The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street; also, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Ursulines street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, household furniture, silver ware, &c.

Chas E. Fortier, sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Gen. Hancock's Last Order.

The friends of the State and parish officers who were removed by the order of General Mower, which was afterwards suspended in its operation, were gratified yesterday by the announcement of General Hancock, the effect of which was to reinstate them in office. General Hancock thus earns a new claim to the gratitude of our people, because he dares to act as his conscience dictates in restoring these officials to their incumbency. Our worthy friend, Dr Charles Delery, learned yesterday of the confirmation, by General Hancock, of his removal from the office of Coroner, through the accidental announcement of a friend in the street. We regret the removal of so excellent a man and so efficient an officer, without cause assigned, and are persuaded that General Hancock has been erroneously advised with respect to the Doctor, who is thus singled out from the list of those officers who were suspended by General Mower, as the only individual of the number, permanently removed. Dr. Delery and his friends are at a loss to know for what cause and at whose instance this step was taken. It certainly seems invidious to confirm his removal, without reason given, while his associates are restored. He is not conscious of any good cause for this action of General Hancock, and if any accusations were made against him, he would have been pleased to have had an opportunity of disproving them. He is not aware of being in any stronger sense an impediment to reconstruction than the other gentlemen named in the order of General Hancock. The person appointed in his place may be a very good man, but he is entirely unknown in this community. The office of Coroner is a very responsible trust, and should be filled by a person who has the confidence of the people. This confidence Dr. Delery enjoyed. We fear Gen. Hancock's counsellors are not the most judicious in the city, for it is not to be supposed the General acts in any of these cases upon his own judgment.

The *Crescent* of Thursday evening, in a humorous manner, asked if the *Bee* was "joking," when it criticised the pronunciation by Mr Booth of a certain word occurring in the play of *Romeo and Juliet*, and accompanied its "joke," which we fully relished, by referring to four authorities in lexicography. The *Bee* replied yesterday with equal good nature to the *Crescent*, which rejoined in its evening edition in a temper not quite so amiable, politely terming our remarks "a curious mixture," and disingenuously denying it had arrayed authorities against us.

We have had our say and our neighbor his in his peculiar style. Not having any taste for an encounter of this kind, and perceiving in the *Crescent* a tendency towards "sharp practice," which we cannot imitate, further bandying of words on the subject is declined.

It will be perceived by our telegraphic reports that the ex President of the late Confederate States and Mrs. Davis have sailed in the steamship Cuba from Baltimore, for this port. They may, therefore, be expected to arrive here on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

THE KAISER CONCERT.—The performances at the Concert given at the National Theatre on Thursday night, by young Kaiser, are spoken of by those who were present, as being of the most remarkable character for a boy of his age. As a violinist he is pronounced to be distinguished by wonderful precocity of genius. He performed some of the most difficult pieces from the favorite operas "La Fille du Regiment" and the "Trovatore," also, "The Carnival of Venice," to the satisfaction of his audience. We understand his father intends taking him to Europe to perfect his musical education.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The commencement exercises of this institution will be held at the Lyceum Hall on the 23d inst., at 7 P. M. The occasion will be interesting.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The grand and gorgeous opera of the "Jewess" was presented at this house on Thursday night in all its completeness and splendor. Miss Lambele and Miss Fauschetti were both in fine voice, and respectively performed the characters of the *Princess* and the *Jewess* with great effect.

Mr. Picot had apparently been suffering from a cold, and overtaxed his strength in his effort to acquit himself of his role. Mr. Damiani, as usual, satisfied his admirers, and Mr. Van Hufflen as the *Cardinal* was not less impressive.

To night Donizetti's musical gem of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the poem of which is founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated romance of "The Bride of Lammermoor," will be presented for the first time, when Madame Prevost Seguin, the premiere chanteuse legere, will make her first appearance, as *Lucia*. Mr. Picot takes the part of *Edgar Ravenswood*, and Mr. Lechevallier as *Arthur Ashton*.

AMUSEMENTS.

In a matinée, at one o'clock to-day, at the Varieties Theatre, Mr. Edwin Booth appears as *Romeo* and Miss McVicker as *Juliet*, in the play of "Romeo and Juliet." To-night Mr. Booth appears as *The Stranger* and *Petruchio*.

At the Academy of Music there will be a matinée at noon as usual, affording the little ones an opportunity of witnessing the hundred pleasing features of the grand "Tale of Enchantment," equal to the "Black Crook." The 5000 toys, to be distributed as Christmas gifts, will be exhibited.

At the St. Charles Theatre the original "Black Crook" is presented to-night, and we presume, from announcements heretofore made, that it will be given in a matinée also, some time to-day.

The beautiful opera, "Lucie de Lammermoor," is to be given at the Opera House to-night. Mrs. Prevost Seguin will make her first appearance before a New Orleans audience as *Lucie*. She is spoken of very favorably.

Reminiscence.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors of the Bee—It is a strange fact, but nevertheless true, that the evident dissatisfaction given to the citizens of New Orleans by some of the former military commanders of this district is a proof that either the satraps were wrong, or the people of this great city were all wrong. It will be a very significant and pleasant fact to our Western and Northern friends, who are anxiously watching us, to know that the social barricade, hitherto erected against the predecessors of Gen. Hancock, is removed, and that this officer is met with kindness, respect, and a warm wish on the part of *all* for his future success. And it verifies the old adage—"blood will tell," or that a man who is a gentleman by *nature* is known and appreciated wherever circumstances place him. It may be a strange fact to those who would oppress us in our misfortunes, that the moment a gentleman is sent among us we can appreciate him, and will sustain him in doing his duty in conformity with the laws of the land. A CITIZEN.

Passengers per steamship Star of the Union, from Philadelphia, via Havana:
Saml P Ralston, U S A, Mrs Lombard and family, Mrs Judge Pitkin, child and nurse, Miss L U Daniels, Mrs James Graves and child, Mr Chas J Crasin, F A Reynolds, Thos Delmore, Dr J C Smith, Mr Henry Rigby, James Rutherford and others, Franklyn, A Baylu, J S Allison, Dunny.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF GEORGIA—DR. SAM. BARD.—A small portion of the press of Georgia have espoused Gen. Pope and his party, and have earned the title of Balsamites. In Augusta, they have one called the *National Republican*, edited by a man named Cotting, of Yankee lineage and fossilized nature. Atlanta is blessed (?) with two, the *New Era*, edited by Rev Samuel Bard, M. D. and barrister at law. Dr. Bard in his manners and conversation has all the style and bearing of the gentleman—but in his paper he throws it all behind. I believe he formerly held a public position in your State. The *Era* has but little influence. The *Opinion* is conducted by men who are running it for interest, and not principle. The Savannah *Republican* is the most dignified and able of the Radical press. These, with one or two thumb papers, make up the Radical press of Georgia. On the contrary side, is the Macon *Telegraph*, and *Journal and Messenger*, Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and *Constitutionalist*, Columbus *Sun and Times*, Atlanta *Intelligencer*, and other leading papers. They represent the intelligence and virtue of the State.—*Georgia Cor. Natchitoches Times.*

THE COUNTERFEIT SEVEN THIRTY BONDS.—It has been definitely ascertained, we learn officially, that none of the counterfeit Seven-thirty bonds bear date prior to the 18th of August. Those holding these securities of a previous date may therefore dismiss their apprehensions.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* states that when Dr. Beckwith was in that city, some weeks ago, he made the statement that within two hundred yards of his church in New Orleans, the negroes had a heathen temple, in which the rites of African worship were regularly performed.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

One of those periodical agitations through which the United States have repeatedly and harmlessly passed, on the subject of "the rights of naturalized citizens," has again been stirred up by the late Fenian trials in Great Britain, and some demagogue in Congress has presented a bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, embodying the declarations, "that the Government of the United States does not and will not recognize the doctrine of natural allegiance; that a person of foreign birth, naturalized according to our laws, acquires all the rights and privileges of a native born citizen, except such as are denied by the Constitution; that the United States owes the same protection to her naturalized as to her native born citizens, and in the event of the refusal of foreign powers to acknowledge this declaration, any infringement may lead to serious complications, if not an armed enforcement of its provisions."

