilled at the bold feats of Mr. Denier. So much for the bold fanciful and comic, and so for the beautiful, why, we must add that it was contributed in the graces of Miss Ada Tesman and Miss Eloise Clyde.

Robbery.—The residence of Mr. Joseph Menendez, corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets, was entered and robbed of $1600 in gold Saturday night. One Pierre Lewis was arrested near the scene a few hours after the occurrence, on a charge by Mr. Menendez of having been concerned in the robbery.

Engine Race for a Wager of $500.—A race took place, half-past one o'clock yesterday between Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13 and Washington Fire Co. No. 20, for a wager of $500, entered by No. 20 having passed No. 13 on the occasion of a recent fire. No. 20 came out about three lengths ahead, but the stakes were held subject to the decision of the judges this morning at 10 o'clock, on account of some informality in the racing of the horses.

Henry S. Foote.

A Washington correspondent of recent date says:

I see ex-Honorable Mr. Foote, who joined the Confederate cause in the full flush of its early success, and left it at the hour of its utmost need, is out in print, with what he calls "reminiscences" of the Confederate leaders. I once heard a story of Foote, which illustrates the value of his reminiscences. When in the United States Senate, Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut was one evening holding forth against some pet public law, when Foote fell into a profound slumber, from which he was awakened by that inveterate wag and practical joker, Westcott of Florida, who invited him to the lobby. There Westcott declared an imaginary invective against him, which he put into Baldwin's mouth, and to which Foote listened with an unsuppressed rage.

No sooner had Baldwin seated himself than Foote sprang up, and with the most extravagant gesticulation and fiery personal denunciation, he waxed against him. Baldwin listened with astonishment.

At last Foote broke forth, "I will teach the Senator a lesson, when he calls me the arch conspirator and a robber chief."

Baldwin immediately arose and vehemently denied that he had said anything of the sort.

"What," cried Foote, "Does the Senator deny the fact; does he dare to deny it? When I heard him with these ears!" Suiting the action to the word, and seizing the attesting organ with finger and thumb, he dragged it thus visibly into court.

A roar of laughter from a deriding Senator awakened him to the fact that he had called the wrong witness.

TO STAIN WOOD TO RESEMBLE MAHOGANY.—Take one gallon of water, eight ounces of madder, four ounces of fustic. Boil and brush on while hot, and before it dries streak it with black to vary the grain. This imitates Honduras mahogany.

To imitate Spanish mahogany, take eight ounces of madder, one ounce of fustic, two ounces of logwood, and one gallon of water. Boil, brush on hot, and when dry brush on it a solution of pearl ash, one drachm in a pint of water.

Major Arnold Harris, of Kentucky, died at his residence near Midway, in that State, on Monday evening last.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 21, 1866.

The general market has continued quiet to-day, with but little activity in any branch of trade, and none in our leading staple, the movement in which was restricted by some orders being countermanded, and buyers and sellers being unable to agree in prices. Hence the sales were confined to 1200 bales, without any material variation in rates.

The stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank decided at the meeting held at their Banking House to-day, to reduce their stock to $750,000. It was previously $1,500,000. Of course this will make the shares hereafter $50 instead of $100, as heretofore. Putting the shares at $50 gives the institution a handsome surplus on which to conduct future operations.

The Gold market has been quiet throughout the day, opening at 125⅛ to 125⅜, and closing at 126⅛ to 126. The sales include about $5000, at 125⅛; $10,000 and $6000 at 125⅜; $2500, at 125 13/16; and one lot of $25,000 with several smaller lots, at 126. The only sale of any moment reported in Silver, was $4600 in American half-dollars at 119. Dealers pay 117 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sell at 119 to 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at about gold quotations. A gold check on New York for $40,000 was passed at par.

Domestic Exchange was firm at about previous rates, most of the banks checking on New York at par, but one of them supplying its customers at ¼ discount. The sales outdoors included $75,000 New York sight, (35,000 and 40,000,) at ¼ discount and $110,000, (50,000 and 60,000,) 17,000 and 25,000,) at the same.

The Stock market continued buoyant and some on the list were sold at a further advance. The business at private sale included 222 shares City Railroad, (30, 25, 50, 100 and 126,) at $199; 50 Bank of New Orleans at $40; 150 Louisiana State Bank, (50 and 100,) at $21 50; 100 Opelousas Railroad at $4 50; 30 Citizens' Bank at $146 and 21 at $147 50; 40 Bank of America at $100; and 50 Merchants' Bank at $29. At public sale, (Palfrey & Co., auctioneers,) 25 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $41 50; 36 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $60 50 and 35 at $61; 140 Jackson Railroad at $4 50; 100 Opelousas Railroad at $4 25; 2 Pontchartrain Railroad at $108 25; 100 Crescent City Bank at $40 75; 15 Citizens' Bank at $150; and 25 Merchants' Bank at $29 and 15 at $30. At the same sale 10 First Mortgage Jackson Railroad bonds, with seven coupons, sold at 78½; and at private sale 30 Louisiana State sixes (July coupons) at 80. Nothing was reported in City Bonds which are still quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated and 80 to 82 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

The sales of uncurrent money included $6000 Bank of Louisiana, (2000 and 5000,) at 67c per dollar and some Louisiana State Bank at 94, holders of which ask 87½. The notes of the Free Banks (the Union, Crescent City Bank of New Orleans and Merchants' Bank) are held at 95 to 97½. City Treasury notes continue to rule at ¼ to ½ per cent discount, for legal tender.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, April 21, 1866.

