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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,792

NEW ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1866.

THE SCHOONER TITUS AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the schooner Titus, now lying in the Old Basin.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN.—By the last arrival from Liverpool, Mr. Francis Bouvain, of the *Bronze Pen* Sign, No. 62 Bourbon street, has received a large and splendid assortment of stationery, perfumery, opera glasses, spy glasses, etc., which he will sell at very moderate prices.

THE CRESCENT MONTHLY FOR MAY.—We have received the *Crescent Monthly* for May, the second number of the new Magazine started in this city by Mr. Wm. Evelyn. This number, like the first, has been somewhat delayed in making its appearance, owing to obstacles which are in some measure inseparable from the initiatory work of establishing enterprises of this character. But this tardiness can well be excused in presence of the attractive and fascinating quality which pervades the interior of the publication before us. In point of variety and freshness of contents, and of editorial tact in arrangement and selection, it is an improvement on its predecessor, and the fact augurs well for the sustained and progressive merit of the enterprise hereafter. Among the original contents of this number are, "Gen. Lee and his Campaigns," by J. Quitman Moore, "Philip, My Son," by Miss Clara V. Dargan, and several poems by Paul H. Hayne, Harry Lynden Flash, Mary Walsingham, and John R. Thompson. "Lee to the Rear" is one of the most beautiful, vivid and impressive battle pictures which the late war has suggested.

ELECTIONS IN IBERVILLE.—At the election on the 8th Allen Jumel was elected Sheriff, E. A. Marionneaux, Clerk, and Austin Hart, Recorder. James S. Tuttle was elected Mayor of the town of Plaquemine.

ELECTION IN WEST FELICIANA.—John M. Nibling has been elected Sheriff of this parish, Charles B. Collins Clerk, and R. C. Wederstrandt Recorder.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night, the Variety Organization, which has been amusing our citizens for the last seven months, gave a farewell entertainment for the benefit of Mons. La Thorne, the energetic stage manager of the "Academy." Mons. La Thorne has been indefatigable in the performance of his onerous duties; and it was eminently proper that the Academy Company should end their popular representations in favor of a gentleman who has assisted them so materially in catering to the public gratification. The retiring Company has deserved well of our play goers. We see them leave with regret; and we shall welcome their return with pleasure.

This evening, the new Company, under the management of Mr. F. M. Bates, will make their debut in the five-act play of Love's Sacrifice. Mr. and Mrs. Bates filling the principal parts. Of our own experience, we can vouch for the possession of more than ordinary dramatic power on the part of both these talented actors. The farce will be the amusing one of "Turn him Out," which, it will be remembered, by the way, Mr. Oliver Wren made so popular at the Academy last season.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Romeo and Juliet" will be presented this evening. Mrs. Ella Wren Nesbitt will be the "fair and beautiful Juliet." Although there

"Never was a story of more woe,
Than this of Juliet and her Romeo,"

people will go to it, will weep with *Juliet*, and pity *Romeo*, and laugh with *Mercutio*, and grieve with *Benvolio*, and wonder at "furious *Tybalt*," to the very end.

This is the first Shakespearean representation given by the new Company; and while the play itself is not rich in character that requires the highest pitch of histrionic power, it is, at least, admirably fitted to bring out the strong, as well as weak, points of a dramatic troupe.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, with its numerous anatomical figures and models, is open daily, to the exclusion, between 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HARMONY AND OF NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

We republish from the New York *Commercial Advertiser* the principal passages of a communicated article, aiming to show that harmony and mutual advantage may co-exist with diverse forms and principles of government prevailing in neighboring countries. The notion is not new, but it is something new to see it treated with such breadth of view, philosophical calmness and tolerant spirit, as mark that article, in a Northern journal which, for several years past, has manifested more tendency to political Radicalism than political Conservatism. The three leading ideas illustrated by the writer are these: That the true basis of government for every nation, be it republican, monarchical or imperial, or whatever else, is to be found in the actual nature and condition of society; that a certain amount of exterior resistance is needed to consolidate and perpetuate a national organization; and that ultimate defeat, humiliation and overthrow must always await a government which launches into a career of universal intolerance and propagandism. These ideas are of momentous concern to statesmanship in this country at this time, for they are all contradicted by the falsely called Monroe doctrine, under which it is virtually contended that it is the right and the duty of the United States to prevent, if possible, all other nations from establishing a different form of government from its own, and its right and duty to extend its influence and power until all practical elements of resistance should be removed. No governmental system ever sought to universalize itself without paralyzing itself in the process of the attempt or in the consummation of it. The principle of resistance is alike essential to progress and to stability. By it the ship traverses the sea, the eagle the air—by it the hills are kept in their places, the rivers in their beds. Without it the earth would plunge swiftly into space, and chaos would come again.

DEBRIS CAUSED BY THE MORGANZA CREVASSE.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 11th says:

One of the effects of the Morganza crevasse is the rapid receding of the river below. The water was threatening to encroach on the pavements of Front street before the break, but this morning we observe it has gone down nearly one foot since Wednesday.

The *Bayou Sara Ledger* of the 12th says:

The effects of the break has shown itself, at this place very distinctly—causing the river to fall some twelve or fourteen inches. At least [illegible] fall is attributed to that crevasse.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate, 11th.]

Gloomy Prospects.

The severe wind and rain storm of Wednesday completed the ruin of the section of country lying between the Mississippi river and the Atchafalaya. We have previously given the river to be up rough as on that day. Great waves would have done honor to the Atlantic, lashed and beat the frail levees until the efforts of thousands being behind them became gorged. [illegible] the parishes ... [illegible]

As every one feared, the grand levee at Morganza gave way before the heavy pressure, and ... [illegible] ... of West Baton Rouge is also reported to be broken and will of course add its portion of [illegible] to that already suffered from the break at Chism's.

[illegible] of the inundation caused by these crevasses to our alluvial neighbors, the cold [illegible] of Wednesday last had anything but a favorable effect on the young crops. We hear complaints of very young cotton being literally beaten down and almost if not entirely killed by the pelting rain. In fact a repetition of Wednesday's disasters would be enough to put our people speculating as to where would the bread for the balance of the year are to come from.

Wheat Prospects.

[From the New York Sun, 8th.]

We have carefully collected the reports from all parts of the country concerning the prospects of the wheat crop. The result is not favorable. The wheat fields in nearly all the States show the effects of the severe winter and the backward spring. The indications now are that the crop for this year will be from one-fourth to one-third below the average. In parts of some States the yield bids fair to reach the average, but on the whole there is the best reason to believe the crop will be a partial failure. ... [illegible] ... Millions of bushels are now held in ... and other Western markets, where [illegible] higher prices.

THE PRESENT FAILURE OF LEVEE PROTECTION.

With several crevasses in full play above the mouth of Red River, and several others below that point pouring disastrous floods over some of the finest portions of the Mississippi bottom, we might as well, with whatever patience, resignation, and hope is possible in the circumstances, accept as a fact the practical failure of the work of levee protection for the alluvial region of the State the present year. It would be useless at this moment to occupy ourselves in seeking for objects of crimination, or for words to magnify disaster and intensify regret. There could be no present remedy or consolation in knowing who offended or who blundered in the matter, if anybody, or in establishing, if that were possible, precise statistics of losses inflicted. It is enough to know that the work of levee protection, as a systematic effort to cover the alluvial lands of the whole State, must be commenced again and prosecuted with larger means and with superior general guarantees of successful results, unless the fairest and most fertile regions of the State are to be abandoned to the floods and to be given back to the wilderness from which the hand of civilization originally rescued it and caused it to blossom as the rose.

The numerous crevasses which have occurred the present year in hastily constructed or repaired, and therefore weak and precarious, levees, may be expected, as similar events in other years, to revive doubts in the minds of some as to the scientific soundness and efficiency of the levee system as a uniform and exclusive plan of protection. It is known that two eminent names in Louisiana, of citizens who were at once educated and practical engineers and experienced planters in the bottom lands, Gens. P. O. and Louis Hebert, are on official record as witnesses against the system in the sense above stated. They believed the system of general protection, under such a system, so stupendous as to transcend the financial and mechanical resources of at least the present generation. Hence they were for assisting the levees by improving the natural outlets of the river and the natural drains of the great alluvial plateau, and even, if need be, by making new drains and outlets. They assumed that, by taking nature as a guide, we would be on the true road to whatever was certainly practicable in the reclamation and protection of the great Mississippi bottom. The able and often quoted "Report upon the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi river, prepared by Capt. A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbot, refers to the "outlet system" as sound in principle but inexpedient for reasons which are stated in the report.

