The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1866.

[illegible]

IMPEACHMENT THREATENED.

The wholesome, shock and the [illegible] of a strong minority were never more needed in the Congress of the United States than now. It is the law of overwhelming majorities to rush to revolutionary extremity. They are the least dangerous, and in some aspects may be useful, in time of war either foreign or domestic. But they are unfit to organize peace. The conditions of peace being left to their will, their will runs wild in an unlimited expanse of theories, [illegible] and caprice. If it devolve on them to [illegible] revolution, they are ready at once to precipitate another, in their way of making a place of rest for the first. Such is the tendency of the present Radical majority in Congress.

Having, by a rigorous and [illegible] partisan organization, virtually abolished the minority in Congress, they have [illegible] in defeating the President's veto, inflicted a heavy blow, which [illegible] hope is not fatal, upon the theory that majorities have anywhere or in any form, any rights, which majorities are bound to respect or which it is legitimate in any [illegible] of the Government to defend [illegible] majorities assailed.

The defeat of the veto [illegible] with the consent of the Radical majority there shall be but one party in the country, the Radical party, but one creed, the Radical [illegible], and but one policy, the Radical policy. Having established a joint Congressional directory, which has absorbed all legislative powers, it now aims at absolute supremacy over the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government. Its desire is especially to obtain the mastery over the Executive branch. For [illegible] it may make laws and interpret laws [illegible], it can have no perfect empire unless it can also execute laws, with either rigor or laxity according to the variations of its temper [illegible] of its interest. It is a body like a head and heart without arms while the Executive power is in independent and [illegible] hands. Its malignity must be comparatively innocuous unless it can inflict the [illegible] which it may legislatively or judicially decree. What it wants above all things at this moment is the sword.

Hence it is that the most [illegible] leaders and the most representative [illegible] of the Radical party have been so [illegible] of the passive or the active opposition of President Johnson. Hence it is that no sooner [illegible] the President manifested a disposition to [illegible] between the Radical proscriptionists and [illegible] and their intended victims, which he showed a generous desire to defend [illegible] and helpless minority, to represent [illegible] who were denied every other mode of [illegible], and to break the blows aimed at them by interposing the shield of the Constitution, than Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Benjamin Wade and the rest began to see in him "an obstacle in the way, and [illegible] ought to be removed."

How to effect this removal [illegible] the question. Impeachment was hardly [illegible] thought of as practicable or profitable [illegible] two-thirds of the Senate could be secured [illegible] the President if tried before [illegible] and this [illegible] could not be safely [illegible] after two-thirds of that body had failed to [illegible] against the veto of the President's [illegible]. But the defeat of the veto of the Civil Rights bill by a two-thirds vote in the Senate, [illegible] its defeat by a vote of the [illegible] in the House, may go far to change the aspect of the question of removing the Executive [illegible] the consummation of Radical dominion.

But even before this decisive display of overwhelming Radical ascendancy in the two chambers of Congress, the policy of impeaching the President, and the grounds on which to impeach him, were beginning to be openly discussed in some of the Radical journals. The grounds were the most difficult part of the question to determine.

The Constitution, Art. II, [illegible] IV, declares that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Among the three [illegible] causes of removal on impeachment there [illegible] has been restricted to less to "high misdemeanors." This phrase is vague enough to cover any offence, official, or political, or private which the President, in Radical estimation, may have committed, and the most [illegible] which, in their estimation, was the repudiation of the Radical doctrines and purposes [illegible] the party by which he was elected. How convenient the phrase is in this [illegible] may appear from the following language in an elaborate communication on the question of impeachment in the Chicago Tribune:

Again, while it was [illegible] to the President, no man's utterances were more in unison with the pulsations of the great heart of the loyal North. From that [illegible], when he was lifted into power by the [illegible] of the assassin, who was the dear friend of [illegible] who are now his dear friends, he [illegible] a conversion more miraculous than that of Saul on his way to Tarsus. He became at once the bitter enemy of those who were his friends, the sweet brother of those who were his foes; offering himself as a shield to those who [illegible] he had scrutinized [illegible] denouncing the foremost men of the North as traitors for advocating that very policy he [illegible] espoused of which he [illegible] to power.

After making all possible allowance for the right of every man to change his opinions from time to time, we [illegible] that this [illegible] is a [illegible] of opinion. A [illegible] be [illegible] down by general rules [illegible] convict upon such evidence as [illegible] public; but to the [illegible] of [illegible] of unpardonable treachery it would be an insult to any man's understanding to ask if such a gross and infamous betrayal of the interests of the loyal people [illegible] Who is Andrew Johnson, that he should be permitted to turn back the dial plate in the day of the nation's joy for her two-fold victory, and place the head of the triumphant North under the iron heel of the exasperated and conquered South, that she may press on more [illegible] forward in her career for liberty and happiness?

But the deliberate animus of the Radicals in respect to impeachment may be more clearly inferred from the [illegible] remarks on this subject of the Chicago Tribune, which is one of the ablest and perhaps the most influential Radical organ in the [illegible], not excepting the New York Tribune. [illegible] in these remarks that the impeachment of the President "is now the underlying question in all reflecting minds, and [illegible] the great issue of the hour." It then proceeds to review the course of the President, speaking before the issue of the Peace Proclamation—and declares the belief that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to impeach the President on all the grounds enumerated in the Constitution, and the duty of the Senate to convict and remove him from office. [illegible] We quote:

He demands in fact that [illegible] shall be admitted with which we are at war shall send Representatives into our [illegible] and Houses of Representatives, and that Congress has no right to make laws for them until their representatives have seats on the floor. [illegible] demands that rebel shall participate in the national councils in making those laws which are to constitute our terms of peace with the Southern States. [illegible] principle though, for it is [illegible] and comfort to the enemies of the United States. It is saying to them that Congress has no power to legislate for you until it admits you to vote in Congress. It is encouraging them to resist the attempt by Congress to impose such terms as Congress may deem proper for the guarantees of peace. [illegible] giving to [illegible] power of the highest officer of the government to the public enemy during a state of war, and is as much treason as that of Benedict Arnold as the office of President is [illegible] than that of major general. We believe, therefore, that the President should be impeached for high treason [illegible] his attempts by his patronage, his vetoes, and other official acts, to secure the admission of representatives in Congress from States and communities with which he [illegible] that the government is still at war [illegible] and impeachment, named in the Constitution, is bribery. It is not essential [illegible] officer himself shall be paid to [illegible] or in that way. It is sufficient, if with his knowledge and approval they are paid to his subordinates, or confident, or intimate friends, to whom the officer entertains such personal [illegible] will induce him, for whatever reason, to grant the favor for which the bribe was given. As nearly as the public have been permitted to know, this state of facts have prevailed at the White House, and constituted the [illegible] business of pardon brokerage. A pretty [illegible], the sources of whose influence over the President are unknown, but whose notoriety of character have both been impeached, holds herself forth to the world as ready to secure pardons without the ordinary delays incident to an examination into the merits of the case. To her veracity a detective pays her her fee, [illegible] pretending to be a rebel, and in a few hours receives from her hands, under a signature of the President, a full pardon for crimes never committed, and for a person that never existed. The detective is prosecuted, and the tribunal and the public [illegible] ought him. [illegible] than if that [illegible] that procured the [illegible] What is the [illegible] of the [illegible], but to convict the President? But [illegible] treason and bribery, a President is liable to impeachment for acts which do not amount to any crime, but are mere misdemeanors. [illegible] there be any more flagrant misdemeanor [illegible] Vice President [illegible] appear in a [illegible] drunken [illegible] to take the oath of office? [illegible] Is it not [illegible] for the President of the United States [illegible] inaugurate a [illegible] in the White House or to make a speech [illegible] rebel mob assembled in front of the White House [illegible] of [illegible] representatives [illegible] before the public enemy, with whom we are at war [illegible] the nation's councils? If not, the [illegible] supremacy in the Constitution [illegible]. Whether it is practicable to impeach the President, and what would be the consequences of [illegible] impeachment, we leave to [illegible] We believe [illegible] notice [illegible] the merits of his action [illegible] impeached by the House of Representatives, [illegible] before the Senate, convicted and removed from his office for treason, bribery, and [illegible] high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Peace Proclamation has perhaps considerably shaken this wide basis of impeachment. But it would also seem to have given a new occasion for real or affected concern on the part of the Radical leaders with regard to the military function of the President as Commander and Chief. He must mean, they argue, to play the part of Cromwell towards Congress, or he would have expressly declared the habeas corpus restored in the District of Columbia. Their own secret designs against the President may possibly engender such a suspicion. In this connection we may append the following piece of Washington correspondence from the New York *Herald*, as at least suggestive:

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1866.

