The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV 13, 1868

THE STATE TREASURER IN A SCRAPE.

A singular case was before Judge Cooley of the Sixth District Court yesterday, which resulted somewhat unfortunately for the State Treasurer. Judge Leaumont of the Fifth District Court having presented a warrant to the Treasurer for $1250, (being for his quarter's salary as Judge), was informed that there were no funds in hand. But as the other Judges had been paid, this answer was unsatisfactory and Judge Leaumont had reason to believe there were funds in hand. He therefore proceeded to compel the Treasurer to disgorge, by way of mandamus, for which writ he applied to Judge Cooley through Edward Bermudez, Esq., his attorney. It was granted and the Treasurer was required to show cause why the writ should not be made peremptory.

The State Treasurer was represented by Mr. S Belden, the Attorney General of the State, who for answer admitted all the allegations of the relator's petition except that he had funds in hand to pay the warrant. He therefore asked the Court to dismiss the relator's application. The attorney for the relator thereupon asked the Court to make the mandamus peremptory, for the reason that the State Treasurer had not denied having funds on hand *at the time the warrant was presented*, and what is not denied is admitted, the presumption was, Mr. Bermudez argued, that the Treasurer had appropriated the money set apart by law for the payment of the salaries of the Judges, to some other purpose. It was unnecessary to introduce any evidence of the fact as it had not been denied by the defendant although specially alleged in the application for the writ. The relator's attorney further asked for judgment against the Treasurer for $5000 additional, being a penalty or forfeiture imposed by statute on that officer for mis appropriating funds in his hands.

Judge Cooley held the answer of the Treasurer to be insufficient and made the mandamus peremptory. He also rendered judgment for the sum forfeited by the State Treasurer as above stated.

That officer will learn by this decree that his office is one of great responsibility and that it is not in his power to withhold or misappropriate funds in his hands for special purposes.

OPENING OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House will be opened on Monday next, the 16th inst., on which occasion the beautiful and favorite opera of *William Tell* by Rossini, will be presented. Mademoiselle Hasselman, première chanteuse légère, will make her début in the character of *Mathilde*, Mlle Chauveau, first dugazon, will also appear for the first time at this theatre, taking the character of Jemmy.

Mr Perout, first barytone, whose first appearance we now announce, will perform the character of *William Tell*.

Mr. Picot, first tenor, will make his re-entrée in that of *Arnold*. Mr. Van Huffle, first basse, in that of *Walter*. Mr. Albert Julien, second tenor and one of the artists lately engaged in Paris, assumes the role of the fisher.

Of Mr. Picot and Mr Van Huffle it is unnecessary to speak. They established a reputation here last season, as singers of high merit. The new members of the troupe are also highly spoken of by musicians who have heard them.

The box office is open every day from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the whole day on days of performance. We are requested to call the attention of the subscribers to the Opera to the first instalment of their subscription which falls due on the 18th instant. They will be informed at the box office of the theatre in which bank their notes will be found.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND SOIRÉE DANSANTE.—The Deutsche Company will give a soirée dansante and promenade concert at their hall, on Bienville street, this evening, under the leadership of Carlo Patti. The opera orchestra will perform choice music.

These entertainments, we have been informed, have given much pleasure to those who have been so fortunate as to attend them.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAPIDAN.—The steamship Rapidan, Capt F C Mallory, from New York, via Havana, arrived at her wharf last night, with a good freight and the following passengers:

From New York—Mrs Monier and daughter, James Cash, [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GEN GRANT.—The steamship Gen Grant, Capt H S Quick, from New York the 4th inst., arrived last evening with a full freight and the following named passengers:

M and Mrs A [illegible] Wilson, Mrs Pynn, Wm Kuhn, Leopold [illegible]

The Presidential Election—What the Northern Press say.

OPINIONS OF THE PARTY PRESS.

The New York Evening *Post* of that evening says:

"The election must show the Southern Democratic leaders that the American people will not have Congress coerced, will not have the reconstruction measures overthrown, will not have our bonds dishonored, will not approve of or bear with the invasions of the sacred right of free speech, or the atrocious intolerance which has been openly inculcated and zealously practiced by the Southern Democratic leaders for months past. It ought to teach these bad men prudence. They have exhausted the patience of the people; they have insulted the laws, and defied right and justice. Let them now be quiet, else exemplary punishment will overtake them. * * * * * * *

We trust these Southern disorganizers will now learn wisdom, and submit to what is inevitable. Let us have peace; let us have liberty; let us have free discussion; let us have tolerance. Let us have no more murders; no more invasions of the people's rights, no more disorders. Grant and the new Congress are instructed by the people of the United States to demand only justice and order; but they will insist on these."

The N. Y. *Times* says:

"The reconstruction measures will now have a fair trial. If they work well and promote harmony and prosperity in the Southern States they will enter into the fixed policy of those States and become part of their fundamental laws. If not, they will be amended, repealed or replaced by orders which will answer the purpose better. Those Southern States, which have resumed their practical relations with the General Government, have now complete control of their affairs,—as fully and in the same sense as the other States within the Union. The people of the South have no longer any motive for the disorder and violence which prevailed before the election. They can gain nothing, but they lose much, by continuing it longer. Their alliance with the Democratic party of the North can no longer be of any service to them; the party is without present power or future hope."

The Boston *Post* says:

"If victory is not yet the reward of exertion for the Democracy and their Conservative allies, their faith, their steadfastness, their arguments and their well-maintained position will by no means pass without their moral effect on the politics of the State. Something of the presumption of the power of sheer numbers may be abated, and the assurance which too often accompanies a party triumph may be modified and mollified into reasonableness."

Ben. Butler on the Rampage.

HE THREATENS LOUISIANA FOR VOTING FOR SEYMOUR, AND THE PRESIDENT IF HE DON'T "SECOND" CONGRESS.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 5.—Gen. Butler was greeted last evening by about 3000 of his fellow citizens to whom he made a brief speech. We had triumphed, he said, under the motto of equality to all men and their rights under the law by using freedom's great weapon—the ballot. He hailed the glorious triumph of Republican principles throughout the land and he believed it would bring peace and prosperity. We should not long have murder after murder, riot after riot. Look at New Orleans, from where we have reported 25,000 for Seymour, and 276 for Grant.

There was a time when people behaved better, and he felt confident that such a time would come once more. Several Southern States have voted for Seymour, or are in doubt, because men and lives were threatened if they attempted to vote. When Congress meets, in a short time it will be our purpose to find a remedy for this state of things, and if Andrew Johnson does not second our efforts—though it will be late in the day—we will try to provide for him.

If the Republican party is true to the great Democratic principles of Jefferson and others, it will hold the Government for generations to come. We must be true to the doctrine of equality, and trust in the integrity of the great mass of the people, rather than to any member selected from among them. Let us pledge ourselves as a party to power, with renewed sense, that we will aid in carrying out the principles under which we have triumphed.

PRIVILEGES OF M. C.—In giving his opinion [illegible] Judge Dobbin, of Baltimore, [illegible]

"For the reasons I have given, I am of opinion [illegible] the United States [illegible] these consequences, I shall overrule the motions respectively made in them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The *Times* commenting on the elections in the Southern States would have its readers believe that because in some instances the negroes have abstained from voting and in other instances have voted the Democratic ticket, therefore our complaints and our protests against negro suffrage and negro supremacy were unfounded. It tells the Northern people that Louisiana and Georgia were carried by scaring the Republican voters away from the polls. But the Republican voters were not scared away from the polls. In some parts of the State they did not vote because the white leaders of the party knew by the registration list, it was impossible to carry the State for Grant. How can it be asserted that Republican voters were scared away from the polls, when in several parishes they had a considerable majority. In Ascension, they polled 1500 votes, in East Baton Rouge 1200, West Baton Rouge 585, Carroll, 1400 West Feliciana 1100, Iberville 1100, Lafourche 1600, Madison 1450, Natchitoches 1900 and in like proportion in other Parishes, polling a total vote in the State as announced in their own organ of yesterday, of 24,552 votes. This does not look as if Republicans had been intimidated. The fact is, the Democrats were so certain of having a majority, even if a full Republican vote had been polled, that they did their best to induce them not to abandon the contest, many taking the pains to use persistent personal entreaty to this end. We wanted not only a fair contest but were willing to see a close contest and can safely say there was never so peaceful an election held in the State.

The *Times* asks "what has become of the negro supremacy which has been one of the bugaboos of the campaign?"

In view of the events which occurred here and in Georgia and other States of the South, the arming of the negroes, their assembling in bodies with evil intent, their use of the torch, the axe, the knife and the pistol, we are astonished at the audacity which could propound such an interrogatory. If the negroes are not supreme, it is not their fault; it is only because the whites are superior in intelligence and in conscious strength and in all moral qualities that they are yet in the ascendant. In numbers the negroes are, in many places, supreme. The *Times* asks, "Where is the evidence of that despotic and all-pervading military rule which, in Democratic mouths, is associated with reconstruction?" We answer, in the test oaths, and other devices contrived by the Republicans to keep our people away from the polls, and which did actually prevent many thousands from registering and from voting.