There is no danger of a war between the United States and England arising out of this question. England has heard Congressional thunder before, and places a just estimate upon the crude and spread eagle utterances of the ignorant and inexperienced members of that illustrious body. The English Government does not interfere with the naturalized citizens of the United States, unless when they are engaged in an attempt to violate her laws and incite insurrection within her boundaries. England does not, like other European nations, require military service of her resident subjects, much less from those who have sworn allegiance to another country. She simply denies to her native-born subjects accused of crime, who have expatriated themselves and become citizens of another nation, a *privilege* which has been granted only to accused *aliens*. That is she does not admit that a native-born British subject residing in and naturalized in another country, when accused of violating her laws, within her territory and jurisdiction, is entitled to the benefit of the *privilege* extended to *aliens born*, of being tried by a jury composed one-half of natives and the other half of aliens. Who has the right to say she shall not limit such a privilege? If that be a cause of war, England has no reason to avoid the issue and until the Government of the United States shall be in the hands of madmen, war will never be declared on such an untenable ground, against a leading Power like that of England. In a contest upon that question England would be thrice armed in having her quarrel just.

English statesmen of the present century do not deny the right of a man to expatriate himself. They could not in common honesty contend otherwise. The English Government has tacitly consented to the right of expatriation every day for hundreds of years by not closing her ports to emigration and by permitting the departure of millions of her people, by enacting laws sanctioning and regulating such emigration, and thus virtually assenting to it, but it is quite another thing to admit the right of her subjects to plot against her dominion and her peace within the territory and jurisdiction of the country to which they have emigrated, and return to their former homes to engage in insurrectionary attempts to overthrow her Government. In resistance to such a pretension she might well meet the assaults of the United States or any other Power and there need be no fear of war being declared in the enforcement of such a preposterous proposition.

The doctrine held by England on this subject has never been questioned by American authorities. Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, in 1852, declared in answer to an inquiry made by a native of France—Mr. Depierre—but a naturalized citizen of the United States, as to whether he might expect the protection of the Government, when proceeding to France under a passport from the Department of State at Washington:

"That if the Government of France does not acknowledge the right of natives of that country to renounce their allegiance, it may lawfully claim their services when found within French jurisdiction."

And his successor, in the State Department—Mr. Everett—wrote to the United States Minister at Berlin—Mr. Barnard—in 1853, that

"The doctrine of inalienable allegiance is, no doubt, attended with great practical difficulties. *It has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States*, and by more than one of the State Courts; but the naturalization laws of the United States certainly assume that a person can, by his own acts, divest himself of the allegiance under which he was born, and contract a new allegiance to a foreign power."

Mr. Cass, when Secretary of State, in 1858—and nobody will question his liberal tendencies, in writing to the United States Minister Wright, at Berlin, on this subject, says:

"Every independent State has the right to regulate its internal concerns in its own way. In almost all the European States there are police and administrative powers exercised by the governments, which enable them to exert a very arbitrary authority over residents, whether natives or foreigners. When our citizens enter those countries, they enter them subject to the operation of the laws, however arbitrary these may be, and responsible for any violation of them."

And again in 1859, writing to the same Minister, Mr. Cass puts the case still more strongly when he says:

"If a native citizen [of the U. S.] chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune, or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open, and, if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government has no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this, would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own territories. If this Government were to undertake such a tasks, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world."

In 1849 Lord Palmerston then Foreign Secretary, in answer to an elaborate argument addressed to him by Mr. Bancroft, at that time the American Minister to England, quoted upon him the opinion of Judge Story:

"That natural allegiance is a tie which cannot be severed or altered by anything but the united concurrence of the legislature, and that every nation has hitherto asserted it as clear, that its laws extend to and bind natural born subjects at all times and in all places, and that it has an exclusive right to regulate persons and things within its own territory according to its own sovereign will and polity."

Mr. Bancroft never attempted to reply to that unanswerable argument. The same subject again came up during the administration of President Buchanan in 1860, who in compliance with a resolution of the Senate transmitted copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Government of the United States and that of Prussia on the subject of the compulsory enlistment of American citizens in the army of that kingdom. Accompanying that message was a letter written in 1840 by that learned diplomatist and authority in International law Mr. Wheaton then representing this country at Berlin, to a Prussian who had been naturalized in the United States, but who having returned to the country of his nativity, and finding himself liable to be enrolled in the Prussian army, wished to know of Mr. Wheaton if his American citizenship did not protect him against such enrollment. The Minister replied to him in these words:

"Had you remained in the United States, or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia) on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But, having returned to the country of your birth, your native domicil and national character revert, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions), and you are bound in all respects to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated."

So that down to the present time the authorities of Europe and America have concurred as to the law applicable to the subject under review, which was applied in the trial of Warren for treason a few weeks ago, at Dublin, by by Chief Baron Pigott. On that occasion, Warren, who is a native of Ireland, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, demanded a trial by a jury composed one-half of British subjects and one-half of aliens. Such trial was refused, and in passing sentence Baron Pigott referring to the observations of Warren, said:

"We have nothing to do with governments. We are here to dispense justice according to law, and whatever the officials of our government or the officials of the American Government may have done, cannot have the slightest effect on our judgment. It can neither affect us favorably to the prisoner nor unfavorably to the crown. We stand neutral between both, and we are only to administer against or for both, according to the law of the land. According to the law of this country, he who is born under the allegiance of the British Crown cannot, by any act of his own, or by act of any other country or government, be absolved from that allegiance. Some of the greatest legal authorities in America have laid down the same law."

And further, in addressing the prisoners, the Baron said:

"It may be a calamity to persons circumstanced as each of you have been, that is accepting the privileges accorded by the government of another country, you have done that which creates a conflict between two duties. You may have acquired lawfully, according to the conditions of America, all the privileges of an American citizen, and of those privileges no court of justice in this country does or can interfere with; whatever privileges you have there, we could not deprive you if we would, and for my part I would not deprive you if I could, save in so far as those privileges may conflict with those of the sovereign under whose allegiance you were born. When you come to this country, you must be amenable to the laws that here prevail."

Such language as this no nation can object to, and we do not see that the rights of our naturalized citizens have been invaded by the action of the court in Ireland, in the case of Warren and his associates. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain does not contemplate the granting of permission to naturalized citizens of the United States born in the dominions of the Queen of England, or to any other class, to visit that country for any other than lawful purpose and it may be considered certain that she will not recede from a position which is supported by the authorities of America as well as Europe and which is in itself so reasonable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* alludes to Ludeling as "the millionaire," and Blackburn as "the Thad. Stevens" of the Convention.

John C. Marie, charged with robbing James T. French of a small amount of money, in the St. Charles Hotel, is to be examined before Recorder Neville, Monday.

Mr. John Gauche, of this city, has published a card denying a rumor that he was insolvent.

The report that the cars of Dryades street were interfered with by the negro procession last Wednesday night, has been investigated by Lieut. Manning, who states that but one car was thrown off the track by the mule being frightened, and that it was replaced by the men of the procession.

Mr. George N. Matthews, of Magnolia, Miss., was found lying dead in his bed Thursday morning, in the City Hotel. He died during the night of lung disease, of which his physician told him he could not recover, advising him to return home.

One of the English steam plows recently imported to this State is to be exhibited, we understand, during the Fair, provided sufficient inducements, say a prize of not less than $500, to cover the expense is offered.

Columbia Fire Co. No. 5 give a grand masquerade and calico ball to-night in Masonic Hall.

The Firemen's Charitable Association of Algiers give a ball in the St. Charles ball room, Algiers, Monday evening.

Mr. Paris Childress was yesterday appointed Second Justice of the Peace of this city, in place of W. F. McLean removed, all by order of Gen. Hancock. Judge Childress has a brother, Berlin, with both of his legs off above the knee on account of some misfortune, who, we venture to suggest to Gen. Hancock, needs just such appointment, if another opening occurs. We venture the suggestion as a matter of humanity, of course, and without knowing whether or not Mr. Childress labors under any legal disqualification under the reconstruction laws.

Mr. H Switzer, President of the Dry Goods and General Mercantile Clerks Association, sends us an invitation which will probably be responded to by our presence on the occasion expressed.

The Suits Against the City.—C. Pitcher, Constable, in the Fifth Justices Court, when about removing furniture of the city from the City Hall Thursday, by virtue of an execution issued on a judgment against the city, was opposed in this action by Mr. G. R. Rockfeller, Secretary of the Committee on Streets and Landings, who inquired what was the officers authority for such proceeding, being ignorant of any execution having been ordered upon the furniture. For this Mr. Rockfeller was brought before Justice Collens for alleged contempt of Court, but was discharged on explanation of his reasons.

The furniture of the City Hall is being removed almost daily, and sold to satisfy these judgments against the city. Alas, for our miserable managed and consequently poverty-stricken corporation!