THE PROCLAMATION—ALARM OF THE RADICALS.

The exciting topic to-day has been the proclamation of the President. The radicals, in many instances, have worked themselves up into a wonderful pitch in regard to it. They seem to be very much annoyed that the President has not restored the habeas corpus in the District of Columbia. His not mentioning this District at all in his proclamation seems to suggest to them something desperate in store for them. As a guilty conscience always starts at shadows, so the radicals are now alarmed at the situation. Says one of the most active, "The President has left the District of Columbia out, so that he can use the war power to place bayonets around the Congressional Halls." And in support of this assertion he declared "that according to Mr. Johnson's view of the question, Congress is violating the Constitution and trying to destroy the Union, and the logical conclusion of his view of the matter is that he would be obliged to arrest the radical portion of that body."

On this point some of these gentlemen are working themselves into a wonderful fever. They seem to have come to the conclusion all at once that the President has outflanked them, and that they are in danger of being held accountable for their deeds. They picture how Johnson will have the army and navy at his back, with the entire South and one-half of the North; and against that force the radicals will be powerless. The negroes they are afraid will go with the President, unless they can get General Howard to lead them over to the radical camp.

Such is the picture which they are presenting to-day, over which they are studying, and examining every portion minutely, to the amusement of everybody. Their fancy sketches of the perils which they are in are certainly rich and laughable, to say the least. It is, however, a good thing that we have got something that will cause them to pause in their revolutionary course and reflect upon the result of their actions. If personal fear is the only thing that will bring them to their senses, then it may be well to encourage them to dwell upon the pictures which they are forming in their vivid imagination, and consider what would be their position if the President should play Cromwell for a short time. Let the word be given that General Grant, in obedience to the orders of the President, is marching upon Congress, and they will soon be converted to the doctrine that the States are all in the Union. That any such thing is contemplated or will be done is too ridiculous to give a moment's thought, except as a rich joke. The fact that the radicals are imagining such a movement only proves that they feel guilty, and know that they have been violating their oath of office and the constitution. None but a guilty conscience could imagine any such results.

KILLING OF AN EX-U. S. MILITARY OFFICER IN NEW IBERIA.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGICAL AFFAIR AND ITS CAUSES.

We are permitted to publish the following letter which explains itself. The name of the writer, for sufficient reasons, is suppressed:

NEW IBERIA, April 7th, 1866.

Capt. Melody, U. S. A., N. O.

SIR—Our heretofore peaceful village was on Wednesday last the scene of a terrible tragedy, involving the life of J. W. Mathews, late a Lieutenant in the United States service. I have thought that a narration of the facts as they occurred under my own eyes and personal knowledge of many of the facts, might be of interest to you and at the same time counteract the erroneous impressions, which in these days of excitement, are likely to be engendered and credited when the party implicated has been so closely connected with the United States service.

Lieut. J. W. Mathews acted as Post Commissary at this place until the removal of the 98th U. S. C. I., some time in December, with which Regiment I believe he was connected. Whilst here in the above capacity, he became intimate with one Hyppolite Salomon, a foreigner by birth, but long a resident of this country, his wife being a native of an adjoining parish. Salomon acted as Clerk of the Provost Marshal at this place during the sojourn of the U. S. troops. Up to the time of the departure of Mathews, the intimacy which existed between Salomon and Mathews, precluded a suspicion that any illicit intercourse existed between the latter and the former's wife. Previous to the departure of Mathews for New Orleans, he made prospective arrangements with a planter in this neighborhood to lease his plantation and go into planting as soon as he was discharged from the service and able to effect the required money arrangements. In the event of his failing in this, he expressed his anxiety to settle in this section of the country as soon as he could see his family.

Some time in January last, Salomon visited New Orleans with his wife, and while stopping at the St. Louis Restaurant, his wife mysteriously disappeared. His suspicions rested on three persons, for whose arrest he obtained an order, and among whom was Lieut. Mathews, for eloping with his wife. After some ten days of diligent search, Mrs. Salomon was found and returned by the police to her husband. With whom of the three persons referred to she was found, remains to be established by the evidence of the police. It would, however, seem that Salomon from that time became impressed that Mathews was the guilty party.

On Monday last, Mathews started from New Orleans for New Iberia avowedly for the purpose of making arrangements to go into business in this neighborhood, which statement was made by him in conversation with several passengers. On Tuesday night, the night preceding the fatal rencontre, he stated to a respectable witness, introduced by the defense, that the object of his visit to New Iberia was to engage in business. Upon witness, who was well acquainted with him and familiar with the rumors connecting him (Lieutenant M.) with the elopement of Mrs. Salomon, remonstrating that there might be danger for him, M., to visit New Iberia, the latter stated that he had no cause to apprehend trouble—that there had been more talk than reality about his eloping with Mrs. S.—that at the time of the elopement he was under arrest and in close confinement with his regiment—that he had never seen Mrs. Salomon.

Lieut. Mathews arrived at New Iberia at 12 P. M. on Tuesday, and took lodging at Mrs. Stuart's hotel. Early Wednesday morning Salomon came to the hotel and inquired if Mathews had arrived. Upon being told that he had he immediately walked out, and shortly after was seen walking in a very excited manner up and down the sidewalk. At about 9 A. M. Mathews walked out of Lee's drug store where he had purchased a bottle of ink. Thence he went to an adjoining store where he inquired for the gentleman with whom during his stay here he had made prospective arrangements to lease his plantation. Upon being told by the owner of the store where the gentleman referred to could be found, he walked out on the sidewalk, and there met Salomon, within some ten feet of the store, who commenced firing at him, he (Mathews) retreating and Salomon advancing. Five shots were fired in close succession, all taking effect. Three shots were mortal, one penetrating the heart, another the stomach and the third the back part of the right lung. The last shot was fired when Mathews had fallen. The voluntary confession of Salomon submitted before the investigating Court was that "he, Salomon, had killed Lieut. Mathews for seducing his wife." The prosecution was ably and impartially conducted by E. N. Ogden, Esq., District Attorney, the defendant being represented by Col. Deblanc. The defendant was by order of the magistrate remanded to the parish jail to await his trial before the District Court.

The antecedents of Mrs. Salomon previous to her abduction will, before a regular tribunal, go far towards mitigating the murder of J. W. Mathews by Salomon, or criminating him. I had omitted that a small Smith & Wesson pocket pistol was found on the person of Mathews, but no witness before the Court accused him of attempting to use the weapon.

By order of the Mayor, the body of Lieut. Mathews was decently interred in the Episcopal burying ground, where it was followed by a concourse of citizens of this place.

Release of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson at the Request of Gen. Grant.

Baltimore, April 5.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, there were filed by the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Rogers, papers, consisting of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant to President Johnson, and one written in accordance with the instructions of the latter, by Attorney-General Speed to Wm. J. Jones, Esq., District Attorney of the United States Court. The following is the letter of Lieut. Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1866.

His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

Sir—I would respectfully request that Bradley T. Johnson, late a General in the rebel army, be released from the bonds under which he is held by the State of Maryland, for the part he took in the battle of Gettysburg, as I understand, in 1863. B. T. Johnson was paroled under the convention between Gens. Sherman and Johnston. At the time of his indictment he was in the State of Maryland by authority from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

The following is the endorsement of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 3, 1866.

To the Attorney General:

Comply with this request.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following is the response of the Attorney General:

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1866.

Wm. J. Jones, Esq., District Attorney, Baltimore:

On the first and second pages of this sheet you will find copies of a letter from Gen. Grant to the President and a note from the President to me, in which he directs me to comply with the request of Gen. Grant. In obedience, therefore, to the order of the President, you are hereby instructed to release Bradley T. Johnson from his bonds. He is to be discharged from arrest, and not again arrested unless upon orders from this office.