The *Times* is inconsistent, however. It says:

"The States restored to the Union have shown themselves as free as New York. They have held elections, with diversity of results, which demonstrates the absence of outside controlling authority. They have exhibited themselves as masters of their own affairs without a vestige of Congressional tyranny or the semblance of military rule. One-half is claimed for Grant; the other half for Seymour."

The best evidence in the world is here given that the Southern States are not free, because if they had been free the whole of them would have gone for Seymour. It was only by throwing overboard our scruples with reference to test oaths and the other obstacles thrown in our way, and by descending to the humiliating business of pointing out to the negroes their interests that we succeeded in any part of these States.

The *Times* however says:

"In Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, the Democratic whites conspired to prevent a free election. Their success, whatever it amounts to, is attributable to violence and knavery. In Louisiana especially, Democratic tactics attained full development. By a system of intimidation—by armed organizations and systematic lawlessness—the Democratic minority have carried the State. By no other means could the Democratic ticket have been sustained in the State."

We have shown that the Republicans were not intimidated. But if these statements of the *Times* are true, then the system of intimidation was necessary to prevent that supremacy of the negroes by which we were threatened, and the argument of the *Times* that we are free, fails, and we have only carried the State by showing that we were determined to rule.

But the fact is, that with a *fair election* we can show a majority of conservative voters Guarantee such an election and there will be no more trouble.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, Nov. 9, 1868.—A singular movement has been originated by certain politicians, having in view the casting of the Democratic electoral vote for Grant. It is urged it would influence Grant to a conservative course, to which he is undoubtedly inclined. A circular letter on this subject has been addressed to Mr. Pendleton, Governor Stevens and General Preston, of Kentucky, A. H. Stephens, and prominent Democrats of the North. The following is the text of the letter:

WASHINGTON, D C, Nov 8, 1868.

General—In my judgment, the wisest thing the Democracy could now do would be to throw their entire electoral vote for General Grant, as an indication of the fact that, should he pursue a liberal, generous and magnanimous course, they will sustain him. It would also have the effect of not leaving him altogether in the hands of the adverse faction, and would doubtless strengthen any purpose he may entertain toward the conservative sentiment of the country. This vote cannot possibly do Seymour any good, and thrown in the manner suggested would, at least, produce a conciliatory impression.

Very truly, yours, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH WAGS HIS TAIL.

Washington, Nov. 9, 1868.—Grant is now the centre of the capital and his movements are closely watched and chronicled. This morning he walked up the avenue to his headquarters and entered upon his official duties.

A number of persons visited him during the day, including Colfax, Schofield, Senator Morgan, Generals Hancock, Thomas, and other officers. The General received them all with great courtesy and bowed his thanks to their congratulations. The conversations were generally rather brief, though in some instances quite an animated talk was indulged in.

General Grant left his office about half past 1 o'clock this afternoon, and he passed through the Treasury Department, called on his old friend General Spinner, United States Treasurer, and passed a few moments in social conversation with him. Spinner is a great favorite with the General.

Speaker Colfax, Wade, Morgan and others, dined with him to day.

AND THE RADICALS ARE PLEASED.

The Radicals are very enthusiastic over the General, and say Congress will now take the back track on all legislation enacted for the purpose of embarrassing President Johnson.

AND PROPOSE TO INCREASE HIS WAGES

They have also discovered that since their leader has been chosen for his place that the salary attached to that position is entirely too small, and now propose to double or even quadruple the amount. In fact anything the General desires, his obsequious friends will be but too happy to accord to him.

SPECULATION AND GOSSIP.

The appearance in the Capital of Wade, Colfax, Morgan and other old political stagers, stimulates speculation and gossip about the incoming Cabinet, as well as the policy of the President elect. Officers of his household vehemently declare he has no policy, and that his Cabinet will not be made known until he puts on the robes of office but there is plenty of outside gossip on these subjects, and as such it is transmitted. Politicians name for the State Department, Motley, Stanton or Trumbull; the War Department is conceded to Schofield, and the Navy to Admiral Foote or Porter. For Attorney General, J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, or Mat. Carpenter. Interior Department, Wade, Thayer or Washburne. The Treasury remains the great bone of contention. New Yorkers think their great financial interest demands a selection from that State, and name Fenton, Stebbins, Cisco and Morgan. Senators Morton, Sherman of Ohio, and Ben Wade are spoken of in this connection, but of all named there is but one certain of a Cabinet appointment, viz: Ben. Wade. Ben fell fighting on the ramparts, and as a corrupt Senatorial career could not make him President, and his own State rejected him, it is left for Grant to provide for him. The Washburne family are expectant, but Elihu C. will alone, of all the trio, receive Executive favors. It is thought a strong effort will be made by the Radicals to ship him out of the country, as they fear he will parcel out all the patronage of the Government among his own friends.

Dick Yates expects a fat place, because he commissioned Grant as a Colonel, and if he keeps sober he will get it.

There is talk of a row about Grant filling the War and Navy Departments with professional officers, but it is pretty well understood he will have his own way. His wife has said that he is as obstinate as a mule, and his political friends seem settling down on that belief. Whether Grant is Radical or Conservative, is would be idle to speak. It is true that his most intimate friends do not know his opinion.

THE WHISKY THIEVES.

It is said that evidence is accumulating against the whisky thieves, and there is a strong belief the President will very shortly feel himself justified in driving out officials who have used their places to plunder the Government; but his task is a difficult one. Every appliance is used to obstruct the agents of the Government in their efforts to expose the scoundrels—money, influence and intimidation.

The last effort of this character was the publication in New York papers of a libelous article against Mr Yates, one of the gentlemen assisting the prosecution, whom they charge with robbery. And thus the ring attacks in turn every one of the Government agents or witnesses. The President to-morrow will lay before the Cabinet charges against Courtney and Murray, of New York. It is probable they will be suspended. McCulloch who has heretofore resisted all insinuations against these men, including Rollins and his crew, is disposed to hedge and leave them to their fate. If he does so in good faith, this may save his official neck.

The Princess Kasosky, a beautiful Russian lady, has opened a cigar store in Moscow. Her father having lost her fortune, the nobles of Moscow offered them 2000 roubles a year, but she prefers to make her own living.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Elevator and Grain Business—The New Orleans Elevator Company, we learn, have offered to purchase 300,000 bushels of wheat on condition that it is shipped through this city, and the New Orleans and St Louis Transportation (barge) Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company have, through their agents here, agreed to wait till the same is sold in Europe before requiring payment of the freight. We cannot too heartily commend such spirit of enterprise.

Property Holders' Association of Jefferson.—An association of this kind is being formed in Jefferson on the plan of the one existing in New Orleans. Books have been opened to receive signatures at the Carrollton Railroad office, corner of Napoleon Avenue and St Charles street, at André & Brother's on Magazine street, near the market, and at Col Noel's office at the Jefferson Stock Landing. Such associations should be formed throughout the State.

Keeper of the City Park.—It is complained that this official gets $5 to $6 per head per month for a large number of cattle grazed in the park, and thus getting rich at the expense of the city. The former keeper, a negro, the *Picayune* says, made $15,000 per annum in this way. The Council should see to it that so much revenue so much needed by the city should not be diverted from its coffers.

Theatrical Suit.—The case of Macarty and wife, known on the stage as Lotti-Estelle, suing Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell, proprietors of the Academy of Music, for $5,000 damages for alleged breach of contract, is being tried before Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court. The clerk of the court was engaged yesterday in taking the testimony in writing. It will be argued the 26th inst. W. H Rogers for plaintiffs and Shackleford for defendants.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affair.—About 8 o'clock last night, a difficulty occurred in the Tattersalls Exchange, (drinking saloon on St. Charles street, near Commercial Place) between two brothers by the name of Hays, plasterers by occupation. It seems from the best account we could get that one of the brothers, Tim Hays, wanted to borrow a watch, about which a quarrel and scuffle ensued between them; when Mr. Thomas Sinnott, one of the proprietors of the saloon, interfered to separate them and was shot by Tim Hays in the abdomen, the ball entering on the left side below the liver and inflicting a wound supposed to be mortal. Mr Sinnott was taken to his residence, on Washington street, between Camp and Prytania streets, and Tim Hays, who says he shot him unintentionally in the scuffle between the three parties was arrested and locked up at the First District Station. Some of the witnesses think Hays pointed the pistol at Sinnott, who however is said to be a friend of both brothers. Mr Sinnott is a married man having a wife and three children, and stands high in the community. We are not acquainted with the Hays' brothers.

Larceny.—Thos Wade has been arrested, on a charge preferred by Wm Bell, of the larceny of $89 in currency from the money drawer of his grocery on Magazine street.

Stabbing Affray.—An altercation occurred at the Star saloon, Baronne street, between two men, in which John Clavers was dangerously stabbed in the breast by W. P. Aikers. The wounded man was taken to his residence. The assailant escaped.

Death of a Notorious Woman.—Ellen Quinlan, notoriously known as "Corkonian Ellen" and proprietress of the Stockholm dance and coffee house, No. 21 Barracks street, died yesterday morning, from the effects, it is supposed, of liquor. Eleven years ago she came to this city a handsome young girl, got employed as a servant, married and being left a widow took to a life of prostitution, and having acquired money thereby opened the above establishment which she has kept as a resort for sailors for many years. She has finally passed away the victim of dissipation leaving a fortune of $20,000 in money and property. Her only reputed relation is a sister she had not seen or heard of for several years.