Arrival of Fat Cattle.—Among the arrivals per Mollie Able, we noticed 33 fine Western cattle and 4 extra show beeves which have taken the premiums at the Missouri and Illinois State fairs, also 11 extra Christmas sheep, 1 buffalo and 2 huge fat black bears, which have been purchased at a great expense and brought here for sale by Mr Jos Mitball, of St. Louis, Mo., and consigned to Messrs. McQuaid & Mehle.

Exposure, we understand that the 4 extra cattle weigh 11,500 lbs gross, which is the largest weight of any 4 cattle brought to this market.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—A woman of ill fame, Margaret Stein, was sent to prison to await hearing, on a charge of having stolen $140, in gold, from James Ryan, who, on Wednesday night, was foolish enough to visit her room with that much money in his pockets, and was worse, while he was intoxicated.

Anna Guerer, a German woman, complains that while in the lock up a prisoner, some one whom she could not identify in the dark, made indecent proposals to her.

Desperate Thief.—James Austin, colored, was arrested last night, charged with stealing a sack of coffee and assaulting the owner, Mr J. C. Clarke, with a bowie-knife, with intent to kill.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The Grand Jury presented a true bill in the case of James Govene, colored, charged with breaking into the store of Michael McQuade, July last, and assaulting the proprietor with a hatchet, with intent to kill and rob. Also, against Alfred White, colored, charged with breaking into the house of Elizabeth Ford, on Rampart street, near Jackson, and assaulting and striking her with a pitcher and tumbler with intent to kill and rob.

Jean Marie and Pierre Toulon were tried for the larceny of a gold watch, about $60 in money, and some clothing stolen from Cyriaco Moratine. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Joseph Dobbins, charged with assault and battery with an axe on Police Officer J. Mayence, at 192 St Anthony street, the 17th of July last, was acquitted by the jury on account of insanity. Three other cases pending against the accused were consequently dismissed by *nol pros*, and the accused sent to Insane Asylum.

Dominique Colrigo was acquitted of a charge of having stolen a gold watch, and $300 in gold and $800 in currency, the 27th of July last from Nicolo Ferri.

Escape of Prisoners.—It is reported on the police records that John Baptiste Bambrau, about 25 years old, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, and a native of France, and John Angelo, about same age and height, and native of Sicily, escaped last night from the jail in the Parish of St. Bernard. A reward of $15 each is offered for their apprehension.

Louisiana Intelligence.

We are in receipt of a communication signed by a New Orleans Fireman, in reference to the entry of fire companies in the contest for a premium at the State Fair, to be held on the 23d. A premium is offered, and Perseverance No. 13 and any or all of the New Orleans Fire Companies would be welcome visitors, and the lists are open for them, no doubt, as well as for companies from all other parts of the State.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

On Friday night last, between six and seven o'clock, Capt. Rufus E. Sewall was shot by John A. Arnold, the ball taking effect in his side and nearly passing through his body. The pistol was held so close to his person that the fire from it burned his shirt, and the unfortunate victim lingered in much pain until the following morning before he expired. Captain Sewall was unarmed when he was shot, and we suppose had no idea that he was so near his end. This fearful tragedy sprung from a dispute, originating under circumstances that have proven the ruin of so many of the young of all communities and cast a gloom over our city that has been keenly and deeply felt. He was a man of warm, quick impulses, and was much esteemed by those who had known him here from boyhood up.

Arnold was arrested shortly after he committed the deed, and is now in jail awaiting an examination.—*Caddo Gazette*, 14th.

ALMOST A RIOT—SHOOTING OF A WHITE OFFICER BY A MULATTO.—Last Saturday the 7th instant, while in the act of executing a mandate of Court, Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Jr., was prevented from discharging his official duties and shot by a mulatto by the name of Charles Condley. Mr. Delahoussaye, although seriously wounded, hastened to the Courthouse and informed the civil authorities of the circumstances of the affair. The Sheriff immediately was armed with a warrant of arrest and proceeded in pursuit of the guilty party; Condley was found in front of his house surrounded by half a dozen free mulattoes, all armed to the teeth. Notwithstanding their threats and defiant attitude, the Sheriff walked manfully forward and assisted by only three of the citizens, one of whom alone was armed, he effected the arrest of the offender.

Almost a riot then ensued. The whole of the *ci-devant* free-colored population assembled around the Sheriff and his prisoner, following them even inside of the Courthouse. There seemed to exist on their part a disposition to rescue the prisoner from the hands of the Sheriff; the latter however was promptly reinforced by several white members of the community, and an efficient guard was kept around the prisoner. This state of things lasted till late on Saturday evening, when Mr. White, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for this parish, went up to the assembled crowd of free mulattoes and negroes, and severely expostulated to them on account of their illegal and riotous conduct, and giving them at the same time assurances that Condley would be dealt with impartially and that no harm would result to him, and that the case would be regularly brought up before the Courts.

He ordered them to disperse, which with at first a little hesitation they ultimately did. During the ensuing night no disturbance took place. But all day Sunday and on Monday morning the same evil disposition was manifested by the colored population, when the Sheriff and Mayor Terrou who had received well founded information of a plan formed to deliver the prisoner, issued the proclamations which we subjoin here below, and telegraphed all the facts of the case to Major Gen. Hancock. These proclamations had the desired effect, they effectually re-established order in the community and quelled the ardor of these dark hounds of Radicalism.

We are happy to state that Mr. Delahoussaye, who was attended in due time by Dr. F. M. Thomas, is now almost entirely out of danger.

Gen. Hancock has telegraphed to the Sheriff that a detachment of U. S. troops will be ordered to St. Martinsville to maintain order and peace, a disturbance of which was threatened on account of the arrest of the colored man Charles Condley, who shot the constable, Onesiphore Delahoussaye, Jr. These troops are daily expected in town.—*Courier of the Teche, 14th inst.*

THE LADIES' SOUTHERN REPOSITORY.—By means of the Ladies' Repository under charge of the lady managers of the Southern Relief Association, much good is being done for the suffering women and children of the impoverished Southern States. The records of the association show that they send not less than $1000 per month to the ladies of the South for needle-work sent by them, and from the sale of such articles as they can dispense with, and which are sent the Repository for that purpose. The ladies of the association also take charge of goods to be made up, and as they become responsible for them, there is no possible danger of loss. The plan adopted has worked admirably, and with the limited means at command the managers have performed wonders in relieving the sick and suffering among the Southern people.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debates in Both Houses of Congress.

The Virginia and Georgia Conventions.

John Mitchell Declines the Presidency of Fenianism.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on American Matters.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The veto of the bill striking white from the District laws and ordinances did not come in. There is some difference of opinion, but the presumption is that this amounts to a pocket veto.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

A count to-day indicates that the repeal of the cotton tax, had a vote been taken, would have failed by two votes. An ultimate modification of the tax is probable, but it will hardly apply to this year's crop.

Ethan Allen has been nominated Collector of Customs for the Teche District, Louisiana.

A paragraph which has been going the rounds that Gen. Hancock was on the Military Commission which hung Mrs. Surratt is untrue. He was at the time Commandant of the Department of Washington, but had nothing to do with the Military Commission, and opposed her execution.

Casserly, the Democratic caucus candidate for Senator from California, is a prominent lawyer, formerly of New York.

John Mitchell declines the Presidency of Fenianism.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $326,000.

SENATE.—A petition from citizens of Ohio was presented, asking an increase of currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A memorial was presented signed by forty presidents and professors of colleges, asking the abolition of the tax on philosophical apparatus. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Local business ensued, when the cotton tax was resumed. Wide and wild views were expressed, when, without reaching the House bill amending the Reconstruction Act to make a majority of voters ratify constitutions, the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill forfeiting lands granted to Southern railroads came up. Julian maintained that none but the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad had complied with the terms of the grant. The matter was finally postponed to the second Tuesday in January.

The Reconstruction Committee was allowed a clerk, and the House went into Committee of the Whole. Several unimportant questions were taken up, on which the vote of the Speaker was required to make a quorum, and the House adjourned.

Richmond, Dec. 20.—In the Reconstruction Convention a resolution was introduced, asking Congress to retain all volunteer officers now in the Freedmen's Bureau service in Virginia until the State is reconstructed. After a debate, in which it was generally agreed that the Bureau had proved itself a beneficial institution, but had some bad men in it who ought to be mustered out, the resolution was defeated—ayes 23, nays 49.

The Committee reported a bill of rights and two articles of the Constitution. The only change from the old bill of rights is a clause making allegiance to the United States Government paramount to that due State Governments. Referred. Adjourned.

Sleet is inch thick over the streets to-day. No business doing.