I am, sir, most respectfully your obt. serv't, JAS. SPEED, Attorney General.

Associate Judge Giles presiding alone on the Circuit Court Bench, directed that the bail of Gen. Johnson, for the sum of $20,000, entered into on the 27th ult., be exonerated, and then Gen. Johnson be discharged from arrest, which was accordingly done.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

War Regarded Inevitable Between Prussia and Austria—Extensive Preparations by Both.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RESPECTING LAND GRANTS TO LOUISIANA AND OTHER RAILROADS.

Commercial, Marine and Other News.

COTTON IN NEW YORK 2 CENTS LOWER—GOLD 125 1-8.

Portland, Me., April 10.—The steamer Belgian reports that the Chilian had arrived out from Baltimore at Liverpool.

The North American, for Portland, was detained one day.

The London *Times*, *Herald*, *Advertiser* and *Post* condemn Bright's Birmingham letter.

There is no foundation in the rumored alliance between Italy and Prussia.

The nobility assembly at St. Petersburg voted by 127 to 10 a petition from their Presidents to the Emperor, praying permission for a provisional parliament to address him indiscriminately on home concerns. It was, of course, negatived by the Czar. A short time since the originators of similar addresses were deposed and banished to Siberia.

The apprehension of trouble in Germany, and the Fenian agitation in America continued to depress the funds. Consols on the 28th touched a lower point than since the crisis of 1857. There was but little alteration of American securities, 5-20's and Erie closed at ½ advance.

The Paris bourse closed flat 68f. 30c. Nothing had transpired to throw any light upon the eventual issue of the quarrel between Austria and Prussia.

The London *Post* says the situation of affairs is every day becoming more critical.

The Berlin *Press* by evident dictation of the government, is warlike.

Great military preparations are being made throughout the kingdom. The Austrian Government is also taking measures anticipating the coming struggle. Her armaments are very extensive.

The *Independence Belge* publishes intelligence from Weimar, stating that the King of Prussia gave his consent to military arrangements which indicates that war is inevitable.

Colenso has intimated his intention to maintain his right as colonial Bishop.

London, via Londonderry, March 30.—The rate of discount remains at 6 per cent.

Liverpool via Londonderry, March 30.—The commercial news is no later than that taken out by the steamer England, but is more in detail.

Flour very dull; wheat downward; corn advanced 6d.; pork easier; bacon inactive; sugar declined 6d.; coffee inactive.

Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea firmer. Rice steady. Consols 86 5-8.

Halifax, April 10.—The steamer England lies below the lighthouse. A part of her passengers will be placed on board of the hospital ship, and the others in shanties erected on the beach. The passengers are principally Irish and Germans.

Portland, April 10.—About two hundred Fenians have sailed for Eastport, on the British frontier.

New York, April 10.—The *Herald's* money article says the changes in the last statement of the public debt call demand an explanation from Secretary McCulloch.

The general decline in stocks is occasioned by the cholera reported at Halifax.

The steamer Hansa, from Southampton the 28th ult., has arrived. The St. David, City of New York, North America and Louisiana had arrived out.

The Paris Bourse was much agitated by the warlike menaces.

San Domingo advices say at a fire which occurred at Port-au-Prince on the 19th ult., about one thousand houses were burned.

New York, April 10.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Jamaica. The Commissioners were about closing their investigation of the rebellion, and would soon leave for England.

New York, April 10.—The Manhattan Club propose to give a dinner to James Brooks. Messrs. Stockton and Voorhies are expected to be present.

Toronto, April 10.—Michael Murphy, President of the Hibernian Society, and five others, were arrested at Cornwall on their way to Portland, supposed to be connected with the Fenian movement.

New York, April 10.—A United States bonded warehouse, in Greenwich, is reported to have been robbed Saturday night of silks to the amount of $10,000—the property of A. T. Stewart.

One of the clerks of the Bank of America was robbed at the entrance of the sub-Treasury of $3000 in gold certificates.

Three unknown ruffians attempted to rob the bookkeeper of Roach & Co. of $12,000.

Washington, April 10.—In the Senate the loan bill passed by a vote of 32 against 7.

Washington, April 10.—The President has sent Congress a message in reference to the grants of land made by Congress in 1850, '53 and '56 for railroad aid to Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana, which expire by limitation, August 11th, and recommends that the time for the completion of said roads be extended five years. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior accompanies the message and accords with the views of the Commissioner General who urges the completion of these roads.

Washington, April 10.—The President has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. He has also signed the deficiency appropriation bill.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the findings of the Commission in the case of awards for the capture of Booth and Harold.

Washington, April 10.—In the House the Bankrupt bill was rejected by 73 against 70.

New York, April 10.—Cotton closed dull at a decline of 2 cents. Flour heavy. Whisky $2.27. Wheat $1.65. Oats 41c. Coffee quiet. Lard 27c. Sugar steady at 9 to 14c. Molasses quiet at 44 to 75c. Mess Pork $25.62½. Gold closed at 125⅛. Sterling exchange 106½. Government stocks a shade easier. Stocks dull.

St. Louis, April 10.—Cotton dull and declined 1c. Flour, wheat and corn unchanged; oats 42½c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

St. Louis, April 10.—A special says the late steamboat conflagration has been traced to coal oil with which the cook of the Nevada was lighting the fire in the cook house. The Board of Underwriters have under advisement the prohibition of the use of coal oil on steamers.

Cincinnati, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat $1 95; corn 51c.; oats and whisky dull; provisions drooping; mess pork $25; bulk meats 9½ to 13½c.; bacon dull; lard 18c.

Louisville, April 10.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 125 hhds. Cotton—Low Middling 35c.; flour $6 95; corn 60c.; oats 45c.; mess pork $25; Bacon—shoulders 12½c.; whisky $2 22.

Vicksburg, April 10.—The steamer Ruth passed up at 9 last night. The Pauline Carroll passed down at 2 and the Magnolia at 6 P. M., to-day. River stationary.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

From Washington—Rumors About Mr. Davis—Gen. Steedman on a Mission to the South—Gold and Cotton Markets.

Washington, April 10.—Major Gen. Steedman, accompanied by his staff officers, and some of the correspondents of the leading papers, leave here to-day on an extensive inspecting tour of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in all the Southern States. They proceed first to Richmond, and extend their tour to Texas.

New York, April 10.—Geo. Peabody leaves England on the 19th of April, for this country.

A public meeting was held last evening, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Ladies Centenary Association. Chief Justice Chase presided.

Addresses were made by Bishops Jones and Simpson. Chief Justice Chase alluded to the civil rights bill, saying that the next step would be to give the ballot to emancipated slaves.

Fredericton, N. B., April 10.—In the Upper House, yesterday, the anti-Confederation minority presented a protest against the resolutions of Friday and the Queen's address. The Lower House adjourned till to-day, when it is reported the members of the Government will send in their resignations. The excitement is very great.

Fortress Monroe, April 10.—Rumors prevail that Jefferson Davis is to be removed to Richmond on a writ of habeas corpus. Fears are entertained that he cannot live through the summer if he is not released. His health is growing worse.

New York, April 10.—The Fenian Senate met yesterday in secret session.

Portland, April 10.—The steamer Belgian has arrived from Liverpool on the 29th.

The London *Times* says there is too much reason to believe that the Peace of Europe is about to be broken up by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times.

The *Times* heartily trusts that England will hold aloof. Half-a-dozen war vessels are preparing for sea at Plymouth. It is reported that their destination is the St. Lawrence.

The Belgian brings no later commercial news.

New York, April 10.—The Powhattan, Monadnock, Tuscarora and the Vanderbilt were still at Valparaiso. The Mohongo and Nijack were at Callao on the 23d ult.

The St. Mary was at Panama; it is rumored she is to be laid up. The Wateree sailed from Panama on the 24th for Callao.

New York, April 10.—The Fenians are preparing to receive Stephens, who is expected in the next Havre steamship.

New York, April 10, 12 M.—Cotton, more inquiry for export at 30. Gold 125⅛.