COTTON.—The demand was less active to-day and buyers claimed concessions from parties to which they would not agree. In fact all desirable lots were held with unabated stringency and only mixed lists or the finer qualities could be had at any easier rates. Under these circumstances the sales were confined to 1200 bales taken by eight brokers at figures requiring no change in our quotations of 30 to 31c. for ordinary, 33 to 34 for good ordinary, 35 to 37 for low middling and 40c. to — for middling.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales	[illegible]
Received to-day		1,417
Received previously		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Cleared to-day		[illegible]
Cleared previously		[illegible]
Stock on hand		[illegible]

The clearances comprise 2 [illegible] bales for Liverpool, [illegible] for Petersburg and 148 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 37 hhds Molasses—no Sugar. There is a fair supply of Sugar and Molasses on hand, both of the domestic and foreign production, but the demand is only in a jobbing way and is limited at that. A lot of 42 hhds Louisiana Sugar sold at —, and some retail sales were made at 11 to 13c for Common to Good Common, 14¼c for Fair, 15¼ to 16c for Prime, 15¼ to 16c for Yellow Clarified and 16¾c per lb for White Clarified. Some Porto Rico Sugar is retailing at 14¾c per lb and Cuba Sugar at 12¾ to 13c for No. 12; 14 to 14½c for No. 14, and 15c for No. 15. There were no sales of Molasses. The last sales of Louisiana were at 58c per gallon for Common and 75c for Prime, fermenting. The last sales of Cuba Molasses were at 48 to 50c per gallon by the cargo. Six in lots, and 55c at retail, but prices are now [illegible].

OATS.—The market is quiet but steady and firm. Several hundred sacks have sold at 54c. per bushel.

CORN.—The market is bare of yellow and mixed. The receipts during the past few days have consisted mostly of White. We note a quiet market to-day, with sales of 3000 sacks of which 500 white on private terms, 400 yellow, 500 and 1600 White at $1 05 per bushel.

HAY.—There is very little prime on hand and prices have been looking up. 200 bales fair Western sold to-day at $36, per ton. Prime may be quoted at $39 50 to $40, per ton.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Flour continues in good demand for the local trade and prices are ruling with an upward tendency, but the market for other Western products has not shown much animation to-day and prices are about the same as they were yesterday. Full particulars are given in detail in the following remarks.

PORK.—Is in good demand. About 400 bbls Mess have sold in small lots to-day at $28 per bbl. A lot of 160 bbls bbls brought $28 25. It is retailing at $28 50 per bbl.

LARD.—There has been considerable enquiry for export but without resulting in any sales. Holders asked ¼c per lb more than buyers would pay. Round lots of Prime in tierces may be quoted at 18¼ to 18½c per lb. It is retailing at 18½ to 19c per lb for prime in tierces and 20¼ to 21c in kegs.

BACON.—Is in good retail demand which is supplied at 13¼c for Shoulders, 16c for Ribbed Sides, 17c for Clear Sides, 18 to 19c, plain Hams and 20 to 22¼c for Sugar Cured.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is very dull. Shoulders are retailing at 11 to 11¼c, and Sides at 13c per lb.

WHISKY.—Western rectified is retailing at $2 30 to $2 35 per gallon.

FLOUR.—The better descriptions continue in good demand, and prices show a further upward tendency. The sales to-day embraced fully 2800 bbls to the city trade, of which 50 Low Common at $1 70; 75 Fine at $6 75; 150 do at $7, 100, 200 and, 300 and 700 Superfine at $8; 100 and 250 do at $8 25; 201 do at $8 40; 50 and 118 do at $8 50; 200 on its merits at $8 65; 50 Low Extra at $9 25, 50 do at $9 50; 100 do at $10, 100 Good Extra at $11, 150 do at $11 50, 100 and 200 Choice Extra at $13 per bbl. $8 was offered and refused for 300 bbls Superfine.

BRAN.—The stock is small. A lot of 300 bbls sold at $1 25 per 100 lbs—a further advance of 5c per 100 lbs.

STAR CANDLES.—The demand is only in a jobbing way at 18¾ to 19¾ per pound for light weight and 24 to 25c for full weight.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The market is bare of good Northern Butter, which is very much in request, but common and Western is plenty and dull. Cheese is in fair supply and demand.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $5 to $5 50; Onions at $2 to $4, Apples at $5 to $9. Beans at $5 to $6 per bbl; Eggs at $18 to $20 per bbl; Chickens at $12 per dozen; Geese at $12 and Turkeys at $30.

BALE ROPE.—There is no demand for round lots and only a retail business doing at 16c per lb.

COFFEE.—The total direct imports since the close of the war comprise 49,177 bags. There have been no arrivals this week. The sales of the week embrace 2,669 bags at 20¼ to 24c per lb, in gold, duty paid. Gold quotations this day 126⅛ to 126⅜. We quote Fair Rio at 20 to 20½c, Good Fair to Prime 20¾ to 20¾c, Prime 21c, in gold, duty paid. Stock on hand 8,175 sacks. There is a good demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 24½ to 27c per lb, currency, for Ordinary to Prime.