The Freedmen's Bureau are issuing 3000 rations from soup houses to-day, to destitute whites and colored.

Savannah, Dec. 20.—There was a large Conservative meeting last night, endorsing the action of the Macon Convention. One of the resolutions was as follows:

Resolved, That our object is to maintain in tact the Constitution of our fathers and the rights of the States thereunder. Adjourned.

Savannah, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull. Sales 536 bales. Receipts 3150 bales.

New York, Dec. 20.—Money closed unchanged. Gold 133⅞. Sterling 10 to 10¼. Stocks steady. Governments closed steady. 5-20s of '62, with coupons, 108⅛; of '64, 105¼; of '65, 105¼; of '67, 108⅛. 10-40s 101⅞; 7 30s 104⅞.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cotton easier; sales 1800 bales, middlings 15¾c. Flour dull. State $8 40 to $10 65, Southern $10 to $14 50. Wheat dull. Corn easier, Western mixed $1 37½. Mess Pork $20 80. Lard quiet. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 59½ to 51½c. Rosin $2 60 to $7. Freights dull.

Atlanta, Dec. 20.—The Convention passed an ordinance to day to levy and collect a tax of one-sixteenth of one per cent. It also requires the tax treasurer to advance forty thousand dollars to the disbursing officer of the Convention.

Louisville, Dec. 20.—Tobacco quiet at $5 to $15 75 for lugs to medium leaf. Cotton 13½ to 13¾c. Superfine Flour $8.

Louisville, Dec. 20.—River falling slowly, 5 feet in the canal and 3 feet on the falls. Weather wet. Thermometer 47.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton held at 13½ to 14c.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—Weather milder and very wet.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20.—Flour drooping; family $10 75 to $11 25. Cotton firm, and a shade higher, at 14c. Sugar scarce. Cuba 13 to 11¾c.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 20.—Cotton in fair demand and prices are easier. Sales 667 bales. Receipts 1466. Middlings 13¾c.

Charleston, Dec. 20.—Cotton market active—prices unchanged. Sales 750 bales middlings at 15c. Receipts 185 bales.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 20—6 P. M.—Wind S. E., light. Sailed—steamship Clinton, ship Alice. Arrived down—bark Happy.

Vicksburg, Dec. 20.—Passed up, last night—Lizzie Gill at 10; Henry Ames at 11 A. M., Perry at 5 P. M. Passed down—Lee at 8 P. M. River stationary.

Mobile, Dec. 20.—Cotton market closed quiet, sales 1,00 bales; middlings 14 to 14¼c, receipts 2842; sales for the week 14,000; receipts 23,860; exports coastwise 3140; foreign 17,574; stock on hand 62,867.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.—Mr. Davis and lady left for New Orleans yesterday on the steamer Cuba.

London, Dec. 20—evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 72 1-16.

Frankfort, Dec. 20.—Bonds 76¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 20—Evening.—Cotton easier under unfavorable trade reports, but more doing. Sales 10,000 bales.

London, Dec. 20.—This morning's *Times* has a leading editorial on American matters, mainly devoted to decrying the United States finances and McCulloch's plans.

London, Dec. 20—Midnight.—The Cabinet have determined to ask Parliament to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in England on account of Fenian outrages.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The *Moniteur* publishes later details of the recent Parana battle. The Paraguayan General, by neglect and inactivity, not only lost the results of his great victory, but subsequently was badly beaten. The Paraguayan loss in the second engagement was very heavy.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The army bill is under debate in the Senate. Its adoption is urged upon the ground of the German situation and the revolutionary aspect of Italy.

London, Dec. 20.—The Coroner's jury on the killed by the Clerkenwell explosion rendered a verdict of murder against Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen. Four other men have been arrested, and on examination, are implicated in the outrage. Troops left to-day hurriedly for Portsmouth in a special train.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—It is said the Duke of Baden will abdicate, and leave Baden free to join the North German Confederation.

Havana, Dec. 19.—The last mail brings dates from the Mexican capital to the 11th instant. There was considerable excitement caused by the total withdrawal of the British Legation and Consuls, and the matter was freely commented on by the press of the capital. According to his instructions, Mr. Middleton is to leave British subjects under the protection of Mexico herself. It was expected that all European legations would follow the example of Great Britain, and leave the United States the sole occupant of the diplomatic field in Mexico.

Rich mines had been discovered in Vera Cruz. Several had also been discovered in Sonora. They consisted of eight gold mines, thirty-five silver mines, and ten copper mines, besides thirty others of different character not specified in the report.

An attempt was made to assassinate General Alatorre, late Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when he was leaving the theatre at Jalapa. In the disturbance that ensued, some parties shouted *vivas*, in honor of General P. Diaz, proclaiming him as President of Mexico.

Nearly all the political prisoners have been liberated.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Dec. 20.—Wind east and light. Weather warm. Barometer 30.50.

Arrived: Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, Philadelphia 7th, via Havana, merchandise and passengers to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

Vicksburg, Dec. 20.—The establishments of W. R Greene & Co. and Butterfield & Titus, heavy commission houses, were burned at midnight last night. Loss on property and stock, $57,000. Insured for $35,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased nine millions of francs.

London, Dec. 20—Noon—Consols 92 9-16; bonds 72.

Liverpool, Dec. 20—Noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 8000 bales. Sales of the week 68,000 bales, whereof 11,000 were for export, and 2000 for speculation. Stock 460,000 bales, of which 82,000 are American. Breadstuffs and other market quiet.

London, Dec. 20—Evening—Consols 92 11-16.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The Democratic caucus has nominated Eugene Casserly for Senator.

New York, Dec. 20.—Stocks active and improving. Sterling, 110 to 110⅛. Money, 6 to 7 per cent. Gold, 134 to 134⅛. Bonds, old, 108⅛; new, 108. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn a shade easier. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork steady. Lard dull. Cotton quiet and steady, middling uplands 15⅜c.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Trimble, of Kentucky, is seated. John Young Brown and Maj. Young are sent back.

The committee on elections determined, much to the chagrin of the extremists, to seat the minority contestants.

Butler on Disfranchisement.

A deputation of Loyal Leaguers from Virginia and North and South Carolina recently visited Thad. Stevens and Gen. Butler. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of their interview with Butler:

After leaving Mr. Stevens, the deputation proceeded by appointment to hold an interview with Gen. Butler, who received them very cordially. Being asked what class of persons he thought should be debarred the privilege of voting, the General replied the rule should be that every man who held a place of trust under the Government and gave his assent or assistance to take a State out of the Union should be disfranchised for betraying his trust. He did not think disfranchisement was a punishment, but rather as a means of preventing the recurrence of rebellion. He was opposed to singling out certain men for disfranchisement because they held high rank in the rebel service, as a major or brigadier general might be less traitorous in his instincts than a captain or a colonel. There was one thing which he noticed did not occur to the mind of any one in any of their conventions down South. A provision should be made that no one belonging to the classes disfranchised should be a member of any chartered corporation, and if the fact of such a person being a member of a chartered company were made a bar to any suit brought by that company in court, these corporations would be kept in loyal hands. The influence of these corporations had not been properly estimated. If they would let him run their banks insurance offices and railroad concerns, he was indifferent as to who ruled their votes, for he would rule the State. These men who are not allowed the right of voting should not certainly have bank charters and other privileges heaped upon them. By passing such a law as he suggested, the General continued, these men would be excluded from railroad companies, and they (the colored people) would be able to ride in the cars and get employment in a hundred positions on the railroads.