Louisville, April 9. — Tobacco unchanged. Sales 78 hhds. Flour dull at 17c; corn higher at 58 to 60c; bacon shoulders 12½c; clear sides quiet at 18c; plain hams 18c; lard 18c; oats 46c; whisky dull at $2 18.

Dissolution of the Last Military Commission.

Washington, April 5.—The Military Commission, which has been in session at Fortress Monroe, since February 24, of which Gen. Hays was President, was yesterday, under orders, discharged; all charges which had not been tried being withdrawn. This was the last commission in session in the country.

PETROLEUM IN CUBA.—A Havana letter of the 21st ult. says:

I am assured that some "boring," lately practised in search of petroleum at Guanabacoa, on the other side of the bay, has been quite successful, and that several deposits of the genuine oil have been discovered. If the parties were less intelligent in the matter I should have pronounced the rumors to be *canards*, which I know to very [illegible] among those rocky hills, whose springs have proved very medicinal in certain diseases.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—Board of Aldermen.—Assembled last evening, Alderman Clark presiding.

Alderman J. O. Nixon offered his resignation, which was accepted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of fixing the number of the Police at 500 men. The report alluded to the large number of men in the employ of the Street Commissioner just before the election, and that $20,000 were paid for 10 days' labor.

A new police ordinance was proposed, fixing the number of men at 500, including officers; the salary of the Chief, $4000; Aids, $1800 each; Lieutenants, $1800 each; Sergeants, $1200 each; the Chief to have one clerk and two assistant clerks; the men to be uniformed, citizens of New Orleans, the last five years and speak English etc. It was amended, to make the number of men 450, the salary of the Chief $3000, with other changes, and the matter was laid over for further action next Tuesday.

The Finance Committee reported by resolution, which was adopted, in favor of purchasing a certain number of copies of Leovy's Digest of the City Laws.

The resolution of the Lower Board, relative to removing public obstructions, was concurred in.

The Board met the other Board in joint session and afterwards adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This body assembled last evening. Alderman McCulloch, President.

A message from Mayor Clark, relative to the affairs of the Jackson Railroad, was referred to the Finance Committee and the City Attorney.

The Street Commissioner reported concerning the damages done by the late flood of rain, saying he would report more fully at another time. Referred.

The Treasurer's report was referred without reading to the Finance Committee.

The Surveyor reported on the condition of the works in his department, such as the wharves, levees, etc. He represents them as being in most portions of the city in bad condition, requiring thorough improvements. He complained that ship companies had had portions of the wharves leased to them by the city, enclosed and prevented egress to citizens, contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, which are to the effect that the city must secure the citizen in his privileges touching public places. He called attention also to the drainage of the city, to the bridges, railings along the canals, and other public works, etc. The report is accompanied with the proper suggestions. The report was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A report from the Collector of Levee Dues was referred to the Finance Committee.

Petitions were referred to appropriate committees without reading.

A resolution by Mr. Prague ordering obstructions such as erected by ship companies as complained of by the Surveyor removed was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

A resolution by the same gentleman to have a macadamized road built on Delord street from the present square block pavement to the wharf was adopted and sent up.

A resolution to authorize the City Auctioneer to sell on the 10th of May the city batture on the square between St. Louis, Conti, Peters and Clay streets and between Canal, Custom house, Front and —— streets and other property was adopted, as recommended by the Streets and Landings Committee. One-fifth is to be paid in bonds or notes on the day of the sale, and the balance on time, with interest, secured by mortgage on the property sold.

A resolution to have collected together certain city archives scattered during the war was adopted. It allows compensation for the work.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of payment of sundry bills and against others of private character. Report adopted.

An ordinance to allow the City Attorney to employ inspectors of licenses, provided not at the city's expense, was adopted.

The Upper Board were invited to meet in joint session to elect officers.

JOINT SESSION.—The "First National Bank" was elected Fiscal Agent, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank the Bank of Deposit for the city.

The other elections resulted as follows:

For Members of Board of Health—Drs. Austin, Creevy and Foster.

For City Assessors—2d Assessment District, Lallande Ferrier; 7th do, S. F. Harper; 8th, A. Rossi; 9th, E. Marre; 10th, J. M. Leeds; 12th, John Burnett.

Keeper of Court House—A. O'Neal.

Keeper of the City Park—Michael George Wharfinger 1st and 4th Districts—Thos. Nolan.

Wharfinger 2d and 3d Districts—Wm. Clarke.

Assistant Wharfingers 1st and 4th Districts—Thomas Clarke and W. M. Wickware.

Assistant Wharfingers 2d and 3d Districts—John Brushwood and E. Dupre.

Collector of Levee Dues on sea going vessels 1st and 4th Districts—Charles H. Nobles.

Collector of Dues on Steamboats, Flatboats and Barges, 1st and 4th Districts—John McCulloch.

Collector of Dues on sea going vessels, 2d and 3d Districts—E. A. Cravens.

Collector of Dues on Steamboats, Flatboats and Barges, 2d and 3d Districts—John Gillmore.

Sexton 4th District Cemetery—James Hagan.

The Board of Aldermen retired, and the Board of Assistants adjourned.

ASYLUM.—Vincent Valentine and Wm. Parker, both colored, were fined $50 each, with the alternative of 30 days' imprisonment—the first, for assaulting concealed weapons, the other for drawing a knife on J. E. Stewart. August Landry, colored, was fined $25 for carrying a knife concealed. Wm. McDonald was fined $5 for assaulting a policeman.

Robbery.—Susan Winslow, colored, is under arrest in the Second District, on a charge of having somehow managed last night to rob Mr. H. H. Slatter of $700. She will have to answer before Recorder Gastinel.

Stolen Property Found.—James Thompson, colored, was arrested in the Fourth District Saturday night, at his residence on St. Patrick street, between Second and Third streets, where was found a large amount of stolen property. Truly the negroes are plying thieving as a vocation to the greatest perfection.

Another Robbery.—The house of Mr. John Ruth was entered last night, and $565 belonging to a colored servant in his employ stolen therefrom. Quite a handsome sum for a servant to have, and consequently hard for such a person to lose.

Larceny.—Wm. Lewitt was arrested last night on a charge of having stolen $250 from J. W. Back. Lewis, colored, was arrested for stealing 5 barrels of flour belonging to Henry Buckhaus and Columbus H. Allen.

Juvenile Incendiaries.—Two colored boys, named Ricard Williams and Lewis Wilson, were arrested last night on a charge, by K. Singleton, colored, of having attempt to fire the premises of Till Phillips.

Burglary.—A considerable amount of property was stolen from some lodging rooms, 168 Gravier street, last Monday night. The rooms were occupied by two gentlemen, strangers from Alabama, who lost by the operation a fine gold watch and chain, $480 in currency, and some valuable papers. One of the parties, we understand, had $10,000, which the burglars did not get, but which we presume they knew of and were after. The rascals have shrewd means of finding out who have large sums of money.

Coroner's Inquest.—The investigation into the killing of the boy Joseph Lubinski was concluded yesterday. The child was run over by horse-car No. 34 of the Magazine line, last Wednesday evening, near the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, and the driver, David Young, was arrested. The testimony of the witnesses was to the effect that Young did all in his power after discovering the little fellow to prevent the danger; and the Jury of Inquest conclude:—"From the testimony adduced, and the best of our knowledge, the driver of the car was not to blame for the death of the said Joseph Lubinski."

False Imprisonment.—M. Weil and J. L. Oberwarth were arrested in the Second District yesterday, on a charge of false imprisonment preferred against them by Ascher Stern before Recorder Gastinel. They had Stern arrested on a charge of having stolen property, but did not appear to prosecute.