INDIA BAGGING.—There was an active speculative demand and the market closed yesterday at 26c per yard in bales. Round lots are now held at 26¼ to 27c per yard. Dealers have been supplying the retail demand at 25c in rolls and 27c in bales.

SALT.—Is in good demand for the interior, at $1 75 to $1 80 per sack for Coarse and $4 25 to $4 50 for Fine.

FREIGHTS.—Coastwise Freights continue very dull, and the rates are merely nominal. Foreign are quiet but steady and firm. The rates are ¾c per lb for Cotton, and 50c per bbl for Flour by steamships for New York, ¾c per lb for Cotton by steamships for Boston, [illegible] by steam for Liverpool, 9/16 to 5/8d by sail for Liverpool and 1¼ to 1 5/16c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 21, 1866.

Arrived Sunday: 139 Western Beeves, 115 Texas Beeves and [illegible] Hogs. [illegible]

Stock on sale: 264 Western Beeves, 324 Texas Beeves, [illegible] Yearlings, 1,134 Hogs, 3,160 Sheep, 174 Calves and 41 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	14 @	17
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb	11 @	14
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, Choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 23, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Florida, Adams, from Pensacola Fla, to [illegible].
Steamship Mexico, Lawless, from Galveston and Indianola, to C Morris [illegible].
Steamship [illegible], English from Montgomery.
Bark Arthur, Sharp, [illegible] days from Messina, to A F Cochrane—[illegible].
Bark Sarah Payson, (British) Payson, from Liverpool February 25th, to Mummy Luling & co—Passed.
Bark Constancia, (Norw) Hansen, from Bordeaux, to master—[illegible].

—STEAMBOATS—

Continental, Fowler, from St Louis.
Sunny, Jones, from Bayou de Glaize.
Bart Able, Donaldson, from Memphis.
Caroline, Livingston, from Point Pleasant.
T Powell, Little, from Fulsom's Landing.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Telegraph, (British) Phelan, from Cardiff, via Mobile Bay, to Ambridge Dunn & co—Cargo, 1200 tons coal to order.
Bark Comfort, [illegible], from —.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Mexico, (British) Pendexter, from Vera Cruz, to [illegible].
Bark S R Walker, Latham, from Porto Rico—Cargo, [illegible] hhds sugar, [illegible] hhds molasses to J Avet.
Brig Jas Davis, Clough, from Cardenas, to master—Cargo [illegible] hhds molasses to A Thomson & co.
Schr Dolphin, (British) —, from Kingston, (Ja) with cargo to E Fisher.
Schr [illegible], from Havana, to master—Cargo, 167 bbls [illegible] and 8 bbls molasses—[illegible].

IMPORTS.