MARRIED IN JAIL.—A marriage took place in the jail on Saturday last, the parties being Charles Ashby, committed a few days since on the charge of making oath falsely before a magistrate that he was the father of a young woman, who, he alleged, was incorrigible and beyond his control, and the young woman in question. The case had come before the Grand Jury, and as it was alleged that the young woman had been aggrieved in the case, good offices were employed to bring about the above result. Those who interested themselves in effecting this mode of settlement, having procured a minister, witnessed the ceremony, and the newly married couple left the jail with their friends.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A COLORED CROMWELL.—A colored Cromwell (in name at least) who wants to bring "Andy Johnson, or anyother man, to the block if need be, has told the Louisiana Convention that negroes were going to have their rights "if it was by revolution and blood," and "will rule until the last one of us goes down forever." But another delegate, also colored, gave him a Roland for his Oliver, and said "the talk of a war of the races was all humbug," and that considering the disparity of the two races, the negroes "could get no rights the whites did not see fit to give them." This last speaker seems to be a sensible fellow. His name is Mr Pinchback, or Pinchbeck, but he ought to exchange names with his colleague. He is the genuine man and the other the Pinchbeck.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CAUSE OF BUTLER'S SQUINT.—The Newark *Journal* has made a curious discovery with regard to the Beast. Hear this:

The medical savans in Paris are all agog about Hypnotism, a new anaesthetic process. It consists in placing a brilliant object before the patient's eyes, close enough to make him squint, and letting him look at it until he falls into a deep sleep, resembling catalepsy, during which surgical operation may be performed. We wonder if this is not the process by which Butler was made to squint so horribly? They held those silver spoons at New Orleans too close to his optics. Certain it is, he has been insensible to pain or shame ever since.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The San Francisco *Alta* notes one operation of the Civil Rights bill which deserves attention—which, as no *color* are involved in its evils, it probably will not get. The law repudiates and prohibits any distinction in civil rights on account of race or color, *except* that a Chinaman is not permitted to testify in court! The result is that a class of men in California—white men, and numbering says the *Alta*, at least a hundred, have gone into the business of robbing Chinamen, who are quiet, thrifty, orderly and perfectly inoffensive—because they know they are safe against conviction and punishment! This is certainly a great outrage perpetrated, in the name of justice and equal rights, upon a class far more friendless and helpless than the negroes.—*New York Times.*

A SKILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—The formidable Caesarian operation was successfully performed, November 16th, in this city, by Dr T. B. Townsend. The patient was about sixteen years old, and had the rickets badly at the age of three. She had been in labor forty eight hours before a physician was called. An examination by Dr. Dibble revealed a deformed pelvis, whose diameter did not exceed an inch and a half. Counsel was called, consisting of Drs. Lindsley, N. B. Ives, Levi Ives, Blake, Dagget, Hubbard, C. L. Ives, Townsend, Bulkley, and R. S. Ives. Upon deliberation the Caesarian operation was determined upon as a last resort, and the duty was assigned to Dr. Townsend. The operation was performed seven days since, and the mother is doing well, with every prospect that she will recover her ordinary health. The child is also doing finely. The Caesarian operation is very rarely performed and more rarely successful. It was never performed in this city before, and it is believed upon medical authority that it has never before been performed in the State but once, and that was an unsuccessful trial.—*N. H. Palladium.*

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN TEXAS.—Gen. Hancock this morning issued special order No. 213, providing that an election be held in the State of Texas on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of February, 1868, to determine whether a Convention shall be held there to form a Constitution under the Reconstruction acts, and for the choice of delegates to such Convention in case it be called.

The Convention, if it be called, is to consist of ninety members, distributed among the different counties, as nearly as possible, in the proportion of one delegates to 1158 voters.

Commencing fourteen days before the election, the Boards of Registers will revise the lists, striking therefrom the names of all who are not entitled to vote, and adding thereto all who are.

The election will be held at the county seats only, and is to be by ballot. Each ballot of a colored voter is to be marked "colored" by one of the judges of the election. Military interference with the election is prohibited, unless where it is necessary to keep the peace.

These are the main provisions of the order.

The French newspapers contain tributes to the memory of the poet Philoxène Boyer, who was lately buried in Paris. He was one of those who talk poetry better than they write it. Conscious of this, he wrote but little in the later years of his life. His literary remains consist of a single volume of poems, a lyric drama, some sketches, and a few fragmentary criticism. His favorite labor was lecturing on Shakespeare, but he never succeeded in bringing his genius into a marketable form, and died a poor man.

One of the promising signs of the times is, that such men as R. M. T. Hunter and Thomas S. Bocock of Virginia, men of great ability, tried integrity and unsullied political record—men of the better and purer days of the Republic, have come forth from the obscurity to which they had abandoned themselves on the overthrow of the Confederacy, again to take part in public affairs. One was a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and of the Confederate States, and the other was the presiding officer of the United States House of Representatives for a term of years, and subsequently held the same position in the Confederate government. They are both delegates to the Conservative State Convention now in session at Richmond.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE HIGH COURT JUDGES.—The Governor has acted wisely in declining to accept the resignations of Hons. W. L. Harris and H. T. Ellett. We express a desire which is universal, that these gentlemen will review their action, and consent to continue in the discharge of the trusts which were confided to them by the people. Their determination, if persisted in, will virtually disorganize the highest judicial tribunal of the State; or it will compel the appointment of persons by the District Commander, who by law, is required to make selections from among those who can take the test oath.—*Clarion.*

On the day after the election the *Tribune* said: "We ask the South to do no more than we have ourselves done, and are now doing." There is richness for you! Just after New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California have put their heels on negro suffrage, H. G. says he asks the South to do no more than they have done, while at the same moment he swears that they must swallow the negro in any shape in which he may be presented. If the South had a chance, she would certainly follow the example of the North in putting the negro outside of the political circle. Just give her the chance, Horace, and see if she will not do as you have done.—*Metropolitan Record.*

BOW NOT TO GESLER'S CAP.—The Southern people have heard the voice of the North. They know what it means. Not even expediency now calls upon them to bend under the rod of the Radicals. The Democracy, henceforward, are to rule. It would be folly and shame *now* to cringe under the threats of the routed Radicals.—[*New York News.*

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1867.

THE BOND ORDINANCE FIASCO—DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION.

The Convention met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro in the chair, and 86 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Josiah Fiske.

Judge Cooley, of Pointe Coupée, took occasion to call attention to a card published by Le-More, in the New Orleans *Times*, in which that gentleman denied a report that he was one of the parties who, it was contemplated, would furnish the money proposed to be raised by cashing the bonds authorized by the Convention under the ordinance recently adopted—the one proposed by Blackburn, of Claiborne.

Judge Cooley stated that inasmuch as he had been informed that Mr LeMore was one of the parties in the question, he would, acting on that gentleman's denial, give notice of his intention to move for the repeal of the ordinance at an early day. The announcement created evident sensation.

Judge Cooley, as Chairman, presented the majority report of the Committee on Draft of the Constitution. It covers some 40 pages of written and printed matter with provisions too numerous for specification in our columns, but generally in keeping with the resolutions which we have from time to time expressed in our reports of the daily proceedings of the Convention, and which we deem useless to give, as they have yet to be acted on separately.

It is naturally proposed to abolish all distinctions on account of race, color or previous condition. There are to be no laws regulating labor and fixing compensation therefor. Members of the General Assembly are to be elected every January and sit every November.

Ingraham, colored, of Caddo, presented a minority Radical report of the Committee.

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and on motion, the Convention adjourned till Monday.

Important Military Orders—Revocation of Removals and New Appointments.

The following important military orders were issued on Thursday by General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La.*, Dec. 19, 1867.

Special Orders No. 214.

So much of special orders Nos. 191 and 192, current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Major General Mower, as directs the removal from office of Paul E. Theard, Fourth District Court; Richard C Bond, clerk Fourth District Court; William Woelper, clerk Sixth District Court; Paul W Collens, third justice of the peace; D. C. Byerly, clerk Third District Court, all in the parish of Orleans, and Thomas Askew, State tax collector first district; R. M. Lusher, superintendent of public education; H. H. Hardy, secretary of State, and Henry Bensel, State tax collector Fourth District, and appoints in their places J. P. Boyd, William L. Randall, H. C. Cardone, Eugene Staes, John B. Carter, John L. Davis, J. R. G. Pitkin, John McNair, and Geo W. Kendall, is hereby revoked.

The evidence submitted does not sustain the allegations contained in said order of removal.

4. So much of paragraph 1, special orders No. 192 current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Major General Mower, removing from office Charles Delery, coroner of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, (which order was suspended by paragraph 5, special orders No. 193, from these headquarters) will be carried into effect. So much of said order appointing W. H. Hire to fill the vacancy is revoked. Thomas Bratford is hereby appointed coroner of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

6. Upon the recommendation of His Excellency Gov. Flanders, the following appointments are announced to fill existing vacancies:

Rosamond Hebert, to be Justice of the Peace, third ward, parish of West Baton Rouge, La.

E. S. Popes, to be Justice of the Peace, twelfth ward, of Union parish, La.

F. E. Turdean, to be police juror, eleventh ward, parish of West Baton Rouge, La.

Geo. C. Benham, to be Justice of the Peace, second ward, parish of Carroll, La.

12. So much of special orders No 176 current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Major General Mower, as directs the removal of Geo H Braughn, from the office of Second Justice of the Peace, parish of Orleans, will be carried into effect, upon an examination of the evidence submitted in the case, the allegation of malfeasance in office, upon which the removal was made, is not sustained.

That portion of the above order appointing W. F. McLean, second Justice of the Peace parish of Orleans, is revoked, and Paris Childress is hereby appointed in his place.