First District Court.—*Judge Abell.*—Edward C. Butler was tried yesterday for murder, for the killing of a man named Amos Wheaton, in Algiers.—Col. Field and John S. Tully, Esq., were counsel for the accused. The jury returned a verdict singularly worded as follows: "Not guilty of murder for cause of insanity, at the discretion of the Court." The accused was remanded to prison to be sent to the Insane Asylum.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—David Young, the horse-car driver, charged with driving over the little boy Joe Lubinski, who died of his wounds, was arraigned yesterday and remanded to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Recorder Gastinel's Court. — The Recorder having sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wounds presided yesterday.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, which has continued quiet, but our leading staple has been completely unsettled by the combined influences of a decline of ¼ to ½ per cent in Foreign Exchange, and the unfavorable tenor of the foreign news published in the morning papers. The latter notes a decline at Liverpool of ¼d. to ⅜d., but ½d. of the latter was reported by the previous arrival, leaving the actual reduction ¾d. At the date of these Liverpool accounts they must have been in possession of our receipts up to Tuesday evening, the 13th ult., which showed an increase during the preceding four days of 1097 bales, compared with the corresponding period in the previous week. The subsequent accounts from this side made the entire increase for the week ending on the 15th ult., only 529 bales, and showed a decrease during the subsequent week of 3322 bales.

The gold market opened quiet at last evening's quotations of 124½ to 125, and after a very moderate business, closed at 124⅝. The sales included $3000, at 124⅝; $25,000, ($10,000 and three lots of $5000,) at 124¾; and $2000 at 125. The short sales included $10,000, deliverable all the week, at 124. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 115 to 117 for the small sums of American half-dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 119 to 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at about gold quotations.

The unfavorable accounts received from New York with regard to both gold and bills, unsettled our market for Foreign Exchange, and drawers were compelled to submit to a further reduction of 1¼ to 2 per cent. the sales of Sterling including £3,500 bill of lading, at 129; £7000, 1 clear, (3000 and 4000,) at 128; £11,000 at 130 to 130 1-4; £3,100, (1,500 and 1,600,) at 130 1-4; £7000, (3000 and 4000,) at 130 3-8; and £4000 at 130⅝, which was an extreme rate. In fact, in the latter part of the day it would have been difficult to place the best bills at any thing over 130. The market may be quoted at — to 130 for bill of lading bills, 129½ to 129¾ for good clear, and 130 to 130 1-4 for A 1 to first class. In Francs we noticed sales of 200,000 A 1 commercial, (80,000 and 120,000,) at 4.32½. Some small amounts of a favorite signature were passed for direct remittances at 4.27½. The Banks held Sterling at 133 to 134, and Francs at 4.26 1-4 to 4.25.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued extremely light, and the counter demand for Checks on New York being quite active, some of the banks were compelled to replace by the purchase of other Bank Checks at ¼ per cent. discount, the same rate at which they supplied their customers. The Bank Checks passed at these figures included $30,000, two checks of $50,000 $100,000 and $150,000. At the close two or more of the banks had raised their rate for Checks on New York to ¼ per cent discount. We heard of very few transactions outdoors. A small amount of New York Sight was passed to two of the banks at ¼ and ½ discount; and $60,000 one day's sight at ¼, and a smaller sum at ⅜.

The Stock market was unusually active and buoyant, and quite a large business was done in most cases at advanced rates. The sales included 30 shares City Railroad at $187 50; 350 Louisiana State Bank (100 and 250) at $120 50; 300 do (100 and 200) at $21; 400, in four equal lots, at $21 25; 300 do at $21 50; 30 Gas Light at $156; 26 do at $156 50; 28 do (10 and 18) at $157; 55 Citizens Bank at $130. 25 Bank of America at $125; 50 do at $126 25; 258 Canal Bank at $60; 14 Bank of New Orleans at $34 50, 64 do (14 and 50) at $35; 75 do at $36; 50 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $54 50, 50 Pontchartrain Railroad at $108, 69 Crescent City Bank at $35, 25 do at $36; 100 Union Bank at $44 75, and 37 do at $45. We also heard of a sale of 450 shares Union Bank at $45. All of these show a decided advance. We also noticed several transfers on the books of some of the above, part of which were of lots previously sold and reported at the time, and part for hypothecation, but including also some few lots, sold to-day, the particulars of which were not reported.

The only sale of City Bonds reported was 5 Consolidated at 86⅝. They are quoted at 90 to 91 for Consolidated, and 80 to 83 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons. 4 First Mortgage Jackson Railroad bonds, with all the coupons, sold at 80.

Uncurrent Bank notes continued firm at previous rates, but $3000 Bank of Louisiana sold at 64c per dollar, which is an advance of 1c. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 60 to 61, and 63 to 64c. per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 80 to 81, and 83 to 85c. Merchants' Bank at 78 and 80, and 82 and 85c. Bank of New Orleans at 88 and 90, and 92 and 93c.; Crescent City Bank at 88 and 90, and 93 and 94c.; and Union Bank at the same. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ½ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1866.

COTTON—The market was completely unsettled to-day by the unfavorable tenor of the foreign news published in the morning papers, and the nearly equally depressing influence of a further decline of 1½ to 2 per cent. in Foreign Exchange; but still there was some inquiry on the basis of a decline of 1c per lb., and the sales summed up 1400 bales, taken by eleven brokers at irregular prices, mostly showing reductions of ¼c or 1c per lb, but partly a still greater falling off. On the other hand, good staple Cottons, particularly if clean and in even running lists, commanded comparatively full prices, in some instances above the outside figures of the ruling rates. With these remarks we now quote Ordinary at 28 to 30c, Good Ordinary 31 to 32, Low Middling 34 to 35, and Middling 38c. In our last report we noticed sales of 2700 bales, but omitted the purchases of one broker who took 1250 bales, swelling the day's business to 3900 bales. The sales of the past three days sum up 7600 bales. The receipts proper since Friday morning (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) sum up 3960 bales, against 11,951 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 4991 bales. The exports for the three days comprise 10,461 bales, 8239 of which were to foreign ports and 2222 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprise 80 hhds Sugar and 19 bbls Molasses. There was a better demand and a firmer market for Sugar to-day, and the sales embraced 125 hhds at 7½c for Inferior, 13c for Common, 13c for Low Fair, 14½ to 15½c for Seconds, 15½c for Yellow Clarified, and 16¼c per lb for Choice Yellow Clarified. There was no inquiry for Molasses and we have no sales to report. Yesterday Common Molasses sold at 55c, and Prime, slightly fermenting, at 75c per gallon. The market is well supplied with the production of Cuba, but the demand for Sugar is only at retail at 12½ to 13c per lb for No. 12, 14c for No. 14, and 15c for No. 15 to 16. Cuba Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 50c per gallon, smaller lots at 51c, and at retail 55c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Prices of Bread are lower—otherwise we have no important changes to note in the condition of the general market since yesterday. The demand is moderate, and the movements on a small scale. Fuller particulars of the market for the various articles are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR—We have again to note a very dull market. The sales to-day were confined to 1500 barrels to dealers, of which 100 Fine at $6; 300 Good Fine at $6 50, 200 on the market at $9 75; 100 at $10, 30 Low Superfine at $7 30, 175 Superfine at $7 50, 150 Good Extra at $11 75; 50 do at $12, and 150 do at $13 50 per barrel.

CORN—Is in fair supply and in good demand. The sales to-day embrace 16,000 sacks, of which 500 Mixed at 80c, 1000 do at 82 to 82½c, 6000 Yellow at 82½ to 83c, 1500 Yellow and Mixed at 83c, 100 Yellow at 85c, 2000 White at 93c, and 1100 at 95c per bushel.

OATS—The market was firmer and better prices were obtained to-day. The sales embraced 2500 sacks, of which 1500 at 51c, 1000, in lots, at 50c per bushel.

BRAN—There were considerable sales to-day, but at much lower prices, embracing 6000 sacks, of which 2250 sacks at $1 15, 1300 at $1 15, and 200 at $1 17½ per 100 lbs.

HAY—A few days since (not previously reported) a lot of 700 bales good Western sold at $24 per ton.

PORK—There was a fair demand to-day, and the sales comprised 100 bbls Mess at $28, 600, in lots of 50 and 100 bbls, at $28 25 to $28 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $28 50 per barrel.

GREEN MEAT—A lot of 150 casks Sides sold at 13c. Shoulders are retailing at 11½ to 12c, and Sides at 14c per lb.

BACON—We note a very good jobbing demand, which is being supplied at 12½ to 13c per lb for Shoulders; 16c for Ribbed Sides, 16½c for Clear Ribbed Sides; 17½c for Clear Sides, 20c for Plain Hams, and 22c for Sugar Cured.