MESSINA—Per bark Arthur—1300 cohesse brimstone, [illegible] bags nuts 50 bxs almonds [illegible] bags almonds [illegible] [illegible] 400 do oranges to A F Cochrane.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Sarah Payson—[illegible] sks salt, Mummy, Luling & co.
BORDEAUX—Per bark Constancia—Wines, brandies, etc.
MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Senoit—24 bales cotton H W Farley & co—10 do Battle, Noble & co—34 do H Ware & Bro—17 do M J Smith & co—8 do Witherspoon & Halsey—4 do Batterlin & Wermer—28 bales orange A P Dunbar—25 do L Marx—29 do Lebeson, Newgass & co—1 [illegible] Temple cott Pierre Soule—sundries to order—Total, 188 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—4 bales cotton to Conner & Barnes—[illegible] bxs eggs to order—28 bbls do to Schneider & Zuberbier—9 do F B Du Souchet—36 do 122 bbls flour F DeBlonde—100 do 2000 sks corn Lamb, Quinlan & co—1265 do 100 bbls flour Kahler & Updike—100 do 200 bbls pork H Kennedy & co—200 bbls flour 150 do [illegible] Davis & co—1 box mdse J F Higgins & co—2 do sacks 1 pk [illegible] cheese 120 bbls beer H Schurmann—[illegible] sks oats 153 sks corn J B Murison & co—219 do C N Worthington—[illegible] do Clark & co—60 sks oats 37 bbls oil cake 6 bxs eggs Dorsena & Bruno—11 bbls eggs 40 bbls lemon [illegible] hogs butter P G O'Reilly—[illegible] bxs mdse W Riddell—15 bbls beer C Frost—[illegible] lead Mulyere & Appleton—2 pk do J P Coolen—[illegible] do D Mangey—[illegible] bbls flour to T Prudhomme—[illegible] do J H Oglesby & co—[illegible] bbls pork A D Grieff & co—[illegible] bbls beer Huntington & Bro—31 do J Zeigler—11 bbls eggs 44 dozen brooms Bernard & Slayback—15 bbls eggs Wm McLean & co—4 do S M Barton & co—20 bbls onions 30 bbls whisky 6 bbls eggs 120 bxs candles 216 sacks potatoes C F Lasman—150 sacks malt H F Sturcken—4 bbls alcohol Cooche & Ogden—186 sks oats J W Taylor & co—[illegible] sks corn 110 bbls flour Campbell & co—1 sugar mill E Pillsbury—1 case mdse O P Cobb & co—16 pkgs mdse Becker P A Fermer—57 do E Whiting—12 do H Bonnie—19 sacks bacon 72 bbls pork Martin, Dolhonde & co—1 separator Nixon & co—150 bbls flour Hanson, Orfeult & co—94 do Hamilton & Dunston—80 bbls potatoes Cross & Dowling—100 bbls pork 30 do bread A H De Moss—[illegible] bad cattle 40 hos 1 [illegible] and sundries to order—Total 4 bales cotton.
MEMPHIS—Per steamer Bart Able—36 bales cotton T H & J M Allen—17 R Pritchard—15 Winston, Morrison & co—22 J & G Cromwell—5 McFarland, Straight & co—34 Galbraith, Stewart & Flaar—4 Hamilton & Dunston—86 G & F A Nels & co—36 Dimmie, Hill & co—1 do Bradley, Wilson & co—7 Speed Stevenson & co—3 W T Bartley—10 J B Gribble—[illegible] Hunt & Mansley—10 do W A Johnson & co—32 M M Copeland & co—5 Carroll, Hoy & co—101 Hunter Askew & co—32 Taber & Drewell—1 Childress & Tarleton—82 Dean, Adams & Gulf—5 Hillard, Summers & co—3 Jonnes, Donnga & Penn—[illegible] do M Greenwood & co—[illegible] sks cotton seed & White & co—[illegible] pkgs mdse McRee, Valle & co—1 do Buckner Newman & co—4 do M Samuels—4 do Anderson & Dunn—1 do Carroll, Hoy & co—1 tree boom Martin, Dolhonde & co—[illegible] hogs M J Hicks—109 bxs soap T W Scott & co—[illegible] bxs cheese A D Grieff & co—[illegible] bbls flour Hamilton & Dunston—1 hhd tobacco Wilson & Young—[illegible] bbls whisky H W Buckmaster—16 bhds beans 6 bales hair 1 do gals P G O'Reilly—6 bbls eggs and sundries to order—Total 770 bales cotton.
BAYOU DE GLAIZE—Per steamer Sonora—70 bales cotton Given, Watts & co—10 do J & J Tardes—5 do A B Charpentier—1 do Planche & Wills—4 do Price Hume & co—1 do Stevenson & May—4 do paper stuff Ar [illegible] & co—7 bales cotton Bruhn & Waldkirch—4 do Dunbar, Mouton & co—2 do Donate & Lewis—6 do E Nulls & co—30 do 1 bale paper stuff Payne, Huntington & co—109 sks cotton seed Wermer—[illegible] do 2 bbls flour Given, Watts & co—80 empty bbls J E Dusme—2 bbls sugar 1 bag pepper Lagama & Ferre—3400 fire brick 1 tree hardware Price, Hine & co—1 iron spindle J P Manieri & co—4 sks cotton seed 2 half bbls beer Dusnie & Lewis—sundries to order—Total, 128 bales cotton.
POINT PLEASANT—Per steamer Caroline—52 bales cotton Cowan & Mayo—17 do S W Rawlings—18 Byrne, Vance & co—16 Spyber & Landidge—7 R W Keith & co—4 R Nelle & co—1 Francke & Dauer—3 Pilcher & Barrow—4 Fellowes & co—sundries to order—Total 91 bales cotton.
FULSOM'S LANDING—Per steamer T Powell—180 bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—73 do Bedell & Fosher—30 do Wright & Allen—7 do C L Walmsley & co—21 hhds Bouligny & Reinecke—1 bxs do and sundries to order—Total, 271 bales cotton.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Positively last week of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. Reappearance of Mr. W. R. FLOYD.

THIS EVENING, Boucicault's beautiful Irish Drama, The Colleen Bawn.

Myles Na-Coppaleen, Mr Chanfrau; Danny Mann, Mr W. R. Floyd; Mr Parsloe, Hagan, Curran, Dunn; Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, Mrs. W. H. Leighton, Mrs. Butler, etc., also in the cast. ap23

$150 Reward.

STOLEN from the Hermitage Plantation, parish of St. Charles, one CHESTNUT SORREL CREOLE MARE, about fourteen hands high, with [illegible] white [illegible].

One BAY MULE, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy body and branded R on the left shoulder. [illegible] dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of each of these animals, and [illegible] for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

ap18 1t — E. ROST, 3 Jackson Square, St. Ann st.

Lost or Mislaid.

CERTIFICATE No. 1999, dated 14th day of May, 1860, issued by New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company in favor of J. F. M. Rosiere, for [illegible] shares of the Capital Stock, and Certificate No. [illegible], dated 11th May, 1860, issued by New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company in favor of J. F. M. Rosiere, for [illegible] shares of said Capital Stock; and notice is hereby given that application has been made to the above named Companies for the issuing of duplicates of those certificates. ap17 to 1 y 4

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

[illegible] bales and [illegible], suitable for the Mexican [illegible] TOBACCO of all qualities, in lots to suit purchasers. [illegible] on hand, for sale by

H. J. FEGHAN, Tobacco Broker, [illegible] Poydras street.

[illegible], March 23, 1866. [illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible] New Orleans Bee will please announce Edward Hermann Lehmann as a candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.
Election May 7th, 1866. apl8 td

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH G. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court. mh19 1m

V. GERODIAS,
The present incumbent,
IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR
For the Second District, City of New Orleans.
Election Monday, May 7th, 1866. mh30 te

C. B. Lang

The present incumbent, is a candidate for STATE TAX COLLECTOR, for the Third District, City of New Orleans. Election Monday, May 7th, 1866. mh19 td

I. O. O. F. .... I. O. O. F.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Programme:

The R. W. Grand Lodge, Grand and Subordinate Encampments and Subordinate Lodges will assemble at their respective lodge rooms sufficiently early on the morning of the 26th inst., to enable them to meet at Lafayette Square by 9½ o'clock, A. M., to form the line of Procession which will move thence at TEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY, under the direction of the R. W. Grand Marshal Bro. R. G. ABBOTT.