By command of Maj General W. S. Hancock
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
21 Lieut. 37 Infy. Brvt 1st Lieut U. S. Army.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HOMICIDE IN MISSISSIPPI.—We have learned from Col. Bolton, of Washington county, the particulars of the death of Mr. Potts by the hands of Major Harrow. The circumstances related by Col. B are as follows:

Upon the night previous the 7th of December, 1867, Major Harrow and Mr. Potts had a difficulty. Mr. P. shot at Major H with a double barrel shot-gun. The Major returned the fire, wounding Mr. P. The next morning they met at the landing eight miles of Greenville. Mr. P. solicited a dispute, saying "you shot me last evening, probably you would like to try it again." Placing himself in an assaulting attitude, though armed with a double barrel shot-gun. Major Harrow then shot killing him dead. Col. B says that Major Harrow was justifiable, and that any condemnation is foolish.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, by all computation the ablest man of the United States Senate, has declared, from his place in the Senate, that the late message of President Johnson, is "*one of the best ever sent to Congress by any President.*" Praise from such a man as Reverdy Johnson, the intellectual and honored Senator from Maryland, is praise of which any may be proud.—*Vicksburg Times.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1867.

The Money market is without any material change. There is a strong demand, for which there is no adequate supply of capital, and which sustain the rates for inferior grades of paper. At the same time the banks are discounting to a fair extent, and good notes, with satisfactory collaterals, are negotiated in the street at 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month, showing a great relaxation of the stringency prevailing a few weeks since. Mortgage paper is quoted at 11 to 15 per cent. per annum, but the lenders almost invariably require productive city property.

Gold opened at last evening's figures of 132½ to 133, and after a limited movement closed at the same. The sales included $2000 at 132¾, $3000, $1000 and $1000 at 133 and $3000 at 133¼. Nothing transpired in Silver.

Foreign Exchange was firm, but the movement in it was of limited extent, the sales of Sterling including a moderate amount of bill of lading at 144; £2000 do. at 144¾, and £5000 strictly A1 1000 and 5000, at 145¾. In Francs we noticed sales of a moderate amount of commercial at 3 95; 50,000 A1 at 3 92½, and 200,000 at 3 91¼. We continue to quote Sterling at 141 to 145 for A1, with or without bill of lading; 144½ to 145¾ for first class and private bankers', and 146 to 147 and 147½ for bank, and Francs at 3 95 to 3 91¼ for A1 commercial and 3 87½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange opened at about previous rates, but closed heavy. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent discount, and the sales of commercial included: $10,000 private bankers' New York sight at ⅜ discount; $10,000, $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 at 11-16; $20,000, $20,000, $20,000, $25,000 and $50,000 at ⅛; and $16,000 one day's sight at ⅞.

The only sales of stocks reported were 20 shares City Railroad at the reduced rate of $205, and, at the Board last evening, 10 shares Bank of America at $130. There is some enquiry, but at figures below the views of holders.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The last reported were at 79 to 80 for the Consolidated, and 67 for the Railroad issues. They are now quoted at 80 to 81 for the former, and 67 to 68 for the latter, according to the coupons. There has been some inquiry for them, but at figures below the views of holders.

City Treasury notes were dull and drooping, the sales of large including $1000 at 16¼ discount, $5000 at 16¾, $1000 and 5000 at 17¾, and $5000 at 17½; also, at the Board, last evening, $1000 at 16¾ and $5000 at 17. The small notes were in moderate demand at 3 to 3¾ and 4. In State notes we report sales of $3000 at 45¾ discount. In small sums tax payers have to pay to dealers 42 to 41.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 20, 1867.

COTTON—We have again to report sales of 5250 bales. Prices, however, are easier than yesterday, with a leaning to inside figures, but without any quotable decline. We accordingly continue last evening's quotations, as follows: ordinary $12½ to 13c, good ordinary 13¾ to 13¾c, low middling 14¼ to 14½c, middling 14¾ to 15c, and strict middling — to 15¼c.

The market opened with a disposition on the part of factors to ask fuller prices, but at a later hour they met the demand much more freely, which stimulated the movement and led to the liberal business noticed above. The demand was quite general, but only a few parties operated to any considerable extent, the most of the buyers being unable to find the descriptions they wanted, or being unable to go on at the ruling rates. Prices exhibited increased irregularity. Some parties claimed that they bought at a decline of ¼c, but others who were the heaviest operators reported no change except the leaning to inside figures noted above. The sales for the past three days sum up 16,350 bales, making a total for the week of 32,550, against 21,250 last week, and 27,550 the week before. The receipts proper for the week, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements, amount to 36,010 bales, against 24,278 last week, showing an increase of 11,732 bales. The week's exports comprise 27,765 bales, embracing 11,341 to Great Britain, 6177 to Havre, 2541 to Hamburg, 2305 to Bremen, 1459 to Barcelona, 1124 to Cowes, Falmouth and a market, 1725 to Boston, and 1093 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,256
Arrived to-day	11,006	
Arrived previously	217,272	228 370
		243,626
Cleared to-day	9,6	
Cleared previously	140,719	141,725
Stock on hand and on shipboard		101,901

The clearances were for Boston exclusively.

FREIGHTS—Are quiet and unchanged. The rates by steam are 1d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool; ¾c to New York; 1c to Boston and Philadelphia. Sugar to Northern ports $5 to $6 per hhd; Molasses 5 to 6c per gallon; Flour 65 to 75c per bbl. By sail: Cotton to Liverpool 9-16 to ⅝d; to Havre 1¼c; to Bremen 1¼c; to New York and Boston ¾c per lb. Flour to New York and Boston 65c per bbl.

SUGAR—Only 207 hhds were received this morning. Yesterday, not previously reported, about 500 hhds were sold. To-day the market is quiet but firm, with a fair demand at full prices, and the sales embraced 450 hhds, pretty much all the supplies in first hands, at 7½ to 8c per lb for inferior, 9¼ to 9¾c for common, 10c for good common, 10½ to 10¾c for fair, 11¾ to 11⅞ for good fair, 12¼c for fully fair, 13 to 13½c for prime, 13½c for choice, 13¾c for yellow clarified, 14½c for white, and 11½ to 12¾c for seconds.

Week's sales 2600 hhds Louisiana; receipts 3713 hhds, 71 bbls; exports 510 hhds, 64 bbls.

MOLASSES—Only 596 bbls and half bbls were received this morning. There was less demand to day and prices were decidedly easier for buyers, although there is no established decline. The sales embraced 600 bbls at 48 to 56c per gallon for fermenting, 57½ to 62½c for good, and 6[illegible]c for prime.

Week's sales 5700 bbls Louisiana; receipts 8186 bbls; imports from Cuba 292 hhds, 69 tcs., 42 bbls; exports 3286 bbls.

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

FLOUR—The market has exhibited more animation to day, and there were sales of 1050 bbls of which 150 fine, 300 treble extra and 160, 100 and 100 choice extra on private terms, 100 common at $7 75, 50 superfine at $9 50, and 150 in its merits at $13 per bbl.

Week's sales 6252; receipts 22,675, exports 7683 bbls.

CORN—The market is quiet without any change in prices. Sales to-day 1126 sacks, of which 922 white and white mixed, in poor order, at $1 05, 700 prime white at $1 05, 118 mixed at $1 07½, and 86 yellow and mixed at $1 10 per bushel.

Week's sales 9883; receipts 17,220; exports 2380 sacks.

OATS—Some 300 sacks sold to-day at 85c per bushel. The supplies on the landing are light, but those in store are fair.

Week's sales 1621 sacks; receipts 5725, exports 775.

HAY—The supply of prime Western is light. It is selling in small lots to the trade at $29 per ton.

Week's sales 1260 bales; receipts 194; exports 976.

BRAN—Is selling in small lots to the trade at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales 1350; receipts 690; exports 409 bags.

PORK—We note a better demand to-day, a firmer market, and an advance of fully 25 to 50c per bbl. Last evening, not reported, a lot of 100 bbls old mess sold at $21 per bbl. To-day 100 bbls sold on private terms, and 100 at $23 25 per bbl. Subsequently holders asked $23 50. It is retailing at $23 to $24 50 per bbl.

Week's sales 850 bbls, receipts 2243 bbls, 117 hhds, exports 127 bbls.

BACON—There were sales to day of 16 and 20 casks shoulders on private terms, 5 at 11c, and 10 tierces new sugar cured hams, in two lots, at 20 per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 11c, clear ribbed sides at 11c, and clear sides at 15½c.