Drowned.—The body of an unknown white man was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Toulouse street. He had on a pair of striped cottonade pants and a blue woolen shirt. He is about thirty years old, and possesses no peculiar marks of feature.

Found.—Officer Brennen reports having found yesterday, at the corner of Camp and Erato streets, one mantle clock, one umbrella, napkins and a number of books. They were brought to the Pacacier station.

Stolen Goods.—A man named Gustave Guenard was arrested about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on Dryades street, by Officer McLaughlin, with stolen property in his possession, consisting of wearing apparel, etc. He refused to give any information as to where he obtained them, and was, in consequence, locked up.

Burglaries.—The grocery store kept by Mr. Keller, corner of Franklin and Bienville streets, was entered Wednesday night and robbed of a sum of money and other valuables. An entrance was effected through the front door by means of a false key. The robbers escaped leaving no clue to their identity.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence No. 212 Camp street was entered by burglars, who conducted their proceedings so quietly, that the inmates were aroused, and the intruders made a hasty retreat, carrying with them, however, some valuable jewelry.

About half past three o'clock yesterday morning the confectionery store of Mr Kuntz, at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief who stole $30 from the money drawer. The door was found open by the officer of the beat. He sent for Mr Kuntz and when a search was instituted the money was missed.

The Radical View of the Result—The Programme of the Extreme Radicals.

[From the Anti Slavery Standard.]

Abolitionists and all earnest Radicals are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. It has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in sundry particulars. The negroes and loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self-defence. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of land fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States Government to the hands of rebels, should be at once considered, in the interest of the landless blacks, to whom by virtue of their past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully belongs. A system of national education, which shall be comprehensive, and at least coextensive with the extension of the ballot, should early be inaugurated by Congress. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the re-assembling of Congress, is an additional amendment of the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement, or proscription from official trust, on account of race or color, in any State or Territory of the Union.

Such an amendment, if adopted promptly by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States would, without doubt, now be ratified by the requisite number. It is urgently demanded to guarantee the ballot to Southern men, and to enfranchise many thousands in the Border and Northern States. This measure should not be postponed for the consideration of the Forty first Congress, but should be promptly acted upon and adopted by the Fortieth.

"Let us have peace" has been many times reiterated during the campaign just closed. One danger before us is the assumption that the fact of Grant's election in itself will insure "peace" at the South. Abolitionists, and those who have studied attentively Southern society, know better than this. While Southern Legislatures are permitted to perpetrate such high-handed outrages as the lawless expulsion of colored members, as in Georgia, without due punishment; if rebels are permitted to take seats in the House of representatives, who come from districts wherein colored and white Republicans were practically excluded from the polls, "peace" cannot be realized. The negro is still the bone of contention, and until his manhood and political equality is everywhere recognized he will continue to be a disturbing element in our politics. Smarting under their political discomfiture, the Ku Klux will still hold sway, especially if their treasonable Chief is permitted to remain in the White House till the 4th of March next. With the triumphant re-election of Gen Butler, and the well-known desire of most of the new South ern members for the revival of the measure, we have strong hopes of the successful consummation of the impeachment and disposition of Johnson, by the beginning of the new year. With Wade even two months in the White House, and such tools of treason as Rousseau, Steedman & Co, of New Orleans, replaced by Sheridan and other trustworthy, loyal men; with the Reconstruction laws properly revised and amended, with suffrage, and the right to hold office, vouchsafed to the negro everywhere, the nation may be well on the way toward "peace," having secured its essential conditions, before Grant is inaugurated. While deliberate and organized injustice to the negro is perpetrated, the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no matter who may be President. "Let us have peace," then, by promptly doing the things which make for peace.

VIEWS OF A FOREIGNER.—The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* thus expresses his opinion of the Presidential election: "It has seemed to us a matter of small moment whether the name of Grant or that of Seymour shall issue from the electoral urn; and now, more than ever, we are persuaded that to whichever side the balance inclines, whatever party may gain power, will be compelled to devote itself to restoring public affairs to their normal condition—to reconstruct the South without partisan views—to bestow on all the States equality in the Union—to reduce the taxes—in a word, to heal the wounds of the country and begin a new era."

The editor proceeds to express the opinion that a new party, "*The Party of the Future*," will arise, created by the necessities of the country, composed of the patriotic and conservative men of both of the existing parties. He thinks he sees already the beginning of this party among the people themselves, who, in the election just past, have shown their aversion to men of extreme views; and he instances the rejection of Mr Ashley and Vallandigham in Ohio. He advises the Democrats not to waste their strength on the Presidential election—as the President, whoever he be, will be mastered by his situation and the condition and necessities of the country—and to devote themselves to the Congressional elections. "The future belongs to them," he says, "or at least to the party which will spring from the moderate element of the Republican party. Around this nucleus will necessarily rally all who are not pervaded by the spirit of violence and faction, to which the country is indebted in these latter days for so many disorders and so much ruin."

We give these views of an enlightened foreigner—who, being less under the influence of the partisan feeling which influences more or less every nature—may see our situation more clearly than we can.

Richmond Whig.

We have seen some very nice upland rice raised in Texas, and we are informed, that instead of being confined to the swamp river lands in South Carolina, rice is now grown on the uplands of that State. The seed of the swamp rice is used, and the grain raised on the uplands compares favorably with that from the old rice fields. *(Galveston News.)*

The Spanish Government.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

When the revolution in Spain, with unparalleled swiftness, had been completed, and the multitudinous reforms that were immediately instituted by the Provisional Junta gave promise of the establishment of a liberal form of government, we ventured to express the opinion that the Spanish people were not ready for entire self government, and that the revolutionary leaders, if they wished to make their movement a permanent success, would have to discard the Republican theory and erect a constitutional monarchy upon the ruins of the Bourbon despotism. Events prove that General Prim and his associates hold precisely this opinion, and it may now be regarded as certain that a candidate for the throne will be presented to the people and that he will be awarded the crown by the vote of a nation that will exercise in his favor, for the first time, the privilege of universal suffrage. General Prim has announced this determination on the part of the Provisional Government, in a letter in which he declares in favor of "a true constitutional monarchy on the most liberal basis compatible with that form of government."

The fact that this arrangement has been agreed upon without violent dissensions among the revolutionists, is a proof of their earnest loyalty and of their sincere desire to advance the interests of their country. The Provisional Cabinet contains men of widely different political creeds, and among them there are many very ardent advocates of a Republic. In submitting to the institution of a liberal monarchy, they have probably accomplished more in behalf of the erection of a true government of the people, than if they had insisted upon producing in Europe a copy of the American system. Spain has been too degraded by ignorance, by bigotry, by priest-craft, by the grinding tyranny of her rulers, by the laggard pace of civilization within her borders, by her refusal to cover her territory with railroads and telegraphs and all the expanding appliances of modern civilization, to be able to grasp the intricate theories of self-government. The eyes of her people are blinded by the brilliant light which has pierced and dispelled their darkness, and they will have to grope their way until they are accustomed to it. Supreme power placed in the hands of a people who are not instructed in its uses, becomes a dangerous weapon for those who wield it. Ignorance cannot have perfect freedom without abusing it. If the Spaniards should endeavor to construct a republic, it is certain that dissensions would arise, which would be likely to produce anarchy and ruin, and the nation would lapse into its old degeneracy and become once more the prey of some wretched despot. The revolutionists have gone far enough. They have tore down the barriers which have retarded the progress of the nation on the highway of civilization. They have flooded the land with light, and given the people opportunity to raise themselves up to the level of their most advanced and liberal neighbors. With universal suffrage; free popular education; abolition of priestly power; establishment of the jury system; universal equality of all men before the law; a free press, and a lessened burden of taxation, the Spaniards will themselves be to blame if they do not rapidly fit themselves for the larger liberty of a Republican system. With the restrictions wisely placed upon the executive office before its occupant has been chosen, it will be nearly impossible, unless through popular incapacity and stupidity, that there will ever be another despotism in Spain.

Who the coming man is, seems to be as doubtful a question as it was in the beginning. That it will not be the Duke of Montpensier or any other member, however remote, of the Bourbon family, may be regarded as certain. The three most popular candidates are Victor Emmanuel's second son; the King of Portugal, and Prince Alfred, of England. The chances of the latter are very poor indeed, although his advocates urge that he would restore Gibraltar to Spain. The King of Portugal would be the first man, for he could unite the whole Peninsula under one government, connected by a wise and truly liberal monarch; but Spanish pride will hardly submit to a union with Portugal, which would have the appearance of absorption of Spain by her smaller power. The Italian prince has the best prospect, and although not the wisest choice, he will probably answer very well as a machine in the hands of a judicious ministry. Napoleon will exercise a very great influence in the selection of a Spanish king, and as the candidate must be a liberal, the Emperor will be likely to favor a prince whose sister is the wife of Prince Napoleon, and whose family is largely indebted to French influence for its present importance, and who will be in a measure inclined to listen favorably to French suggestions.

The Great Issue.