Line of March.

Up St. Charles to Tivoli Circle, up Tivoli Circle to Delord, up Delord to Magazine, up Magazine to Thalia, up Thalia to Annunciation, down Annunciation to Tchoupitoulas, down Tchoupitoulas to St. Joseph, down St. Joseph to Camp, down Camp to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Poydras, up Poydras to St. Charles, down St. Charles and Royal to St. Ann, up St. Ann to Chartres, up Chartres and Camp to Odd Fellows' Hall, where addresses will be delivered by prominent members of the Fraternity.

Members of the order from other jurisdictions in good standing are invited to attend.

Seats will be reserved in the Grand Ball Room for the accommodation of ladies and citizens, who are respectfully invited to attend.

R. G. ABBOTT, Grand Marshal.

N. B.—At night a Ball will take place at Odd Fellows Hall, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Con and Relief Association. ap 21 tf

Stray Cow.

A COW and CALF came to the premises of the undersigned, on the 19th inst, at 12 o'clock M. The owner can have the same on payment of costs.

JEAN BAYLE,
Corner Valence and Dryades streets, Bouligny.
ap18 3t

FRENCH GOODS.

THE attention of dealers is called to the following Goods received from Europe by the last steamer:

Black Silks, Ribbons, Fans,
Corsets, Umbrellas, Parasols, En-tout-cas,
Bleached, Grey, Fancy Drills, Bleached Duck,
Alpacas, Tamises, Black Merinos,
Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cholet do.
Bead Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Cretonne Linen Sheeting,
Cretonne Linen Napkins and Towels,
Artificial Flowers, Shirt Fronts,
Linen Bosom Shirts, Madapolam do.
Jaconets, Percales, Nansooks, Muslins, etc.

The above Goods are offered at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchasers, at

No. 27 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets. ap21 1m

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

HAGGERTY BROTHERS,
133 CANAL STREET.

Will commence on MONDAY their ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS, and will offer their entire stock of imported GOODS at cost, and all DOMESTIC GOODS at less than cost. Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine prices before buying elsewhere as the entire stock must positively be sold forthwith.

ap22 1m — HAGGERTY BROS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
New Orleans, April 21, 1866.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES COMPOSING this Board (as per list below) will close their offices daily at 4 o'clock P. M., on and after the 1st day of May, next.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.
New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.
Union Insurance Company.
Hope Insurance Company.
Louisiana State Insurance Company.
Star Insurance Company.
Germania Insurance Company. ap22 1m

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!

GROWTH OF 1865.

PETIT GULF, BOYD'S PROLIFIC, DEAN —And— PROLIFIC CLUSTER.

Also a Small Lot of SEA ISLAND, put up in Four Bushel Sacks—in fine Shipping order.

Guaranteed to be as represented. VERY CHOICE.

For sale by J. H. H. HEDGES,
ap21 10t — 25 Carondelet street, up stairs.

VULCANITE SETS
IMITATING THE COLOR OF THE GUMS.

DR. DUPERRON, dentist, No. 66 Royal street, corner of Bienville, prepares vulcanite sets which are a perfect imitation of the longs, and which are in every way equal to those set in gold. He furnishes them at such low prices that any one can replace his lost teeth. The vulcanites can be set almost immediately after the extraction of the roots.

Teeth extracted, by the use of nitrous gas, without any pain to the patient. ap22 1m

NOTICE.

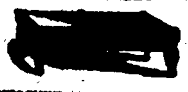
MR. J. H. WHIFFEN, of the firm of W. G. COYLE & CO., ceased to have any interest whatever in said firm, since the Ninth day of March, 1866, having sold out his interest to the undersigned, who continues the business on his own account.

ap22 4t — W. G. COYLE.

B. ANTOGNINI,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER WITH PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

15..............CONTI STREET..............15



MR. ANTOGNINI still continues in the same kind of business. Everything belonging to billiards can be found in his establishment; among other articles CUSHIONS which are superior to any, employed heretofore. These Cushions, which are unrivaled, have been patented, and have been accepted as a superior article by the celebrated

O. BERGER

MR. ANTOGNINI has a Billiard Manufactory in the North, which permits him to furnish his customers with the best in the line of Billiards at moderate prices. He keeps always a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Cloth on hand.

He has on hand Billiard Tables, in marble, slate and wood, at the choice of purchasers; also, a new style of Square Tables for Poole players and Caroms.

In order to let the public judge for themselves, Mr. ANTOGNINI keeps a Billiard Table always ready for trial. He also offers for sale complete KENO or Lotto Games, and everything necessary to furnish Billiards.

MR. ANTOGNINI having visited the best Manufactories in the North, and having acquired all the latest improvements, is enabled to furnish Billiards equal to those made in the North. ap18 6m

Rio Coffee.

E. T. LONSDALE,
COFFEE BROKER,
124 Gravier Street,

INFORMS his old friends and customers that he has on hand

10,000 bags RIO COFFEE.