"The general principle," it says, "on which the plan rests is unquestionably sound; but the question is, whether the practical application of the system would produce results commensurate with the inevitable cost." The report answers the question in the negative and argues to show that the project will be impracticable from its enormous cost. Again the report, as its views are condensed in a report of it approved by Gen. A. A. Humphreys, remarks:

The plan of cutlet canals is reducing the level of the floods by drawing off the surplus water to the Gulf through other channels than that of the main river. The chief argument heretofore urged against it has been, that it will cause deposits in the channel by lessening the strength of the current, and will thus elevate, instead of depressing, the water in the river—a result illogically deduced from erroneous statements of facts respecting the river. The operations of the Survey prove these arguments fallacious. They show that it is impossible to suppose that outlets are dissipated due to the river; that the inevitable conclusion both from theory and observed fact, is that, so far as the river is concerned, they are highly useful; but that, from the difficulty of disposing of the water, from their cost, from the unavoidable result of destroying the navigation of Lafourche, Plaquemine and Borgne, and from the danger of changing the main channel of the river, they are inapplicable to the Mississippi. That this last consideration is a real danger is proved by the Rhine, the Po and the Vistula, each of which the main channel has been changed by diversion of the current through outlets.

It is noteworthy that those who oppose the uniform and exclusive levee system, and those who oppose the "outlet system," argue impracticable cost as their principal objection.

On the question of their scientific possibility, engineers are not likely to differ. They would all doubtless agree that, given the money, labor and material in such quantities as they might ask, they could guarantee the success of either the levee or the outlet system, or of both combined. Thus, after all, whether our alluvial lands shall be adequately protected is a question of money, labor and material, or rather a mere question of money, as this element may be said to include all the rest.

Drainage, it has been said, whether for urban or for agricultural purposes, is one of the great and essential conditions of material civilization. What is meant by the earth or the levee system in Louisiana is simply the drainage of our low lands, the most magnificent agricultural domain, perhaps, on the face of the earth. Is the State too poor for this work? Has she become so destitute and desolate as to abandon in despair one of the main and indispensable conditions of her material civilization? If through misfortunate, her own hand is paralyzed, will it be vain to look for assistance from without? It is best, perhaps, at this time, not to anticipate the future, by attempting to answer these questions, for what it may be bring forth whether of good or evil, we cannot know. But all the while, let us, as Carlyle says translating a bit of verse from Goethe, "work and despair not." And to protect us against "Giant Despair," who in these days is very apt to be looming dimly and dismally among phantoms and terrors of the future, a few facts and figures, official, statistical, and to some extent scientific in their nature, may afford us a very wholesome shield; such facts and figures, that is to say, as the following taken from the "Report upon the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi river," before referred to and quoted:

It suffices to say that, to perfect the present system of levees to the full system which the valley demands, will cost about $17,000,000. If there were no levees in existence, it would cost about $36,000,000. The immense investment between $9,000,000, the intrinsic value of the existing levees, and the absolute cost of building the same, including the value of the insufficient levees destroyed and of the crops consequently lost, is a dead loss due to ignorance of the true principles of river protection, and to want of concert in construction. Were it possible to estimate this loss, it would teach an instructive lesson upon the value of union, and the need of a central government to devise, control, and execute such plans of internal improvement.

It is interesting to compare with this sum required to perfect the levees, the sum which represents the actual value of the land which will thus be reclaimed. The area of reclaimable land, from Cape Girardeau to Red River is 29,450 square miles. It is safe to assume that one-half of this area will become, when reclaimed, available for cultivation, with a value of not less than $25 an acre. That area, therefore, will be worth $160,000,000. Below Red River there are not less than 1,000,000 acres of alluvial land under cultivation, worth $100 an acre.

This price, and it is not an extravagant estimate, gives, for the value of the plantations in this region, $160,000,000. We have therefore a total of $1,000,000 acres of land, worth at least $320,000,000, which will be secured against overflow by expending the comparatively small sum of $17,000,000.

But while such is the value of the land, the value of the annual produce presents a still stronger argument for the building of levees. Assuming the number of acres planted and made available to be only 7,000,000, each acre on an average produces a bale of cotton, worth in ordinary times $45. We have, therefore, the value of the annual product of the alluvial lands, rendered secure and certain by a complete levee system, the sum of $315,000,000. The extent of injury resulting from inundation has already been indicated in the case of the Tensas bottom, where the flood of 1850 alone caused a loss exceeding $6,000,000.

Arrangements are being made to remove the machinery of the Louisiana Penitentiary from Clinton back to Baton Rouge, whence it was taken during the war. Formerly this machinery was the outfit of one of the best cotton spinning and weaving establishments in the South.

We are obliged to the Southern Express for papers from New York of the 8th, and from Cincinnati of the 9th.

AMENDMENT TO THE P. O. APPROPRIATION BILL RECONSIDERED.—In the United States Senate, on the 7th, the vote was taken to reconsider the adoption of the above amendment, prohibiting payment of salary to any officers appointed in places of others, removed without special cause by the President, until such appointments shall be confirmed by the Senate. The reconsideration was carried by a vote of 21 to 12. The result, so far as it goes, is a triumph for the President:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, ... [illegible] ... Van Winkle, Wiley, Williams, Wilson—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Creswell, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—12.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Dixon, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Wright, Yates.

NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS.—We read in the Mobile *Tribune* of the 10th:

Our well-known townsman, Mr. S. H. Goetzel, left Mobile yesterday for New Orleans, in which city he will open a publishing house in that city, which will be worthy of the Southern States. At the same time he will keep up a complete assortment of literary matter, etc., in his Mobile business, to which he will carefully devote his attention and boundless energy. We wish him an abundant harvest. He has deserved well, not only of Mobile, but of those of all the Southern States by his [illegible].

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Forms of Government.

ADVANTAGES OF NEIGHBORHOOD FOR CONTRAST AND MUTUAL INFLUENCE.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

Many good citizens see in the establishment of a Canadian monarchy, embracing all the British provinces North of us, and an imperial monarchy on our Southern border, a cause of alarm for the safety of our republican institutions. A little reflection by the lights of reason and experience, will dissipate all these apprehensions. Nations, like neighbors, profit, in a normal state of peace, by each other's example.

If it shall be proved that the Canadian Monarchy, now about to be established North of us, gives greater security to certain interests, and is more prompt and reliable in the execution of the law, or is in any other way works the good of the people in a greater degree than our representative system, it will be optional with us to adopt the same forms of administration which produce those advantages without changing the fundamental principles of our Government.

How else could we get the benefits of such effected results without the test of comparison with proximity presents? So far, then, we shall derive good instead of evil from the immediate neighborhood of this new monarchy. On the other hand, if the Canadian monarchy finds, on comparison, that in certain respects our system works better than its own, we may be sure that our example will be followed by it.

Thus we see that both peoples are likely to be benefited by the contact and rivalry of the two opposite systems of practical government.

These constant comparisons of relative economy in administration and of justice and wisdom in legislation, cannot fail to perfect the laws and bring about most useful results for the two countries.

The two governments and people in the world differ from alike than those of France and England. But, notwithstanding their antagonism in principle and in practice as well as the prevailing political dislikes between them, the last fifty years have witnessed in the laws and administrations of each, the adoption, in numerous instances, of the advantageous peculiarities of the other.

Less than forty years ago, highway robbery was a daily occurrence all over England, as now in Mexico and some parts of Italy, and the rural inhabitants were everywhere protected by man-traps and spring-guns, advertised upon the walls to ward off anticipated danger. The British Government under the great and enlightened statesman Robert Peel, remedied this disgraceful state of things by the adoption of the French system of police, and since then houses and streets in England have been as safe from the violation of personal and property rights as in France, or any other country in the world. So in France, a prevailing Anglomania ever since the fall of the first Empire, has been constantly introducing new ideas and practices into social, legal and business life, to the infinite benefit of the people at large.

The proximity of republican Switzerland and monarchical Germany to France, has tended mutually to improve the laws, forms of legal administration, social and business usages across their respective frontiers, to the great benefit of the inhabitants of all the countries thus brought into daily comparison of their several systems of government. The French Codes, that prodigy of legal perfection, the offspring of Napoleonic absolutism, have been adopted by Italy, Belgium and a great part of Germany, as a direct consequence of proximity, and an easy and constant observation of their superiority over the old systems of feudal, sacerdotal and secular laws, the relics of medieval semi-barbarity.