In an eminently thoughtful and impressive speech of Mr John Quincy Adams, delivered at Albany, New York, this gentleman uses words of warning and admonition so eminently fit and appropriate to the present juncture that, though the election is over, we cite them for the attention of our readers. Said he:

"I will not close my speech as I began, as a Democrat or a partisan, but I will, in conclusion, pray you, as American citizens, to try in this supreme crisis of our fate, to rise above party or section, to stretch out beyond this little shred of time, to forget the heated business, and, as citizens of the great republic, contemplate the long reaches of her grand career. Shall it be that we must tread over and over again the old course, from liberty to license, from license to anarchy, from anarchy to despotism? Must it be that we are to furnish another failure of constitutional, regulated liberty? Can it be that we in our hasty impatience of transient troubles we are madly bent upon levelling with the earth the temple that our fathers builded? Oh, my countrymen, these our trials are but transitory if you will but be patient. In a little while, if you will be steadfast, they will pass away; but if, on Tuesday next, you register your resolve to return no more to the old ways, we shall wander on in this dismal revolutionary wilderness, no man can tell how long or how far. Have you been so much happier since you abandoned the faith of your fathers to follow after these strange gods that you should still cling to them? Has the path been so pleasant since you wandered from the ancestral track that you would not, if you could, regain it? No, my friends, let us retrace our headlong steps, and, for the future, cursed be he who removes the ancient landmarks."

Truer and more solemn words than these were never spoken to the American people.

Illustrated Campaign Slanders.

We have discovered a scrap of candid truth in the New York *Tribune*. The experience is so rare that we feel inclined to give our readers a share in it, and we desire to invite the particular attention of those of them who adhere to the Democratic party. Here it is:

"When the labors of the canvass come to be measured and valued, if that ever is done, a large share of the credit of our victory will have to be given to Mr Thomas Nast, the celebrated artist. His political cartoons have been the most effective election documents ever published in America."

The channel through which these "most effective election documents" find their way to the public is *Harper's Weekly*—a paper which has the effrontery to style itself a "Journal of Civilization," yet fills its columns from week to week with appeals to bigotry, passion and prejudice, such as might be more properly addressed to the understanding of a Camanche than to the cultivated sense of a Caucasian. The political pictures designed by Nast are the most prominent feature of a *Weekly*, and so completely give the tone to its pages that the entire sheet may be fairly said to have become a common sewer of political Nastiness. No words could have conveyed more malignant, infamous, and disgraceful slanders upon the larger portion of the American people, than have been concentrated in the cartoons with which this fellow Nast has ornamented the paper referred to during the late campaign.

We have reason to believe that a very liberal percentage of the support of the Harpers' publications has been drawn from members of the Democratic party, who have thus contributed the means for promulgating slanders on themselves. It is well remembered, that at about the period of the commencement of the rebellion, *Harpers' Weekly* was filled with engravings of an entirely opposite character, addressed specially to the prejudices of Southern men. When the war cut off the publishers from communication with their Southern patrons, they executed a summersault as sudden as any ever accomplished by the New York *Herald*, and from that day have devoted themselves, with untiring perseverance and marvelous ingenuity, to the task of maligning the South and its people, and the Democracy of the North, by turns. It is time that Democrats should assert their self respect by expelling the filthy publications of these mercenary Hessians of literature from their homes and business houses, and wherever else their influence extends. There are several other illustrated papers which compare to advantage in literary and artistic merit with any of the Harpers' publications, and have this important and commendable quality, that they seek to amuse and instruct their readers without slandering any portion of them.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Important Life Insurance Case.

The Court of Appeals of this State has just given an important decision in the case between the American Mutual Life Insurance Company and the widow of the insured, (Marcus W Gibson) The widow had applied for the payment of the insurance, and had been refused by the company on the ground that her husband had invalidated his policy by committing suicide. The defense set up by the company was in these words:

First, That the proof furnished omitted to state truly the cause of the death of Mr. Marcus.

Second, That the said Marcus W. Gibson committed suicide by designedly shooting and wounding himself with the design and for the purpose of producing death, of which shooting and wounding said Marcus died.

The company also attempted to prove that Gibson was an atheist or infidel, and therefore that the suicide was intentional, the deceased not having the fear of God before him; but the court ruled out this as irrelevant, and held that, in an action to recover for an insurance upon the life of the deceased, it is incompetent to inquire into his religious faith with a view of influencing the question whether, in such case, death was occasioned by an intent of self-destruction or accidental.

The Court of Appeals therefore affirmed the judgment of the lower court by giving judgment for the respondent, thus virtually establishing the principle that a life insurance policy is not of necessity invalidated by the suicide of the insured person, or, in other words, that, though a man should be suspected of having committed suicide, his widow and children are not therefore to be deprived of the amount of his life insurance, whether he was Christian or heathen. —*New York Evening Post.*

HON S. B. AXTELL, just re elected to Congress in California, is one of the strongest and ablest advocates of justice to the South, and during the recent canvass he constantly exposed the evils of radical reconstruction and negro supremacy. These were the most prominent topics in his speeches, which were everything that the Southern people could have asked. His election shows that we continue to possess the sympathy of a large portion of the most intelligent people of California.—*Exchange.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

Interview Between McCulloch and the President.

Interview Between Grant and Rollins.

All Quiet in Florida.

Gen. McClellan Elected President of University of California.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Gen Brooks has assumed command of the Washington Department. Gen Henningsen departed for Richmond on Tuesday.

The steamer Franklin returns to the Mediterranean. Farragut remains here for orders.

Courtney and Murray are here, from New York, and had a long interview with Evarts. McCulloch had a long interview with the President. Nothing authentic has transpired.

John A Gilmer has addressed a letter to the President, inclosing the correspondence published in the *Herald*, and urging the President to action in the matter.

The official majority in Pennsylvania is 28,898.

The reported sailing of Gen. Longstreet for Mexico is untrue.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Grant had a long interview with Commissioner Rollins, at Rollins' office. Very great excitement in revenue matters in consequence, and important action is expected.

An important meeting of citizens and capitalists to further an air line railroad between New York and the West, via the Virginia Central Railroad, was held here to day, and a business committee of fifteen appointed.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The New York *World* says: Since our publication of all the facts connected with the Cuban expedition the utmost activity has been observable at the office of the U. S. Marshal, and it is probable that the filibuster will have great trouble in getting a vessel through the Narrows, as the vigilance of the guards there has been redoubled and no vessel with contraband of war on board, or without proper clearance papers will be allowed to pass the forts. The guns of Fort Lafayette have been directed so as to bear upon any vessel departing for hostile purposes against the territory of friendly powers like Spain.

The Washington *Star* says editorially: "The insurrection or revolution in Cuba proves to be a more formidable and extensive organization than was at first supposed. The insurrectionists appear to be well armed and equipped, and have shown soldier like qualities in the various conflicts which have taken place with the Government troops. The has caused great uneasiness to the authorities at Havana. The reported victories claimed by the Government over the insurgents have turned out from later and well authenticated accounts to have been defeats. The insurgents hold a column of men near Holguin, another in Cascorro, not very many leagues from the city of Puerto Principe, another eight leagues from Santa Cruz, another four leagues from Manzanillo, and a fifth twelve leagues from Santiago de Cuba. They hold the two districts Capitals [Bayamo and Jiguani], as well as Baracoa, Castaguia, and other large towns. The great drawback to their success is the want of arms, but this is expected to be in part remedied by the reception of rifles and ammunition already purchased in other countries."

The resolution was in preparation for more than two years and broke out rather precipitately because of the discovered treachery of several of the leaders. The insurgents have a provisional government with Senor Aguilera and Cespedes at its head, organized and functioning at Bayamo, and it is said a envoy may shortly be expected at Washington to ask for recognition."

St Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The International Military Committee agree to prohibit explosive projectiles of less than 400 grammes weight.

New York, Nov 12.—Two target companies named the Texas Guards, of Brooklyn and Van Dyne Guards, of New York, fought at East New York to day. Several were injured and many windows broken by flying missiles.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco Nov 12.—Seymour carried Oregon by about 2000 majority.

Augusta, Nov. 12.—Weather cold with heavy frost last night.

The Democrats elected Mayor of Columbia. The citizens party of Charleston contest the election for Mayor and Aldermen on the ground that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation.

Charleston, Nov. 12.—Gov Scott has issued a proclamation naming November 26th as a day of thanksgiving in South Carolina.

Tallahassee Fla, Nov 12.—All seems tranquil, awaiting the action of the courts. The criminal action against Lieut Governor Gleason and Secretary Allen comes in to-morrow. The opinion from the Supreme bench on the legality of impeachment will not be rendered before the 19th.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Johnson (Democrat,) is elected to Congress.

Gen McClellan has been elected President of the University of California.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12, afternoon.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans 11d. Lard dull. Common Rosin 5s 9d.

Havre, Nov. 12.—Cotton on the spot 136.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer, closing quiet. Sales 3,800 bales; middling uplands 24 to 24¼c, mostly 21¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat closed drooping; Amber Michigan $1 92. Corn closed quiet, noon's advance lost. Oats 1 to 2c better. Pork firmer. Lard drooping; kettle 16⅛ to 17¼. Whisky firmer; Western $1.07 to $1.08. Groceries dull. Naval stores quiet. Freights firm. Cotton, steam ⅜ to ½.