Prime and Good, which he will sell as of old, in lots of fifty bags and upwards, to suit purchasers. ap18 1m

Removal.

L. S. POTHIER has removed his office from No. [illegible] Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Frechou will please call at 2d Office 111 Gravier street between Camp and Magazine. [illegible]

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. [illegible]

[illegible]

National Democratic Party.

For Sheriff — HARRY T. HAYS.
For Coroner — DR. CHAS. DELERY.
For District Attorney — CHAS. H. LUZENBERG.

FOR STATE LEGISLATURE.
Third Representative Dis. — WALTER H. ROGERS.

CLERKS OF COURT.

First District Court — N. TREPAGNIER.
Second District Court — J. V. GOURDAIN.
Third District Court — D. C. BYERLY.
Fourth District Court — E. C. BOND.
Fifth District Court — LOUIS POWERS.
Sixth District Court — WM. WOELPER.

STATE ASSESSORS.

First District—M M FEENY.
Second District—E A BOZONIER.
Third District—JULIUS FULDA.
Fourth District—JOHN C GOLDING.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—THOMAS ASKEW.
Second District—L B LEMARIE.
Third District—M O TRACY.
Fourth District—HENRY BENSEL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice's Court—GEORGE W SADLER.
Second Justice's Court—GEORGE M BRAUGHN.
Third Justice's Court—PAUL W. COLLENS.
Fourth Justice's Court—AUG. VIAVANT.
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—THOS. S. COLLINS.

CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—W. H. TOLER.
Second Justice's Court—JOHN C. KUZAC.
Third Justice's Court—ARTHUR LANOIX.
Fourth Justice's Court—P. AD. FORTIER.
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—DAN. WILSON. apl8 2p td

AUCTION SALES.

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

Sale by Order and under the Inspection of the Port Wardens.

For Account of Whom it may Concern
BY SOULE & COPPENS.
A. COPPENS, Auctioneer,
Office, Royal street, No. 21.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Auction Rooms, Royal street, No. 21, between Conti and St. Louis streets,

A BILLIARD TABLE, damaged on board steamship Merrimac from New York.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. ap20 td

McCERREN & CO.'S SALES.

Fine Building Sites on Esplanade Street at Auction.

BY McCERREN & CO.
GEO. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Salesroom Masonic Hall.

WILL be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 28th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street,

FIVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Claiborne, Derbigny and Kerlerec streets, measuring in English measure, as per plan by J. A. Celles, Architect, and deposited in the office of A. Barnett, notary public, as follows: Lots Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, each 32 feet front on Esplanade street, by a depth of 120 feet, between parallel lines; Lot No. 4 forming the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets; lot No. 9, 30 feet 2 inches and a half front on Derbigny street, 128 feet deep on the line of lots Numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 2 [illegible] feet deep in the line dividing it from lot No. 10, 21 feet 2 inches and 1¾ lines in width in the rear, thence 28 feet 10 inches on a diverging line, running to the rear line of lot No. 14, on which rear line 1 measures 1 feet 10 inches and 2 lines.

Lot No. 10 measures 30 feet 2 inches and a half line front on Derbigny street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines.

Terms—One-third cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes, and the balance on a credit of one and two years with eight per cent interest and mortgage on the property sold, or all cash at the option of the Purchaser.

Act of sale before A. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. apl1 td

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Positive Sale, on Account of Liquidation, of Several Properties, well situated in the Third District, near the City Railroad Cars, Nos. 78 and 80 on Poet, 543 and 545 Love, 134 and 165 Frenchmen streets.

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

SATURDAY, 28th April, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring more or less 32 feet 2 inches front on Poet street, by 53 feet 11 inches 3 lines in depth between Craps and Love streets. Together with a house, Nos. 78 and 80, [illegible] with two story ways and having six rooms, two of which are in the attic, gallery and two closets, double kitchens, cistern, shed, paved yard, etc., etc. The whole divided into two tenements.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring, French measure, 30 feet front on Love street, by 120 feet in depth between Spain and Mandeville streets. Together with a house, Nos. 543 and 545 with two alley ways and having four rooms, two closets and gallery, double kitchen, two cisterns, well, privy, etc., etc., also into two tenements.

3. A LOT OF GROUND, measuring 30 feet 4 inches 3 lines front on Frenchmen street, by 134 feet 6 inches 6 lines in depth between Love and Goodchildren streets. Together with a house No. 134, built on part of the lot, having four rooms, gallery and two closets, double kitchen, two cisterns, well, privy, etc., divided into two tenements, on the other part of the lot there is a house of two rooms, another small house of one room, double kitchen, cistern, privy, etc., the whole rented $36 per month.

4. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, measuring, French, measure 30 feet front on Frenchmen street, by 120 feet in depth between Goodchildren and Marais streets, together with a house No. 165, having five rooms, gallery and closet. A two-story kitchen of four rooms, cistern, well, privy, &c., &c.

The whole agreeably to plans now at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for notes bearing mortgage and 8 per cent interest per annum from date.

Acts of sale before Abel Dreyfous, notary public. ap18 td

Sale For a Partition.

Succession of H. Guerchoux, No. 2[illegible]

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

SATURDAY, 26th May, 1866, will be sold at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 19th April, 1866.