Comparison tends to the perfection of every thing. This is not less true, applicable to Governments, founded upon different principles, than to the productions of human ingenuity in various other material forms. Proximity and intercourse are rapidly changing and assimilating the manners and character of the whole human family. The taste and the elegance of French women, for ages served as examples for imitation, throughout the Christian world. The dowdy English and German women of former times, now vie successfully with Parisian belles in the mysteries of the toilet, in grace and captivating manners, and in general amiability of character. How infinitely American ladies have improved in modern times, in all these respects, by their intercourse with the trans-Atlantic centres of social, intellectual and artistic excellence. The men of America no longer wear the impress of boorish primitive times. The swaggering of clownish rusticity and of deceit, has disappeared. A little observation of the usages of the polite world, gives them the ease and elegance of accomplished gentlemen. Our carpets are no longer soiled by puddles of tobacco juice, thanks to travel and observation. Systems of every sort, moral, political, agricultural, religious and domestic, are improved by comparison. The Catholic Church once thought that it could not exist without universal conformity to its precepts, and that the world would be lost without its universal predominance. It has been taught liberality and tolerance by the triumphs of criticism and the reformation. Our primitive New England progenitors thought it a religious duty to scourge Quakers, hang and burn witches. Now, all the thousand forms of christianity and other religious beliefs live in peace and harmony together throughout the christian world, each rivaling the others in its efforts to do the most good, and to present the brightest examples of enlightened liberality, benevolence and charity. This beautiful spectacle comes of intercourse, comparison and rivalry. Let us, then, accept, if not desire, a Protestant monarchy on the North, and a Catholic Empire on the South, in the assured result of getting good by comparison, if in any respects they may work better than our own system of Government, and of conferring good upon both, in all respects in which democracy excels monarchy. There is, in fact, no natural incompatibility between governments founded upon different principles, since they are all administered in modern times for the best good of the people over which they are established, and can stand on no other condition. All governments must now-a-days be virtually representative. The essential difference between them consist in the various modes of getting at a knowledge of the best interests of the people, whether by a count of numbers or a more intelligent appreciation of their legitimate wants through other channels.

All history teaches that Governments of every kind are improved, purified and just, in proportion to the possible dangers to which they may be exposed.

Rome fell because it had no restraint upon the principles of conquest and annexation, which constituted the corner-stone of this mighty edifice. Had an organized Government as strong as her own existed beyond the Alps, Rome might have survived to this day, a monument of superlative moral grandeur, wealth, power and antiquity. But the weakness of her neighbors and the fallacious principle of manifest destiny carried her triumphs to the extremest limits and brought about the corruptions at home and the reactionary insurrections and wars of invasion, which ended in her downfall and ruin.

No Government can long stand the strain of the extreme application of its own fundamental principles.

Switzerland, made temperate in her ambition by surrounding dangers has for the most part succeeded in maintaining her liberties and a quasi independence for centuries. Had she claimed a "manifest-destiny" for the universal extension of her Republican system, she would long ago have been swallowed up and made a divided appanage of neighboring despotisms.

France, during her great and bloody Republic, accepted the mission of carrying her principles of universal liberty, equality and fraternity to the extremities of continental Europe. Her want of moderation and self-restraint brought on reactionary wars, and finally forced her to seek the arms of military despotism for safety against greater evils.

Instructed and temporarily humiliated by her own follies she now reposes, after incalculable sacrifices, upon political institutions, the growth of superior intelligence, experience and the proved necessities of her situation, an example of power and wise political organization, without a rival in the perfection of her laws and administrative government.

In regard to Imperial Mexico nothing can be more unwise than to permit her prejudices against its Catholic faith to withhold its recognition to all the rights of a friendly neighbor. Judging by the persistent vitality of Catholicity, which has not abated for eighteen hundred years, and the dissolving influences of new divisions and theological theories in our Protestant ranks, it is quite possible that fifty years hence may witness the ascendancy of the Catholic Church in numbers and moral influence throughout the New World. How unbecoming and impolitic, then, for us to wage a war of exclusion on a system of religion which promises to survive many of the forms of worship which we cherish and praise.

Soon after Canada and the other British Provinces shall have established a political and commercial confederacy under the hereditary Vice-Royalty of the second son of Victoria, it seems probable that the new monarchy will assume its position in the family of nations as an independent power.

It is clearly our policy to cultivate the best possible relations with this new Government from its inception, as it is with the Mexican Empire, notwithstanding its Catholic character. The same reasons of commercial and political interest render this policy imperative.

Both should be made our friends in their youth, so that no remembrances of early hostility or neglect on our part, may predispose them in future times to ally themselves with our enemies. A policy of this generous and magnanimous character, so becoming the enlightenment, the power and greatness of our country, will elevate American statesmanship and insure moderation and forecast in our councils, and give a prolonged duration to our republican system of government under the improving influences of competition and comparisons. N. E.

Homœopathy and Cholera.

[From the New York Times, 4th.]

We are glad to see that the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health have reported favorably upon the request made by the homœopathic physicians of this city to be assigned to hospitals in case of a visitation of the cholera. As a special measure, they have recommended that selections be made from such practitioners of this school as may offer their services, and that one-half of the hospital at the Five Points, and one-fourth of the hospital at the Battery, be put under the medical care of these physicians.

This is both just and generous. The homœopathic physicians will not be sorry, but rather glad, that the hospitals to which it is proposed to assign them are those in which the pestilence would be likely to rage with the greatest violence, and in which there would be the greatest number of cases. They will thus have an opportunity to test this system under the most unfavorable circumstances—the worst, favorable in this case being used in the same way in which doctors speak of a "beautiful" case of cancer. We doubt not they will make a good exhibit both of their personal devotion and their professional success. Those of us who may survive the cholera—if it come—will look for their report with interest.

Port Hudson has been abandoned as a military post to the very great gratification of the people living in the neighborhood. The ordnance and other stores which were at the post have been shipped to the arsenal in Baton Rouge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Later from Europe.

Liverpool Market—Downward Tendency.

WARLIKE NEWS FROM ITALY.

MEETINGS AT NAPLES.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Panic on Change in London and in Paris.

COUNCIL PRESIDED BY NAPOLEON.

RESOLUTION AGAINST ITALY.

New York, May 12.—There was one death from cholera at Quarantine yesterday, but no new cases.

The steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool, on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d instant, and the Germania, from Southampton, on the 3d instant, have both arrived.

New York, May 12.—J. H. Higgis, cashier of E. H. Higgis & Co., carpet dealers, was brutally assaulted on 42d street yesterday morning and robbed of a carpet bag containing $16,000.

Liverpool, May 3.—The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday, amounted to 10,000 bales at a decline of ¼ to 1 d. Middling Uplands 14 d. The sales Wednesday were 10,000 at an advance of ¼ d., and on Thursday 5000, the market closing with a downward tendency.

London, May 3.—The Bank rate is 7 per cent. Consols 86¼ to 86½. U. S. 5-20's 68 to 68½.

The news is warlike from Germany and Italy.

Contrary to rather general expectations, the British Ministry continue to regard the close vote on the reform bill as equivalent to defeat. Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the franchise bill would be pressed, but that a bill for the redistribution of seats would be introduced on the 7th, so that both might be considered together.

Liberal papers rejoice that the issue is now plain and that the Liberal members must now face the pure and simple question without the protection of an evasive movement.

A police constable had been shot dead in Dublin by Fenians.

The relations between Austria and Italy are decidedly menacing. Both governments daily aggressive designs, but both are vigorously preparing for war. The Italian Parliament has promptly voted authority to the Government to raise means for the defence of the country.

Popular meetings were held at Naples in favor of Government armament. Universal enthusiasm prevails throughout Italy. The Italian Government has called out 150,000 men.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says there is no doubt that the Italians desire war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

The Austro-Prussian relations show no improvement.

A Berlin dispatch talks of probably increased armament by Prussia.

There was a severe panic on 'change in London and in Paris. Funds and securities were all materially depressed.

Napoleon presided at a council on the 30th, report says, to consider the Austrian proposition that Austria and Italy should simultaneously disarm. One rumor says it was determined at the meeting to prevent Italy from taking the aggressive and insist on the proposition.

Liverpool, May 3.—Speculators and exporters took 2,300 bales of cotton on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Manchester markets are dull and business is almost wholly suspended. Prices are quite nominal. Flour rather more active at late rates. Indian Corn in good request at 29s 9d to 29s 6d. Beef dull and downward.

New York, May 12.—The charge of Judge Underwood to the Grand Jury of Norfolk, which indicted Jefferson Davis for treason, is largely occupied with the baneful influence of slavery in Virginia and the demoralization consequent upon the rebellion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—Supposed Incendiarism, and Loss of Life.—The fire which occurred about half-past eleven o'clock Saturday night, at 326 New Levee street, near St. Mary's Market, proved to have been a very serious affair. The crowd and confusion attendant rendered it next to impossible to get at the particulars at the time, and notwithstanding the rain yesterday morning, a great crowd was again attracted to the scene, it having been reported that several persons had perished in the conflagration. The Coroner was on hand at an early hour, and sure enough in the midst of the yet dying embers were to be seen the frightfully charred remains of several human beings, while as if to add to the painful significance of the work of suspected incendiarism, the burning rafters and other debris of the ruins seemed to shake with ghostly hands at the blackened corpses, as if to say to the incendiary, "there is the victims of your crime." The house was a large three-story brick building, second door from St. Mary street. As we had stated in our last issue, a dance was going on in the second story when the fire occurred, and it is stated that the negro fiddler employed for the festive occasion gave warning soon after the alarm of fire was given that there were some inmates in the house who were asleep and would be burned to death if not rescued; but his story was not credited from the fact, perhaps, that no one believed that any person could remain asleep in the midst of so much noise and excitement.