New York, Nov. 12.—Stocks closed weak and unsettled at a market decline. 5-20's of 62 108½; of '64, 106½; of '65, 106⅝; do, new, 109⅛; of '67, 109⅛; of '68, 109⅜; 10-40's, 104⅞; Tennessee, new, 65¼; North Carolinas, new, 64¼. Money continues easy at 7, but a stringent market is again apprehended. Gold 133¾ to 133⅞. Sterling heavy at 109 to 109¼.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12.—Family Flour $7 50 to $7 75. Wheat $1 75. Corn, old, 80c, new 53 to 60c. Oats 59. Rye $1 27 to $1 28. Cotton declined to 22c. Whisky $1. Lard 15¼. Bulk shoulders cured 10¼c, rib sides 13¼c, clear rib 14¼c, clear 14¾c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c, hams 16½ to 17c. Butter 33 to 37c. Eggs 30c. Sugar—Cuba 12½ to 15c. Coffee 23 to 24c.

St Louis, Nov. 12.—Superfine Flour $4 to $4 50. Wheat 5 to 10c higher. Old Corn 75 to 80c. Oats 48 to 51. Pork, old $29 25, new $25 50. Bacon—sides 17½ to 18½c. Lard 15¼c.

Louisville, Nov. 12.—Sales 28 hhds Tobacco—lugs to cutting leaf $6 50 to $20. Cotton 21c. Hogs 7½ to 7¾c gross. Corn, old 85 to 90c, new 55 to 60c. Oats 53c. Wheat $1 80 to $1 90. Rye $1 25 to $1 30. Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6. Bacon—shoulders 13½ to 13¾c, clear rib sides 17¾ to 18c, clear sides 18½ to 18¾c. Whisky, raw free $1.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Nov. 12.—Passed up—Robt. E. Lee and Stonewall, at 2 P. M.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—The river has risen 9 feet since Tuesday.

Louisville, Nov. 12.—River falling slowly—5 feet 10 inches in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.50. Wind north by east and fresh.

Arrived—ship Hermine, Wilms, 55 days from Bremen, 112 passengers, and general cargo to C. Siler & Co.; bark Ansel, Vaughn, from Liverpool, general cargo to master. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Nov. 12—11 A. M.—Barometer 30 15. Wind northeast and fresh.

Arrived—steamship I C Harris, Talbot, from Brazos, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Gen. Grant, Quick, New York, to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen.

Sailed—steamships Harlan and Agnes.

Vicksburg, Nov. 12.—Passed down Louisiana at 10 last night. River stationary.

London, Nov. 12.—Noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 74⅛. Tallow easier, at 52s.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales.

Memphis, Nov. 12.—The soldiers have returned from Tipton county. Many negroes had gathered, but no disorder was reported.

New York, Nov 12.—Money easy at 7 per cent. Sterling 109¼. Gold 134¼; 5-20s of '62, 109¼. North Carolina 65¾; do, new 65¼; Virginia ex-coupon 55, do. new, 55¼; Tennessee ex-coupon 29, do. new, 69¼.

Flour unchanged. Corn 1c better. Pork nominal at $28 75. Lard dull—steam 16¼ to 16⅝c. Cotton rather more steady. Middling uplands 24¼c. Turpentine drooping, 44¼c. Rosin dull, common and good strained $2 30 to $2 50. Freights firm.

The King of Prussia aims to sustain the patriarchal relation toward his army. Recently at an early review on the banks of the Rhine he saluted each passing regiment with a loud "Good morning, my children." The soldiers replied with equal heartiness, "Good morning, father," which seemed to please the old monarch greatly.

Ben Wade has so far made the hugest joke of the campaign. "I tell you," said he, "Grant will have peace if he has to *fight* for it." That is like the deacon who declared he never swore himself, and he'd be d——d if he would allow his boys to swear!

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1868.

The money market proper continues quiet, with a moderate demand for accommodations and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all A1 paper. The banks discount most of the approved business notes offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals. On the street A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals is quoted at 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent, per month, and second grade at 1¼ to 1½; first class business notes, without collaterals, at 1 per cent per month, and good and second class 1½ to 2. We hear of occasional negotiations of mortgage paper at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 135 to 135¼ (against 134⅞ at New York) and after selling as high as 135⅜ closed at about 131⅛ to 131⅞. The sales include $1500, $2000, $7500, $15,000 and $60,000 at 135, $1000 and $6000 at 135⅛, $1000, $2000, $2500, $5000, $12,000 and $28,000 at 135¼, $50,000 and $85,000 at 135⅜. At the Board of Brokers last night (Wednesday night) $10,000 sold at 135⅛. In Silver we note sales of $900 in American halves and quarters at 123⅛, $500 in half dollars at 133¼, and 11,000 Mexican dollars at 138. We quote 134½ to 133⅞ for the former and 137 to 137⅛ in currency, and 2 to 2¼ per cent premium in gold for the latter.

There has been only a moderate degree of animation in the market for Foreign Exchange, rates at this close ruling lower in accordance with the decline in gold at New York. The sales of Sterling include £2000 A1 bill of lading at 145, £2000 A1 at 145⅛, £800 and £1200 at 145¼, £1000 at 145¾, £1000 and £2000 A1 clear (early) at 146, £300 Bank at 146⅛ and £2600 at 147. Yesterday, not included in our previous report, £1000 A1 sold at 145⅞. The business in Francs included 50,000 A1 commercial at 3:91¾, 150,000 at 3:90⅝, 50,000 and 150,000 at 3:90; 30,000 early (with gold was at its highest point) at 3:88¾ and 15000 bank at 3:85. The market closed unsettled at the following rates, say for sterling: 144½ to 145¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and bank nominal at 146; and Francs 3:92½ to 3:91¼ for the former and bank nominal at 3:88⅛ to 3:87½.

The market for Domestic Exchange was firmer. The banks checked on New York at par to ⅛ per cent. premium, principally at the latter during the early part of the day, but mostly at the former toward the close. The sales of commercial include $40,000 New York sight at par: $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $25,000, $30,000, $30,000 and $10,000 at ⅛ per cent discount; $10,000 and $40,000 at 1 32; $10,000 at 1 16; $30,000 at 3 16; $20,000 thirty days sight at 1¼, and $10,000 sight on Boston at par. There were sales also of $20,000 and $20,000 bank sight on New York (from one bank to another) at par. A gold check on New York for $12,000 sold at ⅛ discount.

There was a renewed movement in Opelousas Railroad Stock, and sales were made at an advance of 50 to 75c, 900 shares changed hands at — and 750 at $2 87½. City ten per cent bonds were weaker ascribed to the increased amount offering. We notice sales of $1000 at 66½ and $1000 at 67c.

There was a better demand for City Treasury Notes and under its influence rates were much firmer. The sales included $4000 at 39½ per cent discount, $20,000 at 40, and $15,000 at 40¼. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 41 discount and supplied the current demand from tax payers at 40.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to day summed up 6,000 bales in irregular prices, showing at the close a partial decline of ⅛ to ¼c. We now quote Ordinary at 21 to 21¼c, good ordinary at 21¾ to 22c, low middling at — to 22½c middling at 22¾ to 23c, and strict middling at 23¼ to 23½c.

It will be seen from a comparison of the above with last evening's figures, that the decline was mostly in low middling up to strict middling. Good ordinary was in more than usual request, and consequently maintained its position without any quotable reduction. The market opened with a fair inquiry, and the few sales during the early part of the day were at about previous rates, but the subsequent telegrams from Liverpool and New York proving to be of a decidedly discouraging tenor, and foreign exchange ruling lower, factors were compelled to make some concessions or allow the movement to be suspended, buyers being unable to go on at previous rates. The demand then became more animated and the sales ran up to the liberal amount noted above, a large part of them having been made after meridian. The business was mostly for the Continent and the chief buyers for Great Britain operated to a moderate extent. At or the extent of the movement was fully developed, it was difficult to buy middling at 22¾c, but the quotations nevertheless correspond with the views of most of the factors. Some strict middling was reported at 23¼.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3,044
Arrived since last statement		[illegible]
Arrived previously		[illegible]
		186,616
Cleared to-day		[illegible]
Cleared previously	131,800	135 3[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

The exports were to Liverpool. The receipts include 4461 bales after one statement was made up yesterday.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The demand continues good, and all the receipts were sold at firm prices for Sugar, and an advance of 2½ to 5c per gallon for the better grades of Molasses. The ordinary descriptions of Molasses are neglected and difficult of sale. The receipts to day comprised 213 hhds Sugar, 635 bbls and 311 half bbls Molasses. The sales of Sugar were at 11⅛ to 12½c per lb for common to fair, 12¼ to 12¾c for fair to good fair, 13¼c for prime, 14⅞ for seconds, 14½c for yellow centrifugal, and 15⅛c for white clarified—Molasses 55c per gallon for inferior, 58 to 70c for common to fair; 72c for good; 74 to 75 and 76c for prime 82c for strictly prime in bbls, and 87c for choice in half bbls.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Cornelia, from St. Louis, the only arrival since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady and firm, with a scarcity of superfine, single and double extra, which are in request, but treble and choice are plenty and dull. There were sales to-day of 300 bbls, viz., 200 superfine at $6 50, 300 double extra at $7 50, 100 choice extra at $12; 50 fine at $5 75, 85 superfine at $6 75; 300 double extra at $7 12½; 200 do at $7 25; 500 treble extra at $8 50, 100 choice extra at $12; 50 fine at $5 75, 85 superfine at $6 75; 300 double extra at $7 12½; 200 do at $7 75; 50 treble extra at $7 50, 75 do at $7 62½; 300 double and 70 bakers extra on private terms; 500 choice extra on private terms; 100 choice extra at $9 25, 200 do at $10, 100 do at $11, and 100 choice extra at $12 25 per bbl.