RICE—A lot of 20 bbls prime Louisiana sold at 8c per lb. The market is well supplied but the demand is only in a light jobbing way. We quote 2½ to 5c for inferior, 5½ to 6½c for ordinary, 7 to 8c for prime, and choice nominal at 8½ to 9c per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens sell at $7 50 per dozen, Geese $12, Turkeys $21, and Ducks $1 50 to $5 50.

EGGS—Are selling at 42 to 45c per dozen in boxes, and in bbls at $30 to $12 per bbl.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $1 25 to $1 75 per bbl; Onions at $6 to $7; Apples $11 to $12 for small, and $6 50 to $8 50 for large. Cabbages $30 to $25 per 100.

In consequence of the general dullness in trade, and the very limited movement in the minor articles hitherto noticed in our reports, we have deemed it advisable to omit them, and will hereafter notice them briefly only, when actual sales of sufficient importance transpire.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 21, 1867.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, December 21, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Nightingale, Brooks, for New York — Geo A Fosdick
Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Galveston — C A Whitney & co
Steamer Mississippi, Thompson, for Louisville — Master
Bark R A Allen, Tyler, for Boston — G A Fosdick
Schr Cora Mack, for Galveston — E R P[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from Philadelphia 7th, via Havana, to Creevy Nickerson & co [illegible]
Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola, via Galveston, to C A Whitney & co [illegible]
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—N Basin.
[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

Commonwealth, Carter, from St. Louis.
Mollie Able, Symmes, from St. Louis.
[illegible]
Victory, Abrams, from Bayou Sara.
[illegible]
Great Republic, [illegible], from Memphis.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—[illegible]
LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Mississippi—Sundry [illegible]
BOSTON—Per bark R A Allen—[illegible]
GALVESTON—Per schr Cora—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Star of the Union—[illegible]
INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Crescent—[illegible]
MOBILE—[illegible]
NEW YORK—[illegible]
CHARLESTON—Per schr Maggie McNeil—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Mollie Able—[illegible]
VICKSBURG—Per steamer [illegible]
MEMPHIS—Per steamer Great Republic—[illegible]
BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Victory—[illegible]
ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Fanny Gilbert—[illegible]
LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—[illegible]

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

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Saturday December 21 1867.
MATINEE AT ONE O'CLOCK.
On which occasion EDWIN BOOTH will appear as ROMEO. Miss MARY McVICKER as JULIET.
Prices for Matinee—To lower part $1. Children [illegible]. To family circle 50cts. To gallery 25cts. No reserved seats.
In the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, EDWIN BOOTH as the STRANGER and PETRUCHIO. Miss MARY McVICKER as KATHERINE, in Shakspeare's petite comedy of Katherine and Petruchio.
SUNDAY—The TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—By the Company.
MONDAY—EDWIN BOOTH in his great part of HAMLET. dec21

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DeBAR — Proprietor.
BEN DeBAR and LEWIS BAKER — Managers.
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS
This Evening
Will be presented the magnificent spectacle, in four acts, by Chas. M. Barras, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK.
With [illegible] Transformation Scene, and bewildering effects, painted by the great fairy landscape artist, Geo. Wunderlich and [illegible] DONOGHUE.
GREAT PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Comprising the following Eminent Artistes:
PREMIERE DANSEUSES.
Mlle. BETTY RIGAL, [illegible]
Mlle. SANDSE, [illegible]
Mlle. LAURENT, [illegible]
EMILY RIGAL, [illegible]
Mlle. FRANK, [illegible]
Miss HATTIE VALEE and
Miss MACARTE.
Together with TWENTY CORYPHEES, selected from the principal theatres of Europe and America.
A Corps of Fifty Auxiliaries.
NO ADVANCE IN THE SCALE OF PRICES.
[illegible]
P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify that on the 13th day of December, 1867, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, viz: No. 19,705—Anna C. Jones, wife of George W. Smith vs. George W. Smith, her husband [illegible]
[illegible]
Judgment rendered 13th December 1867.
Signed 13th December 1867.
PAUL E. THEARD, Judge.
R. C. BOND, Clerk.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans [illegible] eight hundred and sixty seven.
L. A. LANDRY, Deputy Clerk.
dec21 3t

Property for Sale

—BY—

R. C. BARROW,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
30 ...... CARONDELET STREET 30

First District.
ONE CHOICE BUILDING LOT, 25 x 135 [illegible]
Fourth District.
A NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE [illegible]
ONE RAISED COTTAGE [illegible]
A NEW COTTAGE [illegible]
A NEW COTTAGE and 2 lots [illegible]
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE [illegible]
A NEW TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
A NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE [illegible]
A NEW AND HANDSOME COTTAGE [illegible]
A NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE [illegible]
A NICE RAISED COTTAGE [illegible]
A SPLENDID TWO STORY HOUSE [illegible]
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE [illegible]
A HANDSOME COTTAGE BUILT HOUSE [illegible]
A BRICK COTTAGE [illegible]
A TWO STORY HOUSE [illegible]
A NICE COTTAGE [illegible]
A SPLENDID NEW THREE STORY HOUSE [illegible]
A RAISED DOUBLE COTTAGE [illegible]
FOUR HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
A NICE TWO STORY HOUSE [illegible]
A TWO STORY HOUSE [illegible]
Jefferson City and Vicinity.
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE [illegible]
A COTTAGE [illegible]
A COTTAGE AND LOTS [illegible]
A TWO STORY HOUSE [illegible]
A NEW COTTAGE [illegible]
AN ELEGANT RAISED COTTAGE [illegible]
ONE-HALF SQUARE OF GROUND [illegible]
ONE-HALF SQUARE OF GROUND [illegible]
ONE ELEGANT SQUARE OF GROUND [illegible]
ONE SQUARE OF GROUND [illegible]
THREE LOTS [illegible]
THREE LOTS [illegible]
A FINE FARM [illegible]

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

HAVING secured the services of Mr PETER McKINLAY, the inventor of the most approved RICE POUNDER, now in use, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the construction and management of RICE MACHINERY, we are now prepared, under his supervision, to construct all kinds of Machinery required in the preparation of RICE for the market, and to furnish all necessary drawings and specifications.
A model of McKinley's Patent Rice Huller, suitable for those who cultivate Rice for domestic consumption, can be seen at our establishment.
LEEDS & CO.,
Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.
nov14 3m

F. BERNARD,

116 .... Customhouse Street 116
Corner Dauphin.
BESIDES Oil and Pastel PORTRAITS, attends to Painted PHOTOGRAPHS, on very moderate terms.
dec9 1m

Notice.

Office "Louisiana Soldiers' Home,"
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. [illegible] 1867.
THE Public is informed that, on account of the very heavy depreciation of [illegible] the last appropriation of $[illegible], made by the Legislature for the maintenance of the "Soldiers' Home" located at Mandeville, is now exhausted, and hence the institution will necessarily be closed in a very few weeks, unless the citizens of New Orleans decide otherwise, by contributing something to keep up this last refuge from the cold charity of the world for the homeless and disabled Louisiana soldier.
THEOD. F. THOMAN, President,
GEO. A. FRERET, Secretary,
THOS MURRAY, Treasurer.
dec13 15t

Cypress Lumber for Sale.

THE undersigned, agents for several large Saw Mills on Bayou Teche, are ready to receive orders for any quantity of CYPRESS LUMBER, deliverable here or at Berwick's Bay.
PLAUCHE & WILTZ,
28 Carondelet street.
dec15 6t

Found,

AT the Opera House, a few days ago, a BRACELET. The owner can have the same on application at the Bee office and payment of costs. dec12 tf

For Sale.

ON account of departure, the Property of H. Belloq, at Algiers. Terms very liberal. Apply to P. M. CANTON, corner Gravier and Levee sts.
dec11 tf

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,

JEFFERSON CITY, La., December 6th, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., at the office corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon avenue.
P. McBRIDE, Secretary.
dec6 td

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,

JEFFERSON CITY, La., Dec. 6th, 1867.
THE annual election for Directors of the Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Office, corner of St. Charles and Napoleon Avenues.
P. McBRIDE, Secretary.
dec6 td

Information Wanted,

OF a man named ARCHER McCURDY, a native of Richmond, Va., who left Memphis, Tenn., for New Orleans. He was a Pattern-maker by trade, and aged about 38 years. When last heard from he was engaged in the steam business near New Orleans. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife in Richmond.
Address: HERBERT SMITH,
Box 181 Richmond, Va.
dec6 2w Staw

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
New Orleans.

Notice.