The Coroner succeeded in recovering six bodies so charred and blackened, of course, that their original color, much less their complete identification, could not be ascertained. Only one was identified, the body of a colored boy named Peter Thomas; another was supposed to be the body of the Irish girl, Bridget —— her full name not being ascertained. The body of a small girl was found on the third floor, those of three females on the second floor, and two bodies on the ground floor. The testimony before the Coroner was to the effect that the dance was going on without a permit from the Mayor, and that there was considerable drinking, noise and excitement during the frolic, which was for the benefit of some widow. Mrs. Dan. Toland states that she rented the house from the heirs of the late Richard Salter; that she used the front of the first floor as a grocery, and rear part of same floor as her bed room; that her husband had closed and locked the store and that she had imprudently left a coal oil lamp and a candle burning in the store; that when she went up to where the dance was, she heard something like the report of a pistol; that her little son ran to her saying that the house was on fire; that she took up her infant and leaving her son with a woman near by, she rushed on to the shed connecting with the second story; that a man named Barns assisted her over to the shed or gallery of the adjoining house, and that when the fire was announced it created terrible confusion.

The third story was rented to a negro who had some five or six negroes living with him—one a grown and the other a half grown girl. The Coroner concluded to hold the man Toland till the matter could be more thoroughly investigated. Toland states that he had gone to a coffee-house to drink when he heard the cry of fire given. He rushed back, managed to reach the second story; smoke obscured everything; but he made his way out of the room by a window and escaped over the gallery. He stated that the household furniture belonging to him in the house was not insured. Though at a loss, he says, he knew none of the parties; besides knowing that there is a grocery in the house and knows nothing of the cause of the fire, which is strange, in connection with Mrs. Toland's statement.

We hear that the report to which Mrs. Toland alludes was heard outside some minutes after the alarm of fire was given. So that, if true, the explosion or whatever produced the report was more likely the result than the cause of the fire. Altogether it is a mysterious affair. The burned building was insured.

The Fire on Royal Street.—The fire on Royal street, Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, originated in the third story of the building No. 69 Royal street, owned by Mr. Marsan for photographic purposes. It spread to the next house, No. 71, occupied by Mr. Mounier. The third story of both houses was destroyed and the contents in the second stories were badly damaged by water. There is no cause given for the fire. The insurance offices being closed Sundays we could get no other particulars yesterday. We should think the loss was not very heavy.

Stabbing Affair.—Two youths named Wm. Riley and Ernest Flourand, were arrested last night on a charge by A. McNeil, of having stabbed and dangerously wounded a young man named T. Riley, in the Canal Street cars, in which the parties were returning from the Fair-picnic at David Chalk's, near the Half-way House, on the New Shell Road. Riley was taken to Dr. Stone's Hospital badly wounded.

Additional appointments of Policemen for the City of New Orleans, by his Honor the Mayor, and detailed for duty in the Second District, for duty day or night, as required.—Paul Fagot, E Guichard, Gustave Morel, A Saintignant, L Roux, P. Ramos, V O Gieslard, Wm Tinard, S Rivas, D Williams, Chas Bonneval, A St. Cyr, T Trican, J Sanchez, F Torregrosa, J M Marks, P Madera, T Bertoniere, C V Thiraux, P Martin, A Kahn, A Marquez, P Thiraux, P Roux, J Gonzales, A Schnelzenydre, S E Boullosa, Chas D Hart, S Melle, P Coryain, V Cassaux, A Picard, S O Neill, L G Bourgeois, P Rousian, Wm Naltz, James Mullen, H Deoro, Oscar Blanco, James Dignan, Charles Reese, Daniel Kirnan, Michael Hughes, Thos Kirwan, A B Lipscomb, P Rosendale, Michael Evans, P Delaney, Francis Ward, George Kiernan, Michael Garrity, F De La Roe, John Devonshire, Thos Walsh.

Ordered to present themselves at the Mayor's office at nine o'clock Monday morning, to be posted in according to law.

An Outrage.—A. Goulon reported to the Chief of Police about two o'clock yesterday morning, stating that he had injured an unknown man by throwing him down stairs from his residence over the Louisiana State Bank. He complains that the man entered his house without cause, went up stairs, and insulted the ladies of his family. The man was taken badly injured to the Charity Hospital, where he gave his name as A. Keuck, and it is stated he was intoxicated.

Appointments.—Emile Hilborne, Thomas Flanagan and E. T. Wallace have been appointed Clerks in the office of the Chief of Police. We have already had occasion to acknowledge courtesies at their hands in enabling us to gather our local items. To Mr. Tobin, the gentlemanly secretary in Lieut. Manning's office, we are also indebted for many favors.

First District Court.—The trial of Murphy, McLaughlin, Hennessy, and others, charged with the murder of J. Fred. Gruber, is fixed for this morning.

A Prize Fight.—A prize fight for $200 a side came off yesterday morning on the ridge near the Half-way House, between two noted pugilists, King and Farrell. Seventy-five rounds were fought, occupying one hour and a quarter, when King was declared the victor.

Arrests.—The following arrests have been made since our last report, to be investigated this morning before Recorder Ahern of the First District: John Scott, colored, charged with larceny; H. E. H. Melver, charged with drawing a revolver; H. Wright, colored, charged by Hy. Jeter with stealing a gold watch from him, as the accused confessed, when they were both in the Lock up. John and Wm. Watson, arrested by Lieut. Manning as vagrants. Fanny Burns, charged by Olivia Odlin with a bit of a fraud; Bridget Gorman, for fighting Wm. Gorman; Frank Dagomont, colored, for attempting to cut Wm. White, colored, with a hatchet; Betty Emanuel, colored, charged with having stolen property. George Henry, colored, an alleged dangerous and suspicious character; and George Dayton, arrested yesterday by officer Farris, on a charge by Thomas Allen of drawing a knife on him on board the steamship Florida.

G. Morrison is to answer before Recorder Gastinel, of the Second District, this morning, for contempt of his Court. Bernard Haggerty, for attempting larceny. John Frank, for fighting Bridget Glavey. George W. Hauker, for alleged desertion from the ship Chasora. Wm Wilson, for having a supposed stolen gold headed cane; G. Clarius, for alleged malicious mischief in the Vegetable Market.

A. B. Cole is to answer before Recorder Letten, of the Third District, for attempting to strike a Mrs. Ross; James Saunders, colored, for stealing; and M. P. Ryan, charged by Mrs. Ann West with a breach of the peace.

Wm. Bradley is to answer before Recorder Vennard for alleged larceny. George Kauppf, charged by W. Schlotheum with horse stealing; and Albert Lewis, colored, charged with larceny.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.—Mr. Thad. Stevens, in the House, on the 7th, introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding an article providing that Congress shall have power to lay and levy a tax or duty on cotton exported from the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McCulloch and Jeff. Davis are reported as having an interview on the occasion of the former being at Fortress Monroe, not long since.

Private intelligence has been received that the would-be assassin is a Russian nobleman, about 20 years of age, who, like so many others of his class, has been ruined in consequence of the emancipation of the peasantry.

Anton Probst, the convicted murderer at Philadelphia, has confessed to having killed the entire Deering family; also, the boy (Carey) and Miss Dolan. The confession was made to the priest who attends him.

They are manufacturing their own ice in San Antonio, Texas, at the rate of 1200 pounds per day.

A joint stock company has been organized in Pittsburg, for the purpose of building good tenement houses, to be rented at reasonable rates. The company propose to build one hundred and seventy houses at once.

The total amount of Government funds on deposit in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington is now stated at $887,000, to meet which there are about $110,000 of securities. Net loss, $547,000. It does not seem likely that the loss will be much reduced, the assets of the bank being nominal, and the stockholders, who are liable to the amount of their stock, being mostly persons of no means.

One of Gen. Grant's little boys was baptized by a Methodist minister at Washington last Sunday week.

It is said that the Bank Committee have decided against the creation of any more national banks.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market to-day, but the movement in our leading staple has been checked by the limited extent of the supply offering, and the advanced pretensions of factors. Notwithstanding these restrictions in the demand, 1500 bales changed hands at an improvement of 1c per lb, making the total advance since Thursday, about 2c. The sales of yesterday and to-day aggregating 5000 bales, have nearly added to our supplies of Foreign Exchange, but there has been no increase in the offerings of Domestic. The letters from the country, with regard to crop prospects, are quite as discouraging as the printed accounts.