SALT—A cargo of 6000 bags Liverpool sold on private terms. The last cargo sales were at $1 25 to $1 25 per sack. Dealers are retailing Coarse at $1 50 and Fine at $1 60 per sack.

INDIA BAGGING—A lot of 50 bales sold on private terms. It may be quoted at 26c per yard. It is retailing at 25½c in rolls and 27½c in bales.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 11, 1866.

Arrived Yesterday 117 Texas Beeves, 191 Hogs and 175 Calves.

Sold: 125 Western Beeves, 154 Texas Beeves, 86 Hogs, 269 Sheep and 21 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 34 Western Beeves, 171 Texas Beeves, 913 Hogs, 2004 Sheep, 173 Calves and 74 Milch Cows.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 11, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matagorda, Wilson, for Wilmington, (Del) in ballast.

Steamship Tarter, Howes, for Galveston, G A Fosdick.

Towboat Baltic, Melcher, for Mobile, (Conn) in ballast.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, for Matanzas.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, for Boston.

Schr Mary Emily, Martin, for Mobile.

Schr E Kidder, Allen, for Cedar Keys, in ballast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, from New York, 31st ult., to J M Courtenay—2d district.

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

Tugboat Fletcher, Brankhorf, from Galveston, in ballast, to master—4th district 44.

Steamer Frances, Meyers, from Mobile.

Ship Compere, (British) Black, from Mobile, to Memory, Luling & co—4th district.

Ship Artisan, Pollard, from Liverpool 16th Feb, to G W Hyneon & co—1st district 24.

Ship Harriet Erving, Abbott, 18 days from New York, to Creevy, Nickerson & co—3d district 37.

Ship Gettysburg, Edge, from Liverpool, Feb 16th, to Lovell & Bailey—Point.

Ship E L Lane, Amidon, from Liverpool, Feb 10th, to Lovell & Bailey—Point.

Ship Constancia, Hanson, from Bordeaux, Feb 20, to Couturie Bros—Point.

Ship Auguste, ——, from Bordeaux, to Couturie Bros—Point.

Bark Velant, Masters, from Liverpool, Feb 15th, to Lovell & Bailey—4th district.

Bark John Curtis, Sylvester, from Liverpool 16th Feb, to G W Hyneon & co—3d district 26.

Bark Jupiter, (Bremen) Kurkens, from Bordeaux 18th Feb, to C Cavaroc & co—3d district 37.

Bark Nettie Merryman, Rollins, from Liverpool Jan 28th, to Lovell & Bailey—5th district.

Brig Catherina, (Italian) Caspari, from Palermo, to G Tramontana & co—3d district 26.

Brig Emma, (British) Billings, from Ponce, Porto Rico, to master—(previously reported at Quarantine)—3d district 28.

Brig Sarah, (British) Patridge, from Porto Rico, to J Aves—(previously reported at Quarantine)—3d district 28.

Schr Moses Williams, Lake, 18 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district 19.

Schr Indian, Perry, from Havana, to J H Oriol—3d district 26.

Schr Queen of the West, Rogers, 18 days from New York, to Bastjer & DeVeaux—1st district.

STEAMBOATS.

Olive Branch, Tabor, from St. Louis.

Caroline, Livingston, from Bayou Bartholomew.

Monsoon, Hahn, from Baton Rouge.

Lafourche, Benson, from Bayou Sara.

Irene, Hinckley, from Washington.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 9th inst, ship Trenton and brig Edward—brought up ships Gettysburg and Harriet Erving.

The towboat Tecumseh, Follett, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up barks Moses Williams and Queen of the West.

The towboat Yankee, Warren, from the Passes—Brought up ships Constancia and Robt L Lane.

The towboat Wabash, Melville, from the Passes—Brought up ships Compere and Artisan.

The towboat Republic, Sturdevant, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up barks John Curtis and Nettie Merryman.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Star of the Union, Captain Blanchard, hence for New York, arrived on Sunday, 8th inst.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Telegraph, (British) ——, from ——.

Bark Juliana, ——, from ——.

Bark R E Pecker, Phinney, 28 days from New York, to Bastjer & DeVeaux.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Cuba, Dukes, from Havana, to Bastjer & De Veaux.

Spanish Bark James, ——, from ——.

Brig Concepcion, (Spanish) Roses, from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, with coffee and cocoa to E F Stockmeyer.

Schr Water Lily, (British) ——, from Madison—[illegible]

Brig Cuba, Hodgins, from Cienfuegos, to master—Cargo 18 hhds sugar [illegible]

Brit Brig Reston, Eden, from Ruston Island, to E Pilsbury

Brig Jas Davis, Clough, from Cardenas to master—Cargo 309 hhds 28 trs 16 bbls molasses A Thomson & co

Schr United States, Newman, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 167 hhds 26 trs and 6 bbls molasses A H De Mena

Brit Schr Deliverance, Joseph, from Ruston Island, to master—Cargo, 10,000 cocoa nuts 7934 plantains 18 doz pine apples 600 bunches bananas 7 bbls limes to order

Brit Schr Emily, ——, from Ruston Island, to E Pillsbury

Brit Schr Maia, Nordenberg, from Havana,—Cargo, 95 hhds 26 trs 2 bbls molasses to order

Schr Ruby, Phillips, from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, 173 hhds 26 trs and 29 bbls molasses A H De Mena

Schr Fleetwood, Gardner, from Mayaguez, (Porto Rico) Cargo, 39 bbls and 182 bbls sugar 121 hhds and 4 bbls molasses 100 cks order order.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS

Brit Ship Dagmar, Phillips, from Liverpool, to C Koch & co—Cargo, 6000 sks salt to order

PASSENGERS

Per bark Jupiter, from Bordeaux—12 passengers.

Per brig Catherina, from Palermo—26 passengers.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Tarter—47 bbls flour 34 sks corn and sundries.

MATANZAS—Per bark Sandy Hook—85 empty casks

BOSTON—Per schr Lizzie Batchelder—545 bales cotton 60 do rags 100 bbls flour 216 hides 4762 horns 3 hhds metal.

MOBILE—Per schr Mary Emily—101 sks corn.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Merrimack—Assorted mdse.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship W G Hewes—9 bbls pecans to J W Arnold—sundries to Texas Express co—S W Hensley and order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—34 bales cotton to Battle, Noble & co—sundries to order.

NEW YORK—Per ship Harriet Erving—Ass'd mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Artisan—50 cases brandy to Taylor & Giffney—30 bbls bottled stout G Grey—77 crts earthenware 6461 sks salt order.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Gettysburg—Ass'd mdse.

NEW YORK—Per ship Harriet Erving—Ass'd mdse

BORDEAUX—Per ship Constancia—Ass'd mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark John Curtis—30 bbls beer to Shearon, Lewis & co—[illegible] earthenware P Malcohoe—[illegible] order.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Nettie Merryman—[illegible] crates earthenware to S E Moore & co—[illegible] salt Lovell & Bailey.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Jupiter—Ass'd mdse.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Auguste—[illegible]

PALERMO—Per brig Catherina—50 bxs lemons to E Caliben—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Moses Williams—[illegible]

HAVANA—Per schr Indian—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW—Per steamer Caroline—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Monsoon—[illegible]

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Irene—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]

FLATBOATS.

OHIO RIVER—Per Jenkins boat—1000 bbls lime to Fairchild, Verhoff & Bingham.

INDIANA—Per Jerauld's boat—100,000 staves to Fairchild, Verhoff & Bingham.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

April 9th—11 bales cotton A Miltenberger—sundries to order.

April 10—6 ploughs M C Roberts—1 bdl skins L Surle—sundries to order.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

A CARD.

THE Board of Directors of the above State Institution beg leave to inform the generous public of New Orleans that they are not yet prepared to solicit or receive any contributions for said institution, and will not be for a few days, or until they have finally decided upon the particular locality of the home, (of which they will give due notice.) Therefore the public is notified that the Asylum of the "LADIES OF PROVIDENCE" or any other private institution has no connection or affinity with the above named State Institution.

THEOD. F. THIENEMAN, President.
GEO. A. FREBET, Secretary.
THOS. MURRAY, Treasurer. april 11

NOTICE.