THE HOUSE OF F. BOUVAIN, 62 Bourbon Street,
HAS just received from Paris, a splendid assortment of
OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES, ETC.,
Which are offered at the most reasonable terms.
Do not forget to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. nov22 1f

Proposals.

Office Canal and Claiborne Streets R. R.,
[illegible] STREET, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. [illegible]
PLANS and Specifications [illegible] Company, may be seen at this Office [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] The following materials [illegible]
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, &c.
LUMBER, DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS &c.
IRON, WROUGHT AND CAST.
SLATE.
COPPER and TIN GUTTERING.
J. O. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
dec21 3t

For Rent.

[illegible] A HOUSE [illegible]
[illegible] A SMALL COTTAGE [illegible]
Apply at Mr. DUFOUR'S [illegible]

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]
IN conformity with the 12th Section of the Charter of this Company, an election [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 22 January [illegible]
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Pew holders of the [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the [illegible]
ANT. DUPUY, Secretary.
dec21 [illegible]

Notice.

MY WIFE CHRISTINA MERTZ, having left my bed and board [illegible]
A. J. DARMANI.
dec21 [illegible]

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co., No. 6 Carondelet street.—NEW ORLEANS, December 20th, 1867.
IN conformity with the 12th Section of the Charter of the Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 20th of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.
dec21 20t

Bank of America,

NEW ORLEANS, December [illegible] 1867.
AT an election held on the 16th inst., the following gentlemen have been elected Directors to serve the ensuing year.
A. M. FORTIER,
W. B. SCHMIDT,
C. J. LEEDS,
D. FATJO,
J. J. FERNANDEZ,
F. W. TILTON,
J. E. ADAMS,
M. PUIG,
P. MASPERO,
J. SCHERCK,
J. CAULFIELD,
ANT. GIRAUD,
AUG. COUTURIE.
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. A. M. FORTIER was unanimously elected President.
J. E. MORTIMER, Cashier.
dec18 3t

Removal.

THE New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad's Office has been removed to No. 17 Baronne street, up stairs.
dec20 6t

EAGLE BAKERY,

Nos. 407 and 409, Chartres street, late Moreau, Third District.
M. V. GARIDEL,
HAS been appointed agent of the above Bakery. He will constantly keep on hand every article in the line, and supply families, ships, steamboats, hotels, &c.
dec19 1m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG, ENGLISH CANNEL and ANTHRACITE COAL, all of the best quality delivered to all parts of the city, at the lowest market rates by
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
Office, 142 Gravier street.
Yard, corner Magazine and Girod.
dec19 3t

For Sale,

A most comfortable DWELLING on Esplanade street. Also, the dwelling corner Esplanade and Rampart streets.
Apply to J. AVET,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.
dec19 1t

Special Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders and those interested in the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the West and South, held SATURDAY, December 14, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a Special Committee, for the solicitation of subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, and would respectfully state that Stock Books are now open at the Company's office, No 30 Carondelet street.
At office of J. CLAIBORNE, Esq., 122 Gravier street.
At office of MACMURDO & RAWLE, 11 Carondelet street.
At office of National Marine and Fire Insurance Company, corner Common and Camp streets.
At office of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 104 Canal street.
FRED'K A. JOHNSON,
J. CLAIBORNE,
FRANCIS RAWLE,
R. SALAUN.
dec18 6t

No. 49 .... Royal Street .... No. 49

L. UTER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public of the city and country, that he has in store now, of late arrivals from Europe and the North, the largest assortment ever offered for sale in this city, viz: OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS; LITHOGRAPHS, colored and plain; ALBUMS, WINDOW CORNICES, SHADES, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN BANDS; PORTRAIT FRAMES, Oval and Square; Gilt and Rosewood, Oval, Photographic, and Carte FRAMES, in all their variety; PICTURE TASSELS and CORDS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ARCHITECTURAL WORKS, etc., etc., besides various articles relating to housekeeping which cannot be named in this list.
N. B.—A magnificent French Carved Oak DINING SETT; also, a very fine imported BOOK CASE and SECRETARY, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices.
Old Looking Glass Plates Resilvered and Frames Regilt. dec15 1m

Teacher.

WANTED—By an experienced Teacher, a situation in an Academy in this city. French, English, and all the elementary and other branches taught. Apply at the office of the BEE. dec3 tf

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Mélanie Bellier, Wife of John Cazenax.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.
SATURDAY, 21st December, 1867, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M., on Ursulines street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 13th December 1867—
ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, silverware, etc., etc.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. currency. dec20 2t

Property on Mandeville Street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
SATURDAY, December 21st, 1867, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND measuring [illegible] feet front on Mandeville street by 120 feet deep, between Girod and Roberts streets, together with the improvements thereon, [illegible] good order, No. 294, having three rooms and [illegible] gallery, underneath is a large cistern [illegible] adjoining the house, of two rooms, a large shed [illegible]
See plan at the Exchange.
Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year, for a note bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date of mortgage.
Act of sale before A. Ducros, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. dec15 [illegible]

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Building Lot on Bienville Street at Auction.
Succession of Gustave F Betzhman.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 34 Bienville street.
SATURDAY, 21st December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 12th November, 1867, the following described ground, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:
A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square No. 86, bounded by Bienville, Conti, Telemaque and Cevee streets [illegible]
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
Act of sale before A. Ducros, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps.

Furniture .... Furniture.
SUCCESSION OF MRS. SUSAN McGEE.
Widow of [illegible]
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 34 Bienville street.
MONDAY, December 23rd, [illegible] will be sold on the premises [illegible] by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December [illegible] effects of said succession, viz:
A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Armoirs, Chairs, Tables, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes. dec[illegible]

Two Valuable Lots in Brooklyn, in this Parish, on the right bank of the River.
SUCCESSION OF JOSEPH CAZENAX.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 34 Bienville street.
SATURDAY, [illegible] will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, [illegible]
TWO LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]
Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
[illegible]

J. B. CROZAT'S SALES.

Groceries, Groceries.
Succession of [illegible]—No. [illegible]
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, [illegible]
BY virtue of [illegible]
The CONTENTS of the Grocery [illegible]

Independent New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.
THE [illegible]
[illegible]

FIFTH YEAR

Louisiana Almanac,

FOR 1868,

(ENGLISH EDITION.)

Published by FRANCIS BOUVAIN & CO.

Stationers and Printers,

62 Bourbon St.—Sign of the Bronze Pen.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

[illegible]

LADIES' HAIR,

BRUSHES, COMBS,

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

FELIX SARON,

11....BARONNE STREET....11

NEAR CANAL.

Branch, 210 Canal street, corner of Rampart.

INFORMS the numerous customers [illegible]
NEW HAIR HEAD DRESSES
AN ASSORTMENT OF JET JEWELRY SET ON GOLD AND SILVER,
IVORY and SHELL COMBS
[illegible]
The most complete assortment [illegible]
FRENCH PERFUMERY,
THE BEST FRENCH [illegible]
All the above goods having been selected by Mr. SARON [illegible] OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. [illegible]
LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
FELIX SARON.

Teacher.

A LADY highly recommended [illegible] Apply at the Office of the Bee.

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

78 .... Camp Street .... 78.

1866.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year [illegible]
Losses [illegible]
Assets December [illegible]

This Company continues to insure Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of premium.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice-President.
A. W. HEATH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Moulton,	F. K. Converse
H. H. May,	B. F. [illegible]
John T. Moore,	[illegible]
John C. Rogers,	J. [illegible]
Wm. M. Perkins,	Jos. [illegible]
J. M. Allen,	J. [illegible] Ludwigsen.

sep22 1yr

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, [illegible] Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice.

GEO. D. RITTER [illegible] authorized Agent [illegible]
MRS. MARY E. BAKER.
New Orleans, December [illegible] 1867.

TREATMENT

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOZ,

Druggist, from the Paris University.

Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. ap27 1

Dr. RICORD'S

INJECTION AND PILLS,

For the cure of GONORRHEA, whether recent or chronic, in both sexes—easy treatment and a cure guaranteed. For sale by E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Conti and Burgundy streets. ap23 tf

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

34 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeGay
Hugh Macdonald.

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

(H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. K. DUNKERSON.)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] Common Street, New Orleans.

J. LAMBERT,

FRENCH TEACHER.

APPLY at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Public Schools, "Central High School," Baronne street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

D. DeHAVEN,

—AT—

S. JONES & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

30 .... Carondelet Street 30

NEW ORLEANS, La.

Will attend promptly to the sale and remittance of proceeds of all Consignments, and to the purchase of Merchandise generally. nov10 3m