The Gold market opened dull and drooping at the reduced rates of 129¼ to 129½, and, after the publication of the telegrams in the evening papers, ruled still more in favor of buyers, closing heavy at 128¾ to 129, against 130 last evening. The sales included $1500, $2000, $3000 and $1000 at 129¼, and, early in the day, $2500, $6000 and $10,000 at 129¾. Towards the close it was offered at 128¾, and even a fraction lower. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 117 to 118 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 120. Mexican dollars are in request at ½ to 1 per cent. premium in exchange for gold, or command outside gold quotations in currency.

Foreign Exchange was feeble throughout the day. The sales of Sterling included a moderate amount of bill of lading at 137¼; £1700 good clear at 138; £2,600 at 138½, and 139; a moderate amount at 138½ to 140; £1300 A1 at 139, £600 at 140; and £3,000 first class at 140¼. Also a bank bill at 109½ for gold. In Francs we noticed sales of 25,000 good commercial at 4.85; 50,000 A1 at 4.82 1/2 to 4.80; and 30,000 at 4.82 1/2. Sterling may be quoted at 137 to 137 1/2 for bill of lading bills, 138 to 138 1/2 for good clear, and 139 to 139 1/2 and 140 1/4 for A1 to first class, and Francs at 4.07¼ to 4 for commercial. The Banks hold Sterling at 141 1/2 to 142, but a fair amount was offered at 141. They ask 3 95 for Francs.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited, and the Banks checked on New York at 1/2 to 5/8 per cent premium during the early part of the day and 1/2 to 3/4 subsequently. Among the checks drawn in favor of other banks and bankers, we noticed $30,000, $50,000, $75,000 and $100,000 at 1/2 and $25,000 and $50,00 at 5/8. Out-doors the sales included $20,000 New York sight at 3/8 premium, a moderate amount at 1/2, and $11,000 and a further amount at 1/16; some five days' sight at 1/8 premium, and a moderate amount of thirty days' at 3/4 discount.

There was more movement in Stocks, the sales of which comprised 500 shares Canal Bank, in five or six lots, through one broker, at $59 50 to $60 50; 50 Louisiana State Bank at $25, 15 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $60, 100 Crescent City Bank at $40 50, 78 Bank of New Orleans at $38 75, 280 Bank of Louisiana at $12 75; and, at auction, 10 shares Union Bank at $50. There was a good inquiry for City Railroad, and we hear of some transfers, but no particulars transpired. Nothing transpired in City Bonds, which are quoted at 91 to 92 for Consolidated, and 81 to 82 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

In Uncurrent Bank Money we noticed sales of $6800 Bank of New Orleans at 96¼c. per dollar, and $3000 Union Bank at 97. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 86 to 87, and 88 to 89c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 85 to 86 and 88 to 89; Merchants' Bank at 88 to 90 and 92 to 94; Bank of New Orleans at 93 to 94 and 96 to 97; Union Bank at 94 to 95 and 96 to 98, and Crescent City Bank at about the same. The inside figures represent the rates paid by dealers for the small amounts offered at their counters, and the outside quotations the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes at ¼ to ¾ per cent discount. They continue to be the general medium of exchange in our local trade. State Treasury notes rule at 3 to 4 per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, May 12, 1866.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that early in the day, yesterday, some purchases were made quite as low as on Thursday, but that after the demand was developed figures were paid which indicated a recovery of 1c per lb of the previous decline. To-day's business has been still more in favor of factors. There was only a moderate supply offering, and it was held at figures 1 to 2c higher than yesterday's currency. The demand, however, continued fair, and although the movement was checked by the stringent pretensions of factors, yet the sales summed up 1500 bales, making an aggregate for the past two days of 5,000 bales. Ten brokers participated in the business. We now quote Ordinary at 26 to 28c, Good Ordinary at 30 to 32c, Low Middling at 33 to 34c, and Middling at 36c. These figures show a further improvement of 1c per lb in Good Ordinary to Middling. The demand ran mostly in Low Middling to Middling, and some brokers stated that they could not find Low Middling at 33c. The accounts from the country, and the falling off in the receipts confirm the confidence of factors.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 85,280
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day for New York	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts since yesterday, but the market is well supplied with both the Sugar and domestic productions and is very dull, there being only a very limited retail demand for Sugar at 12 to 13c per lb for Common to Fair Louisiana, 14¼ to 14¾ for Fully Fair, 15 to 15¼c for Prime, 15¾ for Yellow Clarified and 16¼c for White. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 12¼ to 12¾c for No. 12, 13¼ to 14c for No. 14, and 15c for No. 15. There is nothing whatever doing in Molasses. The last sales of Louisiana Molasses were at 48 to 50c per gallon—Cuba Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 40 to 45c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—As usual on Saturday, the market exhibited less activity to-day, although the movement was to a fair extent. The stocks of Western Products, with the exception of Corn, are very small and holders are very firm and elevated in their views. There appeared, however, to be less enquiry for Flour, but Pork continues in active demand and prices have further advanced 50c per lb. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market:

FLOUR—The market is not as firm as it was yesterday. The supplies are very small but holders show more disposition to realize and there appears to be less enquiry. The sales to-day comprised 1800 barrels, of which 200 Superfine and 100 Choice Extra on private terms, 80 Fine at $8 25; 350 on its merits at $10, 200 do at $11, 100 Good Extra at $11 50, and 15 Choice Extra at $15 per bbl. An offer of $10 25 per bbl was refused for a lot of 100 bbls Superfine. Superfine is retailing at $10 50 per bbl and yesterday evening, not previously reported, a lot of 280 bbls Superfine sold at $10 per bbl.

CORN—There was a fair demand to day and prices are firmer and fuller. The sales embraced 14,000 sacks, of which 1800 sacks Yellow Mixed at 86c, 7,800 Mixed at 85c, 180 poor White at 87½c, 700 Yellow at 87½c, 170 and 357 White at 90c and 3,500 White at 92c per bushel.

OATS—The market was quiet to-day, with sales of 1800 sacks, of which 158 and 907 sacks at 54c and 200 and 262 at 55c per bushel.

HAY—The market is quiet and unchanged. A boat load of 1600 bales Prime Western sold at $23 per ton. It is retailing at $25 to $26 per ton.

BRAN—There have been only a few small sales at $1 25 per 100 lbs, showing no change in the market.

BACON—There is very little in the market, and dealers who are the principal holders are asking 15c per lb for Shoulders, 18c for Ribbed Sides, 19c for Clear Ribbed Sides, and 20c for Clear Sides. There were sales of 15 tierces Sugar cured Hams in two lots at 26c per lb.

PORK—Continues in active demand and prices have still further advanced 50c per bbl. Yesterday evening, not previously reported, 180 bbls Mess sold at $32 50 and 100 at $32 75 per bbl. To day the sales embraced about 1000 bbls Mess, of which 100, 100, 300 and 400 at $33 per bbl. $32 50 was refused for round lots. It is retailing actively at $33 to $33 50 per bbl.

LARD—Is in light supply and in request, and round lots are quoted at 22¾c per lb in tierces. It is retailing at 23c in tierces and 24c in kegs.

GREEN MEAT—There is very little on hand. It is retailing at 12¾c per lb for Shoulders, 13 to 14c for Hams, and 11¾c for Sides.

WHISKY—The market is well supplied, but there is only a retail demand which is supplied at $2 25 to $2 35 per gallon for Western Rectified.

STAR CANDLES—There is a fair stock and a fair jobbing demand at 19c per lb for 12 oz, 21c for 14 oz, and 25c per lb for 16 oz.

INDIA BAGGING—We note a light stock and a very firm market at advancing prices. There were sales yesterday, not previously reported, of 400 bales in lots, taken by dealers and speculators at 30c per yard, a still further advance of 1c per yard. Holders are now asking much higher prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Northern Butter is scarce and in request, Common and Western is plenty and dull. Cheese is in fair supply and demand. Northern Butter is selling at 50 to 70c, Western 30 to 40c, Cheese 20 to 23c per lb. English dairy 23c.

SALT—A cargo of 5000 bags Liverpool sold on private terms. It is quoted by the cargo afloat at $1 55 for Coarse, and $1 60 for ¼ to ½ Fine. Dealers are supplying the demand for the interior at $1 90 to $2 per sack for Liverpool coarse, and $1 80 to $1 90 for fine.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 to $2 75; Onions $2 50 to $3. Apples and Beans $6 to $8 per bbl; Eggs at $26 to $28 per doz; Sour Krout at $15 to $16 per bbl; Chickens at $6 50 to $9 per dozen; Geese at $11 and Turkeys at $36 per dozen.