CORN—What with none on the landing, and very little in store, there is scarcely anything doing. 25 and 250 sacks Louisiana at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply. They are selling in small lots at 64 to 65c per bushel.

BRAN—Is selling at $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Yesterday 125 bales St Louis sold at $30 50 per ton. To day 375 bales sold at $30, 75 Ohio river also at $30 per ton, and 150 old, in store, at $30 per ton.

DRY SALT MEAT—30 casks shoulders sold at 13½c per lb. They are retailing at 14c and upward.

PORK—Only a retail business is doing at $31 50 per bbl for mess.

BACON—4 casks clear sides sold at 19¼c per lb. The market is nearly bare. Shoulders command 14⅛ to 15c, clear rib sides 18½ to 19c, clear sides 19¾c per lb.

LARD—The market continues very dull. Prime in tierces is quoted at wholesale at 17c, kegs 21c. At retail, tierces 18c; kegs 21½c per lb.

SALT—There is no abatement in the demand for Liverpool Salt for the West and Interior, and prices show no variation. The market is firm at $2 40 to $2 45 per sack for fine from warehouse, and $2 60 to $2 65 for do from store, coarse from warehouse $2 10 to $2 15, do from store $2 20 to $2 25 per sack. We note sales from warehouse of 1200 sacks coarse at $2 10, and 300 fine at $2 40 per sack, (for shipment to Tennessee). Turks Island continues dull and nominal at 50 to 60c per bushel.

HIDES—The receipts, which are only moderate, are readily taken up at former quotations, viz: Mexican dry flint 21 to 22c per lb, country do 18 to 19c, Texas stretched 19 to 20c, dry-salted 17 to 18c, wet city slaughter 10 to 13½c per lb. For damaged Hides half prices respectively.

BUTTER—Choice Western is scarce, and there is very little choice Northern on hand. The supply of other grades is plentiful and the demand for them is only moderate. The rates now prevailing are: Common to fair Western 25 to 30c per lb; choice do 34 to 36c; good Northern 40 to 42c; choice Goshen 48 to 50c.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is steady at $2 75 to $2 85 per bushel for lots of prime to choice Western, and $2 80 to $2 90 for Canada. Hops are dull. New are quoted at 25 to 30c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—There is not much demand. Rates from first hands are nominally 20¼ to 21c per lb. The supply is only moderate.

CHEESE—The market is steady, the demand being principally for the better descriptions. Our previous quotations still govern the market, viz: Western 17 to 18c per lb for Reserve and factory, 12 to 15c for inferior, and 20 to 21c for strictly choice, Northern at 18 to 20c per lb for cream and English dairy, and 10 to 12c for skim.

WOOL—The market is quiet. Small lots of fall clip are coming and find ready sale. The ruling rates are still 35 to 38c per lb for washed, 20 to 24c for Mexican, 12 to 20c for burry, 25 to 27c for Louisiana, 27 to 30c for Texas ⅜ to ⅝ merino, and 25 to 27c for fall clip.

CORN MEAL—There is a better demand. Choice kiln-dried $5 per bbl in lots. The supply of good meal is light.

RICE—The stock of Louisiana Rice is large and the demand is fair. We quote: choice 8¼ to 9c per lb; prime 7¾ to 8c, ordinary 6 to 7c. The 20 tierces Carolina Rice noticed as having been received, have not yet been sold.

COFFEE—The market is still steady and firm, and prices unchanged. Prime Rio gold duty paid) prime 16⅛ to 16⅝c per lb; good 15 to 15¾c; fair 14 to 14½c. There have been no sales, not previously reported, from first hands, of 4,033 bags on private terms. The total imports of Rio since July 1, 1868, embrace 19,599 bags. Stock now in first hands 3098 bags.

EDWARD D. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 9 Carondelet Street.

Notice.

PERSONS who may have claims against the estate of the late Madame PAULINE BOYER, are requested to present them to the undersigned Testamentary Executor, at No. 16 Carondelet street. CHARLES BAQUIE.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, November 13, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Wm G Hewes, Tripp, for Galveston and Indianola. C A Whitney & co

Steamship Darien, (Fr) Haude, for St Pierre, (Miquelon) via Havana. V Perrilliat

Steamer Thompson Dean, Pepper, for St Louis. Master

Ship Tasmanian, (British) Driver, for Liverpool. J H Ashbridge & Dreas

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Gen Grant, Quick, from New York 4th inst., to Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—2d district

Steamship I C Harris, Talbot, from Brazos Santiago, via Indianola to C A Whitney & co—1st district

Steamship Morgan, Talbot, from Indianola, via Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile

Lugger Magenta, Paoli, from Pointe-a-la-Hache, to master—2d district

Lugger Kenner, Rosard, from Bayou des Allemands, to master—2d district

ARRIVALS AT NEW BASIN.

Schr Bell, Laura, from Madisonville—[illegible] bbls charcoal master

Schr Ela, Murray, from Springfield—18 cords wood to master

Schr Martha E. from Tickfaw—7 cords wood master

Schr A Grant, Keyes, from Tangipahoa—cords wood master

Schr Arnaud, Ballinger, from Bonnet—35 cords wood to J J Clark

Schr Union, Byrne, from Pearl River—70 cords wood to J J Clark

Schr Liberty, Miller, from Bonfouca—70 cords wood J J Clark

Schr Francis Nutter, from Blind River—30 cords wood to master

Schr Trinity, Kemp, from Tickfaw—18 cords wood order

Schr Sist r Kate, Bryant, fm Tchefuncta—70 cords wood to J J Clark

Schr Alcinpe, from Blind River—6 cords wood 17,000 staves order

Schr Victoria, Delpi, from Amite River—8 cords wood 4000 shingles order

Schr E Biessey, Oath, from Pascagoula—40,000 feet lumber—Delmas & Griffin

Schr Martha —— from Pascagoula—40,000 feet lumber Delmas & Griffin

Schr Juliet a, Vaughn, from schr Martha M. sunk off St Joseph Island

ARRIVALS AT OLD BASIN.

Schr Perseverance, Raymond, fm Tchefuncta—40 cords wood order

Schr Mary Jane, from Tchefuncta—18 cords wood order

Schr L Dunn, from Bayou Rivet—6 cords wood order

Schr Antonia, from Blind River—35 cords wood order

STEAMBOATS

Ophelia, Baker, from St Louis
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara
Theo Powell Dowley, from Donaldsonville
Idaho, Banks, from Harrisonburg
Agnes, Boyle, from Barataria
Richmond, Boardman from Shreveport
Ledawanna, Bruner from Fishing's Landing
Enterprise, Lee, from Shreveport

MEMORANDA.

Capt Quick, of the steamship Gen Grant, reports having experienced in the first and latter part of the voyage strong head winds, and a heavy Norther in the Gulf. Arrived at the Bar Wednesday night and anchored. Bar blocked.

We learn that the schr Martha M. Capt Gerdes, from Pascagoula, sunk on the night of the 8th inst, about 12 o'clock, off St Joseph's Island. A seaman named Charles, surname unknown, in endeavoring to save the yawl, which had got adrift, was drowned. Every exertion was made to save him but without success.

The schr Emblem, from Amite river, was capsized in the north-west Tuesday morning, 10th inst, about 12 miles north of the mouth of the New Canal.

The schr Maud, from Tchefuncta river, was blown ashore on the morning of the 10th inst, between the New and Old Canals. She will be got off by lighterig.

DOMESTIC PORTS

New York, Nov 7—Sld for N Orls, steamship George Washington, Gager; Gen Meade, Sampson, and Yazoo, Hodges.

Out Sist—Arr fm N Orls, steamships Bienville, Baker, and United States, Norton.

BELOW COMING UP

Bark Enton, (Bremen) Fricke, from Bremen Sept 28th, to F F Stockmeyer

Bark Ansel, (British) Vaughn, from Liverpool Sept 25th to master.

Schr Challenger, Josephs, 8 days from Ruatan Island, to E Pilsbury

EXPORTS.