THE holder of a mortgage note to the order of, and endorsed by J. D. Denegre, due January 16th, 1865, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, is requested to present the same at the office of

S. B. McCONNICO, 40 Union street, 2d story. april 11

Fifth Representative District.

THE National Democrats of the 5th Representative District will assemble at "Orleans Hall Room," Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., to elect Delegates to the Parish Convention.

Polls to be opened from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

By order, GEORGE CLARK, President.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB, Seventh Ward.

AGREEABLY to a resolution passed April 2d, 1866, by the Executive Committee of this Club, the members of this Club will assemble on THURSDAY, April 12th inst., at the Cockpit, corner of Hospital and Bourbon streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required, the object of the meeting being to appoint Delegates to the Parish Democratic Convention, to take place on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Mechanics' Institute.

PETER M. PEDERSON, President.
HENRY D. [illegible], Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CLUB.

THE National Democrats of the Fourth Ward will assemble at the corner of Bienville and Marais streets, on THURSDAY evening, the 12th inst., from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Parish Convention, [illegible]

By order of [illegible], President.

CANDIDATES.

To the Voters of the Parish of Orleans.

Please bear in mind that JOHN L. LEWIS is before you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. He will receive the support of his friends, (both old and young) and also that of many of the late "RANK AND FILE." apl6 to apl8

☞ The report that JOHN L. LEWIS has withdrawn from the canvass for the office of Sheriff, is erroneous. He will be supported for that position before the National Democratic Convention by his friends. apl6 3t

FOR SHERIFF.

The name of Mr. CHARLES BIENVENU, present Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, will be submitted for re-election to the National Democratic Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

Harry T. Hays

Is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic Party. mh28 tf

George Cronan

Is a candidate for Clerk of the First District Court subject to the nomination of the Democratic party. apl6 6t

FOR CLERK OF THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT:

NORBERT TREPAGNIER, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh 18—tf.

Edgard Montégut

Is candidate for the office of CLERK of the First District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh27 tf

Clerk of the Second District Court.

CAPT. P. R. O'ROURKE is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the Parish Convention of the National Democracy. mh31 tf

FOR CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Colonel Henry B. Kelly.

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh26 1m

S. P. De Labarre

Is a Candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court at the next election, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, 1866, subject to the nomination by the Convention of the National Democratic Party. mh22 1m

CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

THE friends of J. V. OURDAIN announce him as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh17 1m

Paul E. Lareache,

Candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh15 1m

S. D. HUBBARD,

Candidate for the office of CLERK of the Third District Court subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh 16—tf.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce D. C. STEELY, a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court. Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh15 1m

E. F. Lhoste

Is announced as a Candidate for CLERK OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT COURT subject to the ratification of the Convention of the National Democratic Party. apl1 2t

EDITORS N. O. BEE—Please announce GASPARD JAMES for Clerk of the Sixth District Court, subject to nomination of the National Democratic Convention.

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH O. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court. mh29 1m

☞ The name of A. B. BACON will be presented to the Democratic Parish Convention, as a suitable one for Candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing May election. mh28 1m

FOR CORONER.

Mr. Editor—Please announce Dr. CHARLES DELERY as a candidate for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first MONDAY in May next. Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh31 tf

FOR CORONER.

Doctor F. R. Alpuente.

Subject to the nomination of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. mh16 tf

FOR CORONER.

DR. JAMES BURNS will be supported by his many friends for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first Monday in May next. apl1 tf

R. S. Delahoussaye

Is a candidate for STATE TAX ASSESSOR, for the Second District of New Orleans, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic party. mh28 tf

FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR. SECOND DISTRICT.

J. E. FAURES, Sr., is a candidate, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. apl 1t

Ernest Canonge,

Candidate for State Tax Collector, Second District, Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh31 tf

V. GERODIAS,

The present incumbent,

IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR For the Second District, City of New Orleans. Election Monday, May 7th, 1866. mh 30tf

Charles W. Hopkins,

Candidate for State Tax Collector, Second District, Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh24 1m

René Salaun

IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh28 1m

C. B. Lang

The present incumbent, is a candidate for STATE TAX COLLECTOR, for the Third District, City of New Orleans. Election Monday, May 7th, 1866. mh30 td

State Assessor.

JOHN T. DUFOUR, candidate for the office of State Assessor of the Second District, subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention. mh28 1m

Please announce JOHN WELLS as a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, located in the Third District of the City of New Orleans, and designated as the Fourth Justice of the Peace of said city of New Orleans, by the law of 1865, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. ap6 tf

For Fifth Justice of the Peace.

Augustin Viavant.

present incumbent, is Candidate for re-election, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh 29 tf

Soldiers' Home for the State of Louisiana.

At the recent session of the Legislature of this State, an act was passed with an appropriation of $30,000 to give a permanent "home" to all crippled, maimed, or wounded soldiers of the State of Louisiana, not otherwise provided for by the United States Government, by pension or support; and the following joint committee of the House and Senate appointed a board of directors to carry out the requirements of said act:

SENATE—Chs. Bruslé, G. W. Munday, W. T. Palfrey.

HOUSE—T. F. Thieneman, Thos. Murray, E. Waggaman, Geo. A. Frerot and Peter M. Peterson.

At a joint meeting of said committee, held on the 20th inst., in the Senate Chamber, they have organized by the election of Mr. Theodore F. Thieneman as president and Mr. Thos. Murray as treasurer and Mr. Geo. A. Frerot as secretary.

The Board of Directors, in obedience to the law, and feeling the importance of at once opening a temporary Home for the disabled soldiers of Louisiana, until they can permanently locate a place in the country suitable for the requirements and purpose of the Legislature, as a State institution, have since actively been seeing the city and its environs in search of some locality well adapted to the purpose, and will furnish the same and commence operations as speedily as possible, and will give notice accordingly.

The directors of this institution, have already to draw the attention of the citizens of the State to the fact that there will necessarily be a deficiency devolving upon each, on account of the small amount of appropriation and the importance of so praiseworthy and object, to give it personal support, either by donations of money or in kind, to either of the following members of the Association.

Hon. T. Thieneman, President, 172 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Hon. Thomas Murray, Treasurer, 45 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Hon. George A. Frerot, Secretary, Union Bank, Canal street, New Orleans.

Hon. George W. Munday, Clinton, East Feliciana, Louisiana.

Hon. Judge W. T. Palfrey, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

Hon. Charles Bruslé, parish of Iberville, Louisiana.

Hon. E. Waggaman, parish of Jefferson, city and ——, corner Esplanade and Moreau.

Hon. Peter M. Peterson, 422 Levee street, New Orleans. apl 2t

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Wednesday Evening, and Every Evening Until Further Notice.

The Great Drama of the

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

With Chanfrau, Fernice, Jr., Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Adams, Miss De Bar, Messrs. Lewis Baker, Fiske, Hogan, Curran, A. H. Davenport, W. T. Davenport, and others, in the cast.

New and splendid Scenery by Devello and Bowes.

Friday Evening—Benefit of F. S. CHANFRAU. apl1 tf

Masonic Hall.

FOR SIX MORE NIGHTS ONLY. Monday Evening, April 9, 1866, And EVERY EVENING During the Week

MAITLAND,

THE ENGLISH WONDER WORKER, Assisted by Miss JANE DILLON, the celebrated Prestidigitatress.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Ticket office open for the sale of Reserved Seats between 10 and 5 o'clock.

MATINEES, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Noon. apl1 6t

Free Lectures on Phrenology,

On Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

BY PROFESSOR W. C. HURLEY, AT 57 ST. CHARLES STREET.

☞ Private Examination given during the day.

☞ Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

WM. C. HURLEY, Practical Phrenologist. apl1 tf

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Sale on Account of Departure.

FURNITURE: .... FURNITURE:

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

WEDNESDAY, April 11th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises No. 127 Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, will be sold—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Furniture such as Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, Centre-tables, also Bed-room Furniture, consisting of French Bedsteads, Armoirs, Toilets, Washstand, Matting, etc.; also a lot of Kitchen Utensils.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. apl6 td

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Very Comfortable Residence Corner of Columbus and Villere streets.