COFFEE—There was a fair retail demand today at 24 to 25c per lb for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS—The market continues dull. The rates by steamers on the berth for New York are ¾c per lb for Cotton, $5 to $6 per hhd for Tobacco, and 50c per bbl for Flour. These by sailing vessels are merely nominal. The rates for Liverpool are ¾d to ⅞d per lb for Cotton by sail and ⅞d to 1d by steam, and 1⅛c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 14, 1866.

Arrived on Sunday: 102 Texas Beeves. No Sales.

Stock on sale: 80 Western and 389 Texas Beeves, 94 Calves and Yearlings, 443 Hogs, 467 Sheep and 78 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ lb net	14 @	17
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb	12 @	13
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, Choice, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats, ℔ 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, May 14, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship W G Hewes, Austin, from Indianola, via Galveston, to I C Harris—1st district.

Steamship N P Banks, Pepper, from Pensacola, to Hawes & Bowen—1st district.

Steamship Tappahannock, ——, from Apalachicola to L M Merritt—1st district.

Bark Salvadore, (Span) Bordoy, from Havana, to master—1st district.

Polacca Mogorosa, (Span) Soler, from Havana, to J Villarubia—1st district.

Schr Angelina, (British) Ive, from Cardenas, to T Sheller jr—3d district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

Towboat Antelope, Eaton, from Pittsburg—brought down 6 barges.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship South America, Boyard, from Cardiff Jan 24th to Creevy; Nicholson & co—Cargo, 1400 tons rail road iron and 200 gunny bags to order.

Ship National Eagle, Candage, from Havre 21st March ...

Ship [illegible], (British) Phelan, from Cardiff, via Montrose ... to Ashbridge Dunne & co—Cargo, 1200 tons rail road iron to order.

Bark [illegible], Carrow, from Cardiff 28th Jan ...

Schr Virgen Bella, (British) De Kober, from Matanzas, to Thiele, Seitz & co—Cargo, sugar, molasses and fruit.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Brig Marion, (British) Dix, from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, molasses.

Bark Oak Ridge, Gion, from Sagua La Grande—Cargo, 92 tcs and 349 hhds sugar J B Murison & co

Bark G W Horton, Packard, from Cienfuegos—Cargo 61 tcs and 389 hhds sugar to J Chaffe & Bro.

Schr Costanza, Ferraro, from Matanzas—Cargo, 30 hhds, 12 tcs and 103 bbls molasses to Puig Bros.

Bark R G Roblin, ——, from Havana

Bark E H Walker, Latham, from Porto Rico—Cargo, 280 hhds sugar and 300 hhds molasses to J Arot.

Bark, Monarch, ——, from Matanzas, to J B Murison & co—Cargo, 2100 bxs sugar J B Murison & co.

Brig Edward, Doty, 10 days from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, 321 hhds and 40 tcs molasses Puig Bros.

Brig Golden Lead, Lengthorn, from Cienfuegos, to master—Cargo, 70 tcs and 420 hhds sugar Witherspoon & Maloy.

Brig Dos Magdalenas, (Spanish) ——, from Havana.

Schr Pinky, Sims, from Havana, to Jos Kelly.

Schr Neptuno, (Mexican) Ribas, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 125 hhds and 169 bbls molasses to order.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Ship Georgiana, (Ham) Hohmen, from Hull, (England) 2d March.

Ship Whirlwind, ——, from ——.

IMPORTS.

CARDENAS—Per schr Angelina—117 hhds molasses 21 tcs do 30 bbls do 50 doz pineapples to T Sheller jr.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—11 bales cotton to J B Gribble—6 P Magero—6 A Pritchard—6 to Barrett & Shepherd—4 L C Mehel—4 P J Herron—1 R Flower—1 Levi—1 A F Dunbar—16 hhds tobacco to Melton, Vales & co—sundries to order—Total, 42 bales cotton to hhds sugar.

PITTSBURG—Per towboat Antelope—6 barges coal to J McCoskey.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD ... Lessee.
CHAS. NESBITT ... Manager.
WM. PETRIE ... Stage Manager.

Monday Evening, May 14th.
Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO and JULIET.
Ella Wren Nesbitt as ... JULIET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Private Boxes, $8, $10 and $12, according to capacity.
Orchestra Chairs ... $1 50
Parquette and Dress Circle ... $1 00
Family Circle ... 50
Gallery ... 25
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. may13 tf

GREAT ALL-RAIL

NORTHERN

—AND—

EASTERN ROUTE.

NEW YORK CITY

REACHED IN 100 HOURS.

—VIA—

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

QUICKEST LINE OF TRAVEL

From New Orleans to all the Great Commercial Centres and Resorts of Pleasure in the United States and Canada.

The greatest variety of routes to the same place is presented to the choice of the traveler, affording him the opportunity of interspersing his journey with Water Travel or selecting the short and swift ALL-RAIL LINE.

SLEEPING CARS IN ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

Through to NEW YORK	In 100 hours	
.. BOSTON	100	..
.. PHILADELPHIA	90	..
.. WASHINGTON	88	..
.. RICHMOND	66	..
.. VIRGINIA SPRINGS	70	..
.. PITTSBURG	66	..
.. CLEVELAND	68	..
.. CINCINNATI	48	..
.. LOUISVILLE	38	..
.. CHICAGO	64	..
.. ST. LOUIS	44	..
.. NASHVILLE	36	..
.. CHARLESTON, S. C.	52	..
.. AUGUSTA		..
.. MEMPHIS	30	..
.. CAIRO	42	..
.. NIAGARA FALLS	90	..
.. MONTREAL, CANADA	120	..
.. QUEBEC, CANADA	132	..

Trains leave the Depot, at foot of Calliope street EVERY DAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Connects at Jackson with Southern Mississippi Railroad, for Vicksburg, Montgomery, etc.

Through Ticket Office at No. 51 CARONDELET STREET. Open from 6 A. M. to 7½ P. M. daily, and from 3 to 5 P. M. on Sunday.

D. S. GOODLOE, General Ticket Agent.

may4 tf

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

New Orleans Savings Institution, May 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS are notified that the interest since 1st November last will be paid or entered on their pass books on and after the 15th inst.

may13 6t SAM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

Jewelry at Cost Prices!

JEWELRY of all kinds, to be disposed of in 15 days, is being sold off at COST PRICES, wholesale and retail, at No. 5 St. Philip street, near Old Levee.

my13 2t MRS. LEON MEYER.

NOTICE.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.

THE reduction of the Capital Stock of this Bank having been carried by a vote of the Stockholders, all holders of certificates of stock are requested to present them at the Bank to be exchanged for certificates of fifty dollar shares. CHS. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. may13 2m

Special Notice.

DISABLED MEMBERS, and the families of Disabled and Deceased Members of the late FIVE COMPANIES WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, needing relief, are requested to apply without delay, in writing, giving address and other particulars, to either of the subjoined Committee, viz:

Dr. E. S. DREW, 26 St. Charles street.
A. HERO, Jr. 17 Commercial Place.
A. DUPRE, Jr., Esplanade street, near Royal.
C. W. SQUIRES, 88 Common street.
O. B. ORNIN, 60 Magazine street.
S. HAWES, 80 Carondelet street.
C. E. APPS, Thalia street, near Apollo.
F. A. BRODE, 15 Gravier street.
A. G. KNIGHT, 26 Camp street.
W. C. D. VAUGHT, 460 St. Charles street.
J. A. CHALARON, 128 Rampart street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, New Orleans, May 8th, 1866.

THE following Insurance Companies, comprising the Board of Underwriters of this City, will, on all insurances made on or after the 1st inst., return twenty per cent. of the premiums charged, in lieu of Scrip when the insured parties prefer it:

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
New Orleans do. do. do.
Crescent do. do. do.
Sun do. do. do.
Home do. do. do.
Louisiana do. do. do.
Citizens' do. do. do.
Louisiana State do. do. do.
Star do. do. do.
Hope do. do. do.
Union do. do. do.
Germania do. do. do.
may16 1f

Sundries! Sundries!!

LANDING ex ship Hume, from Bordeaux—
120 baskets of 2 bottles Anisette "Marie, Brizard & Roger," No. 1;
25 cases Juice of Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Apricot, &c., &c., for flavoring Syrups and Creams;
5 cases Apricot Pulp, for Creams;
100 cases Prunes, Apricots and assorted Fruits in Brandy;
5 cases Tomato Sauce;
5 cases Macédoines, (prepared vegetables;)
5 ... Câpres in Oil;
200 packages green, red and yellow Sealing Wax;
5 cases Truffles;
15 bales Corks, "pointed" and "regular";
20 casks Claret, "A. Expert";
25 half casks White Wine, Sauternes, A. Expert.
And for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street. my12 2t

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,

62 Carondelet street. New Orleans, May 12th 1866.

ON and after this date this Company will return TWENTY per cent. of the premium charged. By order of the Board, JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary. my 12 1m

Office of the Star Mutual Insurance Co., No. 16 CARONDELET STREET.