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in suburb Franklin, designated by No. 7, of square No. 30, on a plan of square, drawn by J. Pike on the 7th April, 1834, and bounded by Marigny, Mandeville, Morales and Goodchildren streets. Said lot measures 30 feet 2 inches front on Marigny street by 120 feet in depth. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a building of two rooms, two cabinets and a gallery shed, brick well, cistern, privy, etc.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Act of sale before O. Morel, Notary Public.
ap 21 30 may 10 19 26

JUDICIAL SALES.

J. H. Ruty vs. Pierre Gallot.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,838.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 FRIDAY, the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Treme and Marais streets, measuring American measure, forty-one feet three inches and four lines front on Marais street, by ninety-five feet ten inches and seven lines in depth, between parallel lines. The said lot is bounded on the side of Customhouse street by the property of Widow Laronge, and on the side of Bienville street by that of Mr. Chevillon. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. AND ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the same square, designated by the number seventeen on a plan of L. H. Pille, surveyor, dated 31st March, 1836, and deposited in the office of E. Bouny, notary public, in this city. Which lot of ground measures, American measure, thirty-one feet eleven inches five lines front on Customhouse street, by one hundred and nineteen feet in depth. Together with all circumstances and dependencies thereof.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap23 my 1 9 16 25

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of E. Lockerman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 26,344.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.
apl7 22 26

Succession of Thomas F. Guion.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 25,124.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executors of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.
apl7 22 26

Succession of William Boman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 26,912.—Whereas Mrs. Widow Wm. Boman has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William Boman, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
ap19 23

Succession of William Jenkins.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 26,927.—Whereas Wm. H. Watson has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Wm. Jenkins, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
ap19 23 27

Succession of J. B. Lynch.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,774.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the dative testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.
ap19 23 27

Succession of E. D. Dupremont.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 26,781.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
ap19 23 27

J. A. Somers vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,154.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Workingmen's Democratic Ticket.

For Sheriff — HARRY T. HAYS.
For Coroner—JOHN CROLEY.
For District Attorney—J. J. E. PLANCHARD.

CLERKS OF COURT.

First District Court—JOHN P. MONTAMAT.
Second District Court—P. R. O'RORKE.
Third District Court—L. C. BYERLY.
Fourth District Court—JOS. HANLON.
Fifth District Court—GEO. E. BOVEE.
Sixth District Court—JNO. C. COSTLEY.

STATE ASSESSORS.

First District—M. M. FEENY.
Second District—FRANK HERRON.
Third District—H. CARSTENS.
Fourth District—WM. FOLEY.

STATE TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—SAM'L L. BISHOP.
Second District—V. GERODIAS.
Third District—J. LANG.
Fourth District—JOHN HAAS.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice's Court—M. O'CONNOR.
Second Justice's Court—J. L. WINTERS.
Third Justice's Court—ERNEST MOREL.
Fourth Justice's Court—M. WEISHEIMER.
Fifth Justice's Court—JNO. DALEY.
Sixth Justice's Court—JOHN BROWNLEE.

CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—JOHN MASKEW.
Second Justice's Court—HARRY HENDRICKS.
Third Justice's Court—B. A. McCAFFREY.
Fourth Justice's Court—FRANK SMITH.
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—JOHN M. MEAD. apl2 td

BUSINESS CARDS.

Louis Bush, Thibodaux, Lafourche. — F. S. Goode, Houma, Terrebonne.
J. S. GOODE, Thibodaux, Lafourche.

BUSH & GOODE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and Supreme Court, New Orleans, and will give the strictest attention to all business confided to them.

Address: Thibodaux, Lafourche; or Houma, Terrebonne; at both of which places they have offices. apl22 1m

86 CHARTRES, CORNER CONTI ST.

Chocolate, Confectionary,
SODA AND CAKES.
D. LOPEZ,

At the OLD PLACE

Parties and Weddings supplied in his best style from his only place.

86 Chartres, corner Conti Street. [illegible]
apl1 1m

SHOES. SHOES.
BLANCAND & GUITET,
48..............OLD LEVEE STREET..............48
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufacturers. Ap15 1m

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Courts of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap15 6m

ANTOINE DUBUC,

Secretary of the Vestry Board of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans,
Office, No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

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

ANTOINE DUBUC. — JEAN BONNOT.

J. BONNOT & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
ST. ANN STREET,
(Between Chartres and Royal streets,)
Established for upwards of Twenty-five years.

Metalic and Frame Coffins

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

ESTABLISHMENT
31..............On St. Ann street..............31
mar8 to-th-sat-6m

A. L. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
26..............CAMP STREET..............26
mh19 1m — New Orleans.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)
Corner Delord and Foucher Sts.

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

feb13 3m — LEEDS & CO.

A. F. DUTEIL,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. A. MAUNSELL & CO. of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.
ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING,
Strand near 23d street,
dec9 tf — Galveston, (Texas.)

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 28 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. May [illegible]

MISCHE & CO.,
(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.
71 POYDRAS STREET.

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

Country orders promptly attended to. feb9 6m

DR. E. DEBLANC,

RESIDENCE, corner of St. Ann and Robertson streets.

OFFICE at Mr. O. ROBIN'S drug store, corner St. Ann and Villere streets.

CONSULTATION HOURS, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
ap17 1m

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

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

BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 — GRAVIER STREET, — 77

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

SOLE AGENTS
in this city for the Cigarette Manufactory
¡LA HONRADEZ!