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

SATURDAY, April 14th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this City, in the square bounded by Villere, Columbus, Marais, St. Bernard and Laharpe streets, forming the corner of Columbus and Villere streets, measuring 163 feet front on Villere street, 35 feet front on Columbus street, 149 feet in depth on the line nearest to Marais street, and 38 feet on the rear line, the whole more or less.

Together with the comfortable frame dwelling house, containing 3 rooms on the ground floor, pantry and gallery, and in the attic one large finished room and closets. The back buildings consist of a building containing 2 rooms, a closet and gallery, also 2 cisterns, brick well. There is a variety of trees, such as mulberry, pomegranate and others on the premises.

Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note of $620, due on the 24th September, 1866, and for the balance cash, and the remainder at 12 months credit, in notes of the purchaser secured by special mortgage on the property sold, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, until final payment. Buildings to be insured and policy transferred to vendor.

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

Commercial Exchange.

THE adjourned meeting of subscribers having for their object the removal of the COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS to a more eligible and commodious building, where it is proposed to establish the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, will take place at the Reading Rooms, corner St. Charles and Commercial Place, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton factors, brokers, and merchants generally, are invited to attend. The important matter of organization will be duly submitted to subscribers, in whose behalf the undersigned has been busy in the great work of preparation, the past eight months.

apl10 tw EDWIN E. OVERALL.

Rio Coffee.

H. T. LONSDALE, COFFEE BROKER, 134 Gravier Street,

INFORMS his old friends and customers that he has on hand 10,000 bags RIO COFFEE.

Prime and Good, which he will sell at cash, in lots of fifty bags and upwards, to suit purchasers. apl1 1m

An Alexander Organ.

FOR SALE, at private sale, a fine ALEXANDER ORGAN, (Organ-Harmonium) complete, with ten registers, suitable for a parlor or a church. It is in excellent order, and a superior instrument. Apply at 165 Royal street, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. apl1 tf

Desirable Property on Old Levee Street for Sale.

TWO MODERN BUILT STORES below Bienville street, running through to New Levee street; also, one Store running through to Clinton street, for sale low, by GREEN & ELDER, Real Estate Agents, 140 Gravier street. apl 2t

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co., NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1866.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, a passenger train will leave New Orleans daily at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Canton at 8 o'clock P. M. same day.

Returning will leave Canton daily at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive in New Orleans at 6:45 P. M. same day.

By this night accommodation of passengers, schedule close connections are made throughout to New York, Washington, Louisville and all Georgia, South and North Carolina and Virginia Roads. Time to New York four days from New Orleans.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Superintendent and Chief Engineer. apl 1w

SPRING.............1866.............SPRING.

W. DAUPHIN,

66......CUSTOMHOUSE STREET......66

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

MILLINERY,

STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

mh16 1m

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, Mould Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

feb28 3m LEEDS & CO.

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

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

Thomas C. Payan,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 73 Canal Street, Between Camp and Magazine streets. mh16 1m NEW ORLEANS.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Louis Bringier.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 13,078—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 Conti and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the Twelfth day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, at the corner of Esplanade and Prieur streets, making part of the late Costamode's Plantation on the Bayou Road and designated as lots Nos. Forty-five, Forty-six and Forty-seven, on a plan drawn by Louis Bringier, late Surveyor General, on the 29th of April, 1836, and deposited in the office of Eugene Pelletier, late a notary public in this city; and lots are contiguous and measure, in French measure, forty-nine feet front on Prieur street, sixty-eight feet two inches in width in the rear on the boundary line of lot No. Forty-four, and one hundred and eighty-three feet deep on the line dividing it from Mrs. Widow Duchamp's property; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Together, also, with SIXTY SEVEN (67) SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

[illegible]

TERMS—The purchaser to furnish a Bank Note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, for the sum of Fourteen hundred and twenty dollars, ($1420), payable on the first day April, 1866, [illegible] the provisions of the charter of said Bank. The purchaser to assume all the obligations and responsibilities of a Stockholder of the Citizens' Bank, and all notes to be furnished to be identified with the act of sale [illegible] of the 8th of September, [illegible] the Sheriff's deed of sale in this case; and the balance of the price of adjudication, cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

apl8 29 22 myl8 12

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of D. B. McKennon, No. —.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Testamentary Executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk. apl11 10

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—New Orleans, March 28th, 1866—In conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for thirteen Directors, twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana, and the one from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company is represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock is not thus represented, the election will be held on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

mh29 1 May B. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons......Howes, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2000 tons......Quick, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons......Berry, Commander
[illegible] STAR, 2000 tons......Nelson, Commander

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons......Vandice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons......——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons......Whitman, Commander

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship MERRIMACK, (2000 tons) ——, Commander,

Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SATURDAY, April 14th, 1866, at 8 A. M. precisely.

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 rooms on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times 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.

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 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER......10
CITY OF NEW YORK......17

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......$30 00
to London......95 00 | to London......34 00
to Paris......105 00 | to Paris......40 00
to Hamburg......90 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, 100 Gravier street. mh5

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:

WASHINGTON......Surmont......Saturday, April 7
PEREIRE......Duchesne......Saturday, Apr. 21
NAPOLEON III......Bocande......Saturday, May 5
LAFAYETTE......Lemarie......Saturday, May 19.

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 sufficient coupon tickets, and have 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 58 Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Portillot, 32 Carondelet street. aug8

For Galveston and Indianola.

THE MORGAN LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Passage to Galveston......$16 00
do. to Indianola......20 00

Freight to Texas 50 per cent less than old rates.

To leave WEDNESDAY the 11th, at 8 A. M.

THE new iron side-wheel and low pressure steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. S. Austin, Commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails, from the foot of Julia street. For freight or passage apply to

I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

☞ Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

N. B.—The steamers of this line carry the United States mails, and are the only steamers having permission to be advertised.

For Galveston and Indianola.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Passage to Galveston......$16.
Do. do. Indianola......20.

Freight to Texas 50 per cent less than old rates.

To leave FRIDAY, the 13th, at 8 A. M.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamship MORGAN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from foot of Julia street, carrying the U. S. Mails.

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

☞ Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

N. B.—The Steamers of this line carry the U. S. Mails, and are the only steamers having permission to be advertised. apl1

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

To leave WEDNESDAY, 11th inst, on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer ALABAMA, A. S. Gardner, 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 25 per cent. less than old rates.

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. apl 11 1t

MRS ROBERT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, Christ Church, has just received from Paris a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, such as White and Black Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace Collars, Under-sleeves, Point Lace, Bonnets, Veils and Parasols de Marine, etc. apl9 2w

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. February 16, 1866.

ON and after Monday next, 20th 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. Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations, will be received at the same place every day until 4 P. M.

fe13 tf A. B. SEGER, President.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP in commendam existing in this city under the style of TURCOTTE & BLANCAND expired the 15th February, 1866, by limitation of contract. Mr. J. Turcotte, alone is charged with the liquidation of the late firm. Persons indebted to them will please settle their accounts with said J. Turcotte, at his office, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, without delay, to avoid legal proceedings.

J. TURCOTTE,
G. F. BLANCAND,
A. PEPIN, in commendam.

New Orleans, March 16, 1866. mh17 1m

Removal.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fauchoux will please call at his office, 111 Gravier street between Camp and Magazine streets.

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

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

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

The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such, that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. mh1 3m

Star Candles.

1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh10 1m

Stearine,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh10 1m

Removal.

A. DREZ respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed to No. 60 ROYAL STREET.

His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms. mh11 1m

Havana Cigars,

IN BOND.

90,000 HAVANA CIGARS, Media Regalia, Bremo and Olterdendor of different brands, In Bond. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street. mh 1 6

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

IN bales and hogsheads, suitable for the Mexican, West India and African markets, also, manufactured TOBACCO of all qualities, in lots to suit purchasers. Constantly on hand, for sale by N. J. PROBAM, Tobacco Broker, 102 Poydras street. New Orleans, March 21, 1866. mh21 1m

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

130............Gravier Street............130

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Agents for the York Steel Plow Spinning Company of Boston.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very large stock [illegible]