THE Company having increased its Capital, is now ready to take Marine, Fire and River risks at tariff rates. N. AUGUSTIN, Secretary. P. FORSTALL, President. New Orleans, May 4th, 1866. my8 1m

White's Radical Cure Truss.

THIS VALUABLE Instrument for the retention and radical cure of Hernia or Rupture can be purchased at manufacturer's cost for a few days only. For sale and adjusted by T. DOHERTY, 92 Camp street, up stairs. my13 6t adp

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK (female), at No. 64 Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. ap21 tf

WANTED.

A MAN, accustomed to confectionery and soda water store. Also, a MAN to drive horse and wagon and sell goods, and well acquainted in the city. Address F. C. L., at this office. may12 tf

NOTICE.

BY mutual consent of the undersigned, partners of the firm of BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO., the partnership heretofore existing between them having ceased by limitation, the said firm is now dissolved, and the liquidation thereof entrusted jointly to Pierre Roy and Auguste P. Noblom. New Orleans, this 25th April 1866.

WIDOW J. B. BELLOCQ,
AUGUSTE P. NOBLOM,
PIERRE ROY.
may1 1m

SPRING STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

W. DAUPHIN,

68 ... Customhouse Street ... 68

OPENING

of STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
CRAPE, BLONDES, &c.

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

49 Leonard street, N. Y. 68 Customhouse street, N. O.
ap21 1m

NEW GOODS

AT THE BRONZE PEN.

RECEIVED by the late steamships from Liverpool—
150 reams assorted LETTER PAPER,
100,000 ENVELOPES, all sizes.
25 doz. French COPYING INK.
20 doz. Office Glass and Crystal INKSTANDS.
A splendid lot of English PENKNIVES.
6 doz. English Scratching KNIVES.
1000 gross English Metallic PENS, manufactured expressly for Francis Bouvain.
10 reams Filtering PAPER.

And an entirely fresh assortment of the following goods: Paper Weights, Rulers, Pen-holders, Shell Combs, Dominos, Lotto, Chess-Boards, French and other Playing Cards, Ivory Table Books, Whist Counters, Tooth-picks, Elastic Bands, Office Thermometers, Lubin's Extracts, French and English Perfumeries, Travelling Books, Perfume Papers, Fancy Paper, &c.

—ALSO—

A fresh invoice from the celebrated Perfumery Establishment of the Hygienic Society of Paris.

For sale, wholesale and retail, cheaper than any other store on Canal street.

FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
62 Bourbon street, "Sign of the Bronze Pen."

The "Bronze Pen" Steam Printing Establishment.

All kinds of Typographical Works attended to. Speciality for rich and colored work. Prices reduced since the decline on Paper, and notwithstanding the high wages paid to workmen.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS,

OFFICE 62 BOURBON STREET.

Printing Establishment, 112 Gravier St.

OPERA GLASSES

—AND—

SPY-GLASSES,

(PARISIAN MANUFACTURE.)

A CONSIGNMENT of the above GLASSES, all varieties, will be sold at unusually low prices to theatre-goers, and those leaving the city during the summer season.

Price: $2 to $30 apiece
At FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
Stationer and Printer, 62 Bourbon street,
SIGN OF THE BRONZE PEN.
may10 tf

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Positive Sale on Account of Departure, Of the Contents of the Residence No. 234 Galvez street, Second District, immediately in the rear of Vigilance Fire Co. No. 3, comprising Choice Parlor, Bed-room and Dining-room Mahogany Furniture, Stove, Cooking Utensils, also two Choice Milch Cows, Carts, etc.

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

WEDNESDAY, May 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold on the premises, No. 234 Galvez street, immediately in the rear of the Engine House of Vigilance Fire Co. No. 3—
Mahogany Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Centre Tables with marble top, Carpets, Card Tables, Mahogany Armoir, Washstands, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Curtains, Mosquito Bars, French Plate Mirrors, Mahogany Rockers, Crockery and Glassware, Clocks, Gas Fixtures, Flower Vases, Bathing Tubs, Book-Cases, Dining Table, Cutlery, &c., one splendid Stove, complete.
Also, a splendid Sewing Machine, two Milch Cows, two Ploughs, six Carts, one lot Cart Wheels, Harrows, two fine Cows and two Pigs, also, a lot of Hay, Corn, etc.
Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.
The Esplanade street Cars run within a quarter of a square of the property. may 13—td

Valuable Business Stands on New Levee and Fulton streets, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, a fine four story Brick Store, No. 5 St. Louis street, near the corner of Old Levee street, a very comfortable double Tenement, No. 204 St. Ann street, between St. Claude and Tréme streets, and a House and Lot on Royal street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

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

THURSDAY, May 17th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction—

1. A LOT OF GROUND in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by New Levee, Julia, Fulton and St. Joseph streets, measuring 25 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 25 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Fulton street, 125 feet 2 inches and 2 lines in depth on one line and 126 feet 9 inches and 7 lines in depth on the other line, together with the two substantial two-story brick stores, with balconies and verandahs, the one fronting on New Levee street and the other on Fulton street, the latter formerly occupied by Harris, Morgan & Co.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Louis, Old Levee, Toulouse and Chartres streets, measuring ... [illegible] ... together with a four story brick store with balcony and verandah, No. 5 St. Louis street.

3. A LOT OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Tréme, Orleans and St. Claude streets ... [illegible] ... to the yard.

4. A LOT OF GROUND in the same District, in the square bounded by Royal, Hospital, Bourbon and Barracks streets, measuring 30 feet ... [illegible] ... buildings, etc.

Sale the Plans at the Exchange.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in notes of the purchaser, secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing six per cent. interest until final payment ... [illegible] ... attorney's commissions.

Acts of sale (including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps) before G. Drouet, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

NOTE—The brick store on St. Louis street is leased up to the 30th September, 1866 and the house on Royal street up to the 31st July, 1866. my13 td

SMITH, YEISER & CO.'S SALES.

British Brig Derby at Auction, for Account of Whom it may Concern.

BY GARDNER SMITH, YEISER & CO., GARDNER SMITH, Auctioneer. Office, No. 20 Camp street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 16th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—
The British Brig DERBY, 243 tons burden, ... [illegible] ... now lying at Post No. 2, Second District. Her inventory can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers. Title perfect.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. my13 td

JUDICIAL SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Joseph Lombard.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,175—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth 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 Fifteenth day of June 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the suburb Washington, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Love, Congress, Greatmen and Independence streets, designated by the No. 20 on the plan drawn by Allou d'Hemecourt, late Surveyor, on the 17th of January, 1848 ... [illegible] ... Together also, with Thirteen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, per act passed before Charles Boudousquié, late a notary public in this city, on the 21st April, 1840.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—The purchaser to furnish a stock note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for the sum of Two hundred and sixty dollars ($260.00) payable on the first day of May, 1867, fixed or renewable according to the provisions of the charter of said Bank. The purchaser to assume all the obligations and responsibilities of a stockholder ... [illegible] ... cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my14 23 jel 8 15

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs Joseph S. Cucullu.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,179—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth 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 15th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the suburb Washington, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Independence, Love, Congress and Greatmen streets, designated by the No. One on the plan by A. d'Hemecourt, late Surveyor ... [illegible] ... Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Together also, with eleven Shares of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—The purchaser to furnish a Stock Note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for the sum of Three hundred and sixty dollars ($360.00) payable on the first day of May, 1867, fixed or renewable according to the provisions of the charter of said Bank ... [illegible] ... cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my14 23 jel 8 15

Robert Moore vs. John B. Robertson.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 16,601.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth 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 15th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by First, second, Live Oak and Laurel streets and designated as Lot No. Four, on a plan or sketch annexed to an act passed in the office of T. O. Stark, notary public in this city, on the 18th of May, 1857; said lot measuring thirty feet six inches front on First street by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Being the same property acquired by purchase from Peter Kohn, as per act before said notary, Stark, on the 18th May, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my14 23 jel 8 15

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs Joseph Lindo.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 17,189.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth 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 Fifteenth day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

NINE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the Faubourg Washington of this city, in the Third District, designated by the Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, on a plan drawn by Allou d'Hemecourt, Surveyor, on the 17th January, 1848, and deposited in the office of Chas. Boudousquié, late a notary public in this city, in the square bounded by Levee, Independence, Congress and Conception streets, and measuring, in American measure, as follows: Lot No. 2 measures thirty-three feet one inch and three lines front on Levee street, one hundred and thirty-four feet three inches and two lines in depth ... [illegible] ... Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Together, also, with 211 shares of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—The purchaser to furnish a Stock Note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, for the sum of four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars ($4,520) payable on the 1st of May, 1867, fixed or renewable according to the provisions of the Charter of said Bank ... [illegible] ... cash on the spot.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
my14 23 jel 8 15

Succession of Mrs. Ann Walsh.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible] ...