INDIANOLA, VIA GALVESTON—Per steamship W G Hewes—[illegible]

ST PIERRE VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Darien [illegible]

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Tasmanian—2816 bales cotton [illegible]

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship General Grant—[illegible]

HAVANA—Per steamship Rapidan—[illegible]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO VIA INDIANOLA—[illegible]

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship Morgan—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Cornelia—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]

FILHIOL'S LANDING—Per steamer Ledawanna—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Richmond—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Enterprise—[illegible]

HARRISONBURG—Per steamer Idaho—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Thomas Powell—[illegible]

BARATARIA—Per steamer Agnes—190 sks corn and sundries to F J Wessels

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per lugger Magenta—30 bbls rice N Barrois—[illegible]

BAYOU DES ALLEMANDS—Per lugger Kenner—38 bbls potatoes to order

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

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

J. R. KRULL. F. S. DICKEY.

KRULL & DICKEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers and Stationers,
106 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Juvenile Books.

Notice.

ON account of the change of schedule of the steamer LAURA, the matinee at the College of Bay St. Louis will take place on the 16th, 17th and 18th, instead of 17th, 18th and 19th as previously announced. The children will be in the city early Friday the 20th. B. ODON.

E. A. TYLER,
115 CANAL STREET 115
MANUFACTURES TO ORDER
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, —And— SILVERWARE.

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the best manufactories in Europe and America, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of the finest description.

Has also on hand a large and varied assortment of Table and Ornamented Silverware, PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES. Bronze and Parian STATUARY and FANCY GOODS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Resetting of Diamonds. Silverware made to order.

Democratic Banner Exhibition
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.

THE undersigned a Committee appointed by the Seymour Knights respectfully ask the loan of all Banners, Flags, Guidons and Wreaths, belonging to the different Democratic Clubs of New Orleans and the Parish of Jefferson, for the purpose of an Exhibition for the benefit of the different ORPHAN ASYLUMS of this city. All Democratic Clubs favoring the object in view, will address J. E. Maguire, care Headquarters Seymour Knights, Odd Saloon, Royal street.

J. E. MAGUIRE,
R. J. DUFFY,
CHAS. ST. FREY,
Committee.

Wanted,

BY A YOUNG MAN, from Europe speaking French, English, German and Italian, a situation as Salesman or Book keeper in a store. Best references given. Address H. O., at the office of the Bee.

Office of the Real Estate Owners' Association,
MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS' EXCHANGE BUILDING.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held Monday evening November 9, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws, Finance and Taxation are hereby instructed to employ counsel to contest the legality of the Act of the last Legislature imposing the one per cent Special State Tax. Members upon whom notice of this tax has been served are invited to exhibit the same at this office immediately.

Office hours from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.
By order of the Board.
SAML. FLOWER, Secretary

Variety Store.

MR. J. G. BERMEL, the proprietor of the Shaving Saloon and Variety Store under the St. Charles Hotel, has just opened a Branch Store at No. 120 Canal street, he will keep a complete selection of FRENCH SHIRTS, DRAWERS, FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS, BRUSHES, COMBS, TOILET ARTICLES, etc. He also offers an assortment of fine PERFUMERY received directly from Europe.

WILLIAM CREEVY,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
33 Carondelet Street 33

P. MALLARD,
FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
Importer of Upholsterer's Materials, Curtains, Ornamental Bronze Clocks and Statuettes, Table and Ornamental Chinaware, Alterdo Goods, etc.
33 and 37 Royal street, near Bienville.

The reputation of this popular and old established house for exquisite taste displayed in its designs and the solidity of workmanship, is so wide-spread as it is deserved.

Mr. MALLARD, grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him by his numerous customers, would respectfully inform them and the public in general that he has spared no efforts to retain the superiority in his productions for Elegance and Variety, and that he shall continue to manufacture and import the latest novelties.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The spacious warerooms are constantly receiving new selections from the manufactory of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room, Library and Hall Sets, in all woods and of latest pattern, and from Paris by every steamer, of Curtains, Draperies, Artistic Bronze Clocks and Statuettes, Table and Ornamental Chinaware, Alterdo Goods, etc., and a general and varied assortment of Fancy Articles appertaining to this branch of business, all of which are offered at most favorable terms.

Orders executed from drawings with care and dispatch.

Cigar Stand for Rent.

A Central Cigar Stand for rent. Apply at the New Villa Saloon, No. 17 St. Charles street. W. T. O'NEIL.

SHEPARD & HUTCHINSON,
HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
33 CAMP STREET.

A VARIED and complete assortment of Crockery, China, Glass and Housekeeping Wares. Also, a stock in daily receipt of fresh arrivals, selected with special regard to the demands of the trade by Mr. Shepard.

Goods sent free to any part of the city, wholesale or retail.

A New Sensation.

THE public is respectfully informed that the undersigned has procured and has put in operation one of CAMP'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PATENT HAIR BRUSHING MACHINES at the Orleans Barber Shop, No. 30 Common street between St. Charles and Carondelet. This being the first and only one ever [illegible] to this city, the public is invited to call and see it in successful operation.

GEORGE HUBENER, Proprietor.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG COAL at 75 cents per barrel, Free of Charge. [illegible] delivered to any part of the city.

F. COYLE & CO.
Office 139 Gravier street.
Yards, corner of [illegible] and corner of [illegible] and Water streets.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
166 POYDRAS STREET 166

OFFER [illegible] BARRELS of best PITTSBURG COAL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. Special attention given to city orders.

Coal! Coal!

JOHN E. SMITH,
DEALER IN COAL.

Office—Corner Carondelet and Gravier Sts.
Coal Yard—Foot of College street, New Orleans.
Pittsburg Coal delivered at 75 cents a barrel.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JAS. M. PETERSON,
COAL DEALER,
164 Gravier street.—Yard, 39 Dauphin.

FAMILIES, Steamboats, Cotton Presses and Planters supplied as usual, by contract, or boat load, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

I. O. O. F.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Preliminary notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November next, the new Odd Fellows' Hall will be dedicated, and the ceremonies will be concluded in the evening by a Grand Opening Ball, the particulars of which will be publish in a few days.

By order of the
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO.

RECEIVED by the last arrival of the "Juliata," ten bales well assorted LEAF TOBACCO, first quality, of the Buelta Abajo, Customhouse duties paid. In store and for sale by

C. J. LEVEQUE,
46 Old Levee street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
—GAS FITTER—
AND DEALER IN
Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipes, Fittings, Etc.,
NO. 126 CHARTRES STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
17 Chartres Street 17

IMPORTERS and Dealers in CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Moquette, etc.

Fire Proof Roofs,

GUARANTIED for five years, at half the price of slate. Old Tile, Tin, and Tar Roofs repaired and guaranteed by

PAGE & CO.,
98 Camp street, New Orleans.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERZ,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets,
(Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.

Shipments particularly attended to.

MR. ALBERT FABRE, for many years one of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of New Orleans, offers his services as a Teacher of the ancient and modern languages (English, French, Spanish) and he Mathematical and Physical sciences. Any communication left at the Bee office, 73 Chartres street, will be promptly attended to.

Rich Marriage Gifts

THE RICHEST GIFT which a Young Man can present to his Bride, is a sound constitution and a pure heart. Essays on these subjects, with the humane views of benevolent Physicians, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre

BEN DeBAR Proprietor.
CHARLES POPE Lessee and Manager.

Last Night but Four of the distinguished Comedian Mr. MARK SMITH

Friday Evening, November 13, 1868.

The performance will commence with Bulwer Lytton's ever new and beautiful play of the LADY OF LYONS. Col. Damas, Mr. Mark Smith; Claude Melnotte, Mr. Charles Pope; Pauline, Miss Henrietta Osborn. To conclude with Ben DeBar in his amusing specialty of the ARTFUL DODGER.

MONDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. MARK SMITH.

Box Office, for reserving seats, open from 10 o'clock A. M., till 4 P. M.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M.; the Overture commences at 7½ P. M.

No extra charge for reserved seats.
F. GLEASON, Treasurer.

Varieties Theatre.

Unprecedented Enthusiasm.

COMPLETE AND ENTIRE SUCCESS of Augustin Daly's Great Drama of Life and Love in these Times, entitled

UNDER THE GASLIGHT;

which will be repeated EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and on

Saturday, at 12 o'clock, at the Grand Family Matinee,

With its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SONGS and DANCES, and Wonderful MECHANICAL EFFORTS.

Seats may be secured three days in advance.

Varieties Theatre.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Alteration of Time.

In future the GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE for the accommodation of Families and Schools, will commence at 12 o'clock.

Next Saturday, Nov 14—First UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
—OF—
AMES'S GREAT AND INCOMPARABLE
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,
FRONTING ON TIVOLI CIRCLE.

THE CHARMING LUCILLE, the Equestrienne par excellence, the embodiment of beauty, grace, elegance and dashing intrepidity.

ELLA EUGENIE and HERR LINGEL, and all the brilliant, daring and accomplished Artists, in THRILLING AND HAZARDOUS ACTS.

Large additions have been made to the already extensive ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION which is now confidently announced as the most complete and interesting on the continent.

Doors open daily at 12 m, and 7 P. M.

Admission to the Night Exhibitions 75 cents; Reserved seats $1; Children 50 cents. Admission to Matinee, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

FOR RENT.

For Rent.

THAT spacious and airy DWELLING situated on Conti street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, well known as Madame Boyer's Institute. The house contains eighteen rooms, with Kitchen, Bathroom etc etc, and every convenience for a large family.

For terms apply at No. 16 Carondelet street, to CHARLES BAQUIE.