A fresh stock constantly on hand.

feb16 3m — BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier st.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,
72..............Chartres Street..............72
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c. Mr. FORGET continues his old prices. ap4 tf

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. William Waterman, the firms of WATERMAN & CO. and BROWNLEE & CO. have this day been dissolved, and Mr. Robert Roberts, the surviving partner, has been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firms.

All persons having claims against the above firms are hereby notified to present the same immediately, and all persons indebted to the said firms are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN,
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.

Louisiana Sash Factory, 261, 263, 265 and 267 Gravier street, New Orleans.

BY an act passed before Ed. Barnett, Notary Public, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Louisiana Sash, Blind, Door Factory at the old stand, Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Gravier street, under the firm of ROBERTS & CO., where can always be found on hand a full assortment of sashes, blinds, doors, mouldings, brackets, balusters, and dressed lumber.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN,
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.
New Orleans, March 5, 1866. mh7 3m

An Alexander Organ.

FOR SALE, at private sale, a fine ALEXANDER ORGAN (Organ-Harmonium) complete, with ten registers, suitable for a parlor or a church. It is in excellent order, and a superior instrument. Apply at 145 Royal street, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 m. ap16 tf

Cotton Duck! Cotton Duck!

At reduced prices.

A LARGE assortment of Cotton and Raven's Duck, for sails, awnings, &c., also cotton twine, various sizes, for sale by

EDW. PILSBURY,
ap16 6w — 15 Carondelet street.

Wanted.

A GOOD COLORED HOUSE SERVANT, male or female, will find immediate employment, at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets, Third District. ap19 6t

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2400 tons........Howes, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons........Quick, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons........Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2500 tons........Nelson, Commander.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons........Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons........Vansice, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1300 tons........—, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1300 tons........Whitman, Commander.

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

Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $[illegible]; 2d [illegible]; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $75.

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

For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTNEY, Agent,
dec8 ly — 53 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER........ [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK........ [illegible]

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

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

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 169 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, April 21.
LAFAYETTE........Lemarie........Saturday, May 5.
NAPOLEON III........Beccuda........Saturday, May 19.
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont........June 2.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first, and $4 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to No. 58 Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Petitfils, 88 Carondelet street.

VERA CRUZ.

Regular New Orleans and Vera Cruz Steamship Line.

THE A 1 steamship POTEMSKI, Russell, commander, will sail THIS EVENING (Monday, 23d) for Vera Cruz, carrying the United States Mails.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. BARI & CO.,
ap23 1t — 13 Commercial Alley.

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast LOW PRESSURE steamer

CAMELIA, F. Bardeau, master,

will begin her regular trips on SATURDAY, 21st April, 1866, on arrival of the 2 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Cars, and continue her tri-weekly trips as follows:

TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train.
THURSDAYS, do do do
SATURDAYS, 2 o'clock P. M. do do

All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed, (patent direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger trains.

For further information apply to
COHEN M. SORIA,
ap19 1m — No. 16 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

To leave MONDAY, 23d inst., on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer ALABAMA, A. S. Gabbins, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

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

Freight taken at 25 per cent less than card rates.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.
ap23 1t

For Galveston and Indianola.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Passage to Galveston........$21
Do. do. Indianola........30

Freight to Galveston and Indianola ¼ of Galveston card rates.

To leave WEDNESDAY, 25th April, at 10 A. M.

THE low-pressure, side-wheel, iron steamship MORGAN, John H. Lefevre, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

N. B.—These Steamers, carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

FOR HAVANA.

THE fine fast sailing brig EMMA, Billings, master, having most of her cargo engaged will sail on the 30th instant. For balance freight apply to

F. A. GONZALES, 28 Tchoupitoulas street, or to
ap23 2t — GOLDSMITH & LESPARRE, 150 Gravier st.

SPRING STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

W. DAUPHIN,
86..............Customhouse Street..............86

OPENING

of STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
CRAPE, BLONDES, Etc.

Having great facilities in the Importation and Manufacture of the above articles, I can offer my Stock to the Trade at exceedingly low rates.

60 Leonard street, N. Y........86 Customhouse street, N. O.
ap19 3m

LANDING ex ship Jupiter, from Bordeaux.
[illegible] cases FAMILY CLARET.
[illegible] boxes MEDOC CLARET.
[illegible] SAUTERNES WHITE WINE.
For sale by A. CARRIERE,
ap8 1t — 25 Bienville street.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
139..............Gravier Street..............139
Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Agents for the York Steam Flax Spinning Company of Ireland.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in Store and arriving from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Bosoms, Linen Huck and Birds-eye Diaper, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in pieces, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckabacks, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Osnaburgs, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Winseys, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Thread, etc., etc. [illegible]

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

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

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

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: GEORGE LEE,
ap14 1m — Assistant Adjutant General.

Carpet Warehouse.

19..............Chartres Street..............19

WE offer at reduced prices our large stock of Carpetings of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloths of all qualities and widths; Canton and Coco Mattings, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers; Stair Rods, Rugs, Mats, Drugget and Linen for Crumb Cloths, also an invoice of Satin de Laine, Union Damask, Lace Curtains, Gimps, Loops, Cornices, Bands, Hair Cloths, etc.

apl tf — A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

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

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

The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such that they are now adopted as the STANDARD to which there is no equal.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
mh8 3m — 9 Tchoupitoulas street.