A. J. VILLERE, Dep'y Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BACHELORS' HALL,

BAY ST. LOUIS, KEPT BY J. H. KREBS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in Bay St. Louis, that he has opened the BACHELORS' HALL ... [illegible] ... comfort on moderate terms. may16 tf J. H. KREBS.

O. Ravelet & Son,

WHOLESALE DEALER, 66 ... CUSTOMHOUSE STREET ... 66

IMMENSE REDUCTION ON ALL GOODS.

THE WHOLE STOCK MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST, BEFORE THE 31st INSTANT.

When Mr. A. Ravelet will go to Europe to make new purchases. may2 1m

SOLE AGENTS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES' WINES, BORDEAUX.

J. RIVIERE & CO., 70 AND 72 COMMON STREET. ap28 3m

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. ap27 1m

85 CHARTRES, CORNER CONTI ST.

Chocolate Manufactory

AND CONFECTIONARY, SODA AND CAKES.

D. LOPEZ,

At the OLD PLACE. Parties and Weddings supplied in his best style. 85 Chartres, corner Conti Street. ap21 1m

SHOES. SHOES.

BLANCAND & GUITET, 49 ... OLD LEVEE STREET ... 49, Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufactories. Ap21 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. ap18 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

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 no agent and ... [illegible] ... in the funeral line generally.

ANTOINE DUBUC. JEAN BONNOT.

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

Metalic and Frame Coffins

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

ESTABLISHMENT: 51 ... On St. Ann street ... 51

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,) Corner Delord and Foucher Sts.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, House Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South. feb21 3m LEEDS & CO

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, New Orleans, La., May 7, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with copy of the advertisement attached, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. May 25 1866, for wrecking the steamer Convoy which was burned at Barrancas, Florida, March 23, 1866. The contractor will be required to deliver and stack in point on the levee at New Orleans as the Quartermaster's Department may direct, such portions of the machinery, tackle and apparel as may be recovered from the wreck. The party proposing will state in the proposal the per centage on the net amount of proceeds of sale of the property saved, that will be received as payment in full for his services under the contract. Proposals to be made in duplicate, inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. A., New Orleans, La., and indorsed "Proposals for wrecking steamer Convoy." Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., May 25, 1866, and bidders are invited to attend. Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids made. By order of C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M. Military District of the Gulf.

A. J. McGONNIGLE, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A. my10 124

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,
Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Challet do.
Hood Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Cretonne Linen Sheeting,
Cretonne Linen Napkins and Towels,
Artificial Flowers, Shirt Fronts,
Linen Bosom Shirts, Nainsook, do,
Jaconets, Percale, Nansooks, Muslins, etc.

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

No. 22 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee streets. ap21 6m

Notice.

ESTATE OF JEAN BURIN.—The creditors of this Estate are hereby notified to make themselves known to the undersigned, and to present an account of their respective claims and the titles by which they are established. O. DROUET, Attorney of the Estate. Office: Exchange Alley, No. 110. my8 3t 2wd

FOR SALE.

A MARQUETRY WRITING DESK, Louis XV style, inlaid with gilt brass; a small mosaic GUERIDON, fine wood inlaid with gilt brass; an ARMOIR with glass door, an oak wood BOOK CASE; Sundry CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASS, &c.

Apply, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 145 Royal street, up stairs. ap26 tf

MRS. C. STUBENRAUCH would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she continues the business of

Hair Work and Jewelry,

as heretofore at the same place, No. 14 Chartres street, and will be pleased to see her former patrons. Everything in the line of

Ornamental Hair Work

is under her immediate supervision. She has also at work some of the best MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, besides a large and varied assortment of all kinds of Jewelry, Watches, etc. Orders from the country promptly and conscientiously filled. ap28 3m

C. J. AUBERT & CO.,

20 ... CHARTRES STREET ... 20

Having made heavy purchases when prices were lowest, are enabled to offer to their customers and to the public a splendid selection of GOODS which cannot fail to give GENERAL SATISFACTION.

N. B.—Country Dealers will find the most suitable and varied Goods in their line. Orders promptly attended to.

C. JAUBERT & CO., 20 Chartres street. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. ap28 3m

NEW ORLEANS, May 1st, 1866.

BY an act passed THIS DAY before Octave de Armas, notary public, Mr. J. D. Baissière holds my full power of Attorney, and all preceding powers by me granted are hereby revoked. A. LECOURS. may1 1m

FOR SALE—
250 barrels MESS PORK;
20 ... Prime MESS PORK.
50 ... Prime
150 ... Rump
50 ... casks clear SIDES.
15 tierces choice Sugar Cured HAMS.
100 barrels Mess BEEF.
500 half-barrels Mess BEEF.
300 kegs of LARD.
250 barrels FLOUR—Extra, Superfine and Fancy.
30 barrels and halves Darby and Bay WHISKEY.
40 barrels choice Old Bourbon WHISKY.
100 cases OYSTERS—R. Maltoway & Co., and Cove.
100 cases LIQUORS—Brandy and Whisky.
For sale by [illegible], 40 Magazine street.
may16 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships
MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ... Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons ... Delaney, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons ... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons ... Nelson, Commander
The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ... Vander, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons ... Howes, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons ... Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, (2015 tons,) DELANEY, Commander.

Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SUNDAY, May 13th, 1866, at 8 A. M. positively.

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

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

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 28 Carondelet street. feb6 1y

Steam Weekly to Liverpool, TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... 12
CITY OF NEW YORK ... 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

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

FIRST CABIN	$90 00	STEERAGE	$35 00
.. to London	95 00	.. to London	34 00
.. to Paris	105 00	.. to Paris	40 00
.. to Hamburg	95 00	.. to Hamburg	37 00

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 160 Gravier street. mh1

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 ... Bocande ... 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 $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 56, Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrillat, 69 Carondelet street. aug6

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, P. Bourdeau, master, will continue her trips as follows: MONDAYS, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train, TUESDAYS 9 o'clock do do do, THURSDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. do do do, SATURDAYS, 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R.

Returning will leave Ocean Springs on SUNDAY Evening, MONDAY Evening, WEDNESDAY Evening, FRIDAY Morning.

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.

On Saturday, POSITIVELY no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. trains.

For further information apply to COHEN M. SORIA, No. 19 Carondelet street. ap24 1m

MEXICO.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

HAVING just dispatched the second steamship, the POTOMSKA, on this line, there will be a steamship dispatched every other week.

Our ship are first class low pressure steamship, with accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to M. BARI & CO., 15 Commercial Place. A. F. Marshal & Co., agents at Vera Cruz, Mexico. ap3 tf

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leave TUESDAY, May 15th, at 8 A. M.

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

Freights to Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca at Galveston rates as per new Tariff.

Freights delivered at Lavaca by lighters free of extra charge.

THE low pressure, side-wheel steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. S. Austin, Commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

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

Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

These steamers carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised.

Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

A steamer of this line will leave every third day for above ports. may12

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

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

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, 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.

No freight received after 3½ P. M.

Freight taken at greatly reduced rates as tariff.

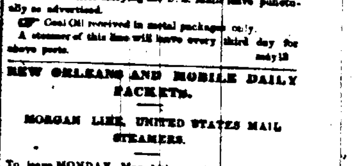
Coal Oil received in metal packages only.

mh8 tf I. C. HARRIS, Agt. cor. Camp and Common st.

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 undivided, have been patented, and have been accepted as unequaled articles by the celebrated

C. 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 Poolo 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 fit up 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.

Also, on hand—Double Wheel ROULETTES and CHECKS. Ten-Pins Balls and Pins. ap28 3m

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

120 ... Gravier Street ... 120

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets, IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Agent for the York Steam Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by last steamers from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Bosoms, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Plumbers' Linen, White and Brown Linen Nettings, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in pieces, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckabuck, Birds-Eyes, Ducklings, Hollands, Drillings, Scotch and Irish Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Turkey Checks, Wincoys, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Threads, etc.

Milliner and Dress Maker.

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 Pointes, Belt Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Veils and Parures de Mariées, etc. ap8 3m

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. February 14, 1866.

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

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

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations, will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M. feb15 tf [illegible], President.

VULCANITE SETS

IMITATING THE COLOR OF THE GUMS.

DR. DUPERRON, dentist, No. 65 Bienville street, corner of Royal, prepares vulcanite sets which are a perfect imitation of the gums, 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 teeth. The vulcanite can be set almost ... [illegible] ... the use of chloroform, without any pain to the patient. ap8 3m