For Rent.

1. A ONE-STORY FRAME BUILDING, situated at the corner of Derbigny and Kerlerec streets, with garden attached to it, near the Esplanade street and Claiborne street cars. Possession immediately.

2. A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, next adjoining the above mentioned, on Kerlerec street. Possession immediately.

Apply at Mr. C. Dufour's, corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets.

For Rent.

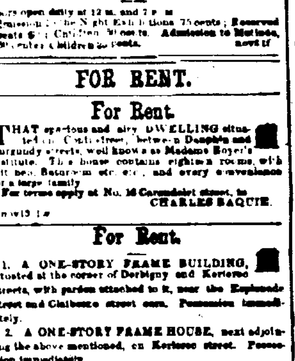
TWO TRACTS OF LAND, not subject to overflow, one known as the Old Louisiana Race Course, situated at the junction of the Pontchartrain Railroad and the Gentilly Road measuring 28 arpents front on the Gentilly Road, by 20 deep.

The other tract, on the opposite side of the road, includes orange grove, and stables, etc.

Apply to G. HOPKINS, 28 Union street.

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of November next, a House in the Second District, on the square bounded by St. Louis, Conti and [illegible] streets, fronting on Exchange Alley, Nos 132, 134 and 136. Apply to Mr. Cohen, at the Grocery store corner of St. Bernard and Good Children streets, Third District.



We call the special attention of buyers to our large stock of WHISKY, and particularly recommend them to the above named branch of

JAS. A. MILLER'S CHICKEN COCK.

For sale in lots to suit the trade, by

COMB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
37 Natchez Street 37

Have for sale a large stock of PROVISIONS and BREADSTUFFS

Miller's Chicken Cock WHISKY and other choice qualities of OLD BOURBON,

Boyd, Miller & Co's first quality of Rectified WHISKY, branded "Buckeye State."

Orders filled for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Naval Stores, Bagging and Rope, etc.

Advances made on Consignments to Messrs. F. D. COBB & CO., New York.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at N. Twoli Circle or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

Richards' Cape Lime,
MANUFACTURED AT HIS MARBLE QUARRIES.

NONE other has a right to use or adopt this trade mark or special quality of Lime, well known and appreciated for the last sixteen years for masonry, sugar making and other manufacturing purposes—being constantly received fresh from the kiln and for sale at the marble yard, 147 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

NEWTON RICHARDS.

Marine Losses Payable in New York or Europe.

THE LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. office No. 120 Common street, notify their friends and the public that they have made arrangements for the payment of losses on their Marine Risks, when so required, in New York, Liverpool, London and Havre, without additional charge beyond the regular rates of premium established by the Tariff of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters.

New Orleans, October 13, 1868.

The Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.

IS PREPARED to receive and deliver all freight which may offer.

Until further notice, the trains will start from the New Depot at 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 P. M., leaving the Lake end at the alternate hour, commencing at 5 A. M.

GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.

JOHN H. KEEP. JAS. S. HOGAN.

KEEP & HOGAN,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
38 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, AND 38 NEW LEVEE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Sugar Lime, Sulphur, Oils, etc.

4000 bbls LIME, Thomaston, Cape, St. Genevieve, etc.

2500 bbls SUGAR LIME, different qualities.
750 bbls Roll SULPHUR and BRIMSTONE.
200 bbls winter-strained LARD OIL.
75 bbls bleached winter-strained WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL.
100 bbls bleached COTTON SEED OIL.
200 bbls and 1000 cases COAL OIL.
20 reels Russian and Kentucky Hickory YARN.

Full assortment of sugar-house LAMPS and LANTERNS, OIN OIL and Cotton-marking INK, MARKING POTS and BRUSHES.

3500 bbls Rosendale and Louisville CEMENT,
500 bbls PLASTER PARIS.
SODA ASH, PALM OIL and ROSIN, TAR, PITCH and TURPENTINE.
Now landing and in store.

KEARNY, BLOIS & CO.,
62 Magazine street.

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse.

ELKIN & CO.,
168 Canal Street 168

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.

Are now receiving New Styles of
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY and
INGRAIN CARPETS.
—Also—
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE and DAMASK CURTAINS,
and a large assortment of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

For sale at the lowest market price for Cash.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)
Corner of Delord and Fouchier Streets.

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

LEEDS & CO.

Plated Ware.

A GREAT variety of fine English and American PLATED GOODS such as Castors, Cake Baskets, Sugar Baskets, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cups and Goblets, also an excellent quality of Plated Spoons and Forks, & Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Needles on hand.

Constantly receiving the increasing the already magnificent stock of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PORCELAINES, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS at

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.

Corner Canal and Royal streets. Manufacturers and Importers of Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

EUROPE Lemarie Saturday, 14th Nov.
ST. LAURENT Bocande Saturday, 28th Nov.
VILLE DE PARIS Surmont Saturday, 12th Dec.
PEREIRE Duchesne Saturday, 26th Dec.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85—including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145.
Second Cabin 88.
Third Cabin 40.
Do. including railway tickets 37.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
197 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class Steamships:

GEN'L GRANT Capt. H. S. QUICK
CRESCENT CITY Capt. WM. WEIR
SHERMAN Capt. WM. P. HENRY
GEN'L MEADE Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship

SHERMAN,
Wm. P. Henry, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, November 14, at 8 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE $60 00

Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.

For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN.
No. 199 Common street.

The Steamship GEN'L GRANT will follow, leaving, as above, on Saturday, the 21st November, at 8 P. M. The UNITED STATES will follow the Gen'l Grant, leaving on Saturday, Nov. 28th, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:

GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

PASSAGE $60

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. Vail, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SUNDAY, November 15, at 8 A. M.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY

REGULAR LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST. NAZAIRE, Corresponding with all the Antilles and Pacific Ocean Ports.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 1st cabin and all dock or 36 aft deck, $200 in gold.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 2d [illegible] $165 in gold.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, steerage, $[illegible] in gold.

Children under three years old, free.

Children over three years and under eight, pay quarter price.

Children over eight and under twelve, pay half price.

Children over twelve years, pay full fare.

To every two children paying half price and to four children paying quarter price, there will be granted one berth.

In case there should be several children under three years in one family, only one will be allowed the privilege of free passage; the others will pay quarter price.

Servants attached to the passengers will pay the same as steerage passage.

Through tickets for the round trip are given with a discount of 25 per cent., provided the traveler make his return trip on one of the Company's vessels, within six months after the sailing of the vessel in which he took passage from this port. These tickets are not transferable.

Passage may be secured for the [illegible]

All passages by this line to be payable in gold.

From and after the 15th of February the French steamship DARIEN will sail regularly every month for Havana, in order to connect with the Company's steamers for St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

For passage apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT, Agent,
No. 197 Common street.

Notice to the Second District State Tax-Payers.

YOU are hereby requested to call at once at my office, Conti Building, corner of Royal street, to pay the SPECIAL TAX OF ONE PER CENT., levied upon the assessed value of the movable and immovable property of the State, according to the assessment rolls for the year 1867.

The above tax to be applied to the payment of the past due coupons on State Bonds issued previous to the 28th day of March, 1867; and redemption of State certificates of indebtedness issued under Act No. 5 of 1866.

E. J. LE MARIE,
State Tax Collector, Second District.

Notice

TO THE THIRD DISTRICT STATE TAX-PAYERS.

YOU are hereby requested to call at once at my office, No 9 Esplanade street, opposite to the Mint to pay the SPECIAL TAX OF ONE PER CENT, levied upon the cash assessed value of the movable and immovable property of the State, according to the assessment rolls for the year 1867.

The above tax to be applied to the payment of the past due coupons on State Bonds issued previous to the 28th day of March, 1867 and redemption of State certificates of indebtedness issued under Act No. 5 of 1866.

Also, the State and Levee Taxes of 1867, the time having been extended for payment by act of Legislature.

O. C. BLANDIN,
State Tax Collector Third District.

The Louisiana Mercantile College,
66 CARONDELET STREET—CORNER GRAVIER
NEW ORLEANS.
(Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.)

Professor A. D. T. HENRIQUES, A. M., Author of the Modern Mercantile Calculator, President. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Professor of Penmanship, Vice President. This College is opened at all hours for Instruction to young men for a thorough Mercantile Education, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, both Practical and Theoretical, and the Commercial Law and Usages are the principal studies of the Institution. Ladies' Department. For Circulars and particulars apply or send to the College Office.

Factors' and Traders'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
39 Carondelet Street 39
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
Year ending 30th April, 1868.

PREMIUMS for the year $336,958 70
LOSSES paid 154,719 06
ASSETS, 30th April, 1868 665,894 75

CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED.
TO STOCKHOLDERS,
In Capital Stock Department, TEN PER CENT.
In Premium Department, FIFTEEN PER CENT.

This Company continues to issue Policies on FIRE RIVER and MARINE RISKS, at the current rates of Premium.

All dividends of the Company are payable CASH, without discount.

MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Moses Greenwood,	Richard Milliken,
J. W. Burbridge,	Samuel E. Moore,
W. A. Johnson,	Wm H. Henning,
John I. Noble,	J. J. Warren,
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