The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1868. | Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,417.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1868

CLERKSHIP OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—Elsewhere will be found a card from Col Joseph Hanlon, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, for Clerkship of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Col. Hanlon is well known as a gentleman of high character, and has already had an experience of several years in the clerical duties of the courts of this city, where his uniform and marked courtesy to the members of the bar and their clients, the press and the public generally, has made him hosts of friends.

DR. CONRAD BLANCKE.—This gentleman, who has practised the profession of dentistry in New Orleans for the last twelve or fifteen years with remarkable success, we can safely recommend to those in need of such services, having witnessed his work in various ways on several occasions, which demonstrated to our satisfaction that he keeps up with every improvement in the field of dental operations. In the use of aluminum, one of the latest discoveries in the profession, Dr. Blancke, we are satisfied, cannot well be excelled, and we are inclined to believe from what we have seen and heard of the comfort and durability of his aluminum sets, which are certainly executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner that they are superior to sets in gold or silver, not to mention the material fact in these hard times that they are cheaper. Such is the testimony of those who have had sets of aluminum prepared by him. Dr. Blancke has his rooms at Nos 116 and 118 St. Charles street, where he may be consulted in the usual business hours.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical entertainment will be given on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Deutsche Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, for the benefit of Signor Paolischi, formerly a member of the Mexican Opera Troupe, and an artist of high reputation.

Signor Paolischi, while on his way from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, was robbed by the banditti who infest that country of every thing he had, even his clothing. He will be assisted in this concert by leading artists of the New Orleans Opera Troupe, who have generously tendered him their services. And the Deutsche Company place their hall at his disposal, through their President, Mr. S. Marx.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The grand opera of "William Tell" will be presented to-night, when the entire strength of the troupe will contribute their talents towards the success of the performance. The scenic display in this opera is very beautiful and the music exquisite.

On Saturday "L'Africaine" is announced.

APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF REGISTRARS.

Some of our country exchanges come with complaints against the Registrars for refusing to enrol persons who had been improperly rejected by former Boards of Registry last year, although the attention of those Boards had been called to the decisions of Gen. Hancock overruling those of the Registrars in similar cases.

The Echo of Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, says:

We hear that applicants who were formerly refused registration have come forward and again made application to register, with the decision of the late Commanding General in hand, overruling decisions of rejections in cases perfectly similar to their own, and who were coolly informed that these registers had made a report, in their return, of all the cases of rejected applications none of which had been specially overruled, and that they could not change or review their former decisions. In these cases, in legal parlance that those decisions had acquired the force of *res judicata*, the rejected applicants not having appealed from the decisions within the legal delay.

Now the parties who were improperly rejected by former Boards of Registry should have appealed to the Commanding General at the time of their rejection, and may do so still, although of course too late for the approaching election. There is no time named in any military order within which an appeal must be taken. The decisions of the Registrars have not therefore acquired the force of *res judicata*.

The order of Gen. Hancock, of January 11, (General Orders No. 3,) touching this matter of registration and the revision of the lists, in which order Gen Hancock also declares *to be null and void the printed memoranda of disqualifications issued by his predecessor* for the guidance of registrars, the law is laid down respecting the powers of these officers, and the right of appeal from their decision to that of the General Commanding. We quote so much of the order as relates to the powers of the Registrars and the right of appeal, and it will be observed no time is specified in which the appeal must be taken.

"The Boards of Registration are bodies created by law with certain limited, but well defined judicial powers. It is made their especial duty "to ascertain upon such facts as they can obtain, whether any person applying is entitled to be registered" under the Acts. *Their decisions upon the cases of individual applicants are final as to the right, unless appeals are taken, in the proper form, and carried before competent, superior authority for revision*; and, like the members of ordinary courts, engaged in the exercise of judicial functions, it is the bounden duty of the members of the Boards of Registration to decide upon the question as to the right of any applicant, on the facts before them, and in obedience to the provisions of the law.

"In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the Board, and the Boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases and to forward the same to these headquarters without unnecessary delay."

General Hancock said, when here, that he could not take notice of general allegations of error or fraud on the part of the Registrars, unless parties brought the facts specially to his attention, when he would have each case investigated, nor could he re-examine the decisions of the Registrars unless the parties rejected by them brought their cases before him, in proper form, on appeal, when each case would be properly reviewed by him. The parties aggrieved were required to make application to him for a reversal of the decisions of the Registrars in their individual cases, and to set forth the grounds upon which they appealed. The Registrars, it is true, were also required to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, so that the Commanding General might have before him the grounds of their decision.

Now, if the parties aggrieved have not pursued the proper course it is unfortunate, but it is their own fault.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehardt, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Baltimore—C A Pilsbury, W B Jones, J Tobin, N Sewar, W O Rane, C Edmonson, Messrs Thorpe, E Baker, Hubbard, J Cameron and Henderson.... For Havana—Mr V M Mahon, Mr Schrend.

Passengers per steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, from Belize, Hon.:

W Fitzgerald, Z W Morrill, W W Roark, M H Hope, J M Davis, L A Brunor, C K Maddox, W J S Scobell, T B Jordan, A D Fowler, J Y Allen, Mrs C Fowler and three sons, N S Dickson, wife and daughter, H Wilson, Rees, I Simpson, L Arceneau, F Brooks, G Kuttruff, G T Fuller, W L Stant n, wife and son.

Senator Dixon.

The Legislature, notwithstanding the manipulations of the enemy, is clearly Republican. This is a matter of peculiar gratification, as it is to choose a United States Senator to succeed James Dixon, the Johnson doughface, who has for more than two years betrayed and misrepresented his constituents.—*Albany Journal.*

If a majority of the people of Connecticut are the "constituents" of its Senators in Congress, it would be rather difficult to make out that Senator Dixon "has for more than two years misrepresented and betrayed" them. Mr Dixon's course and votes in the Senate have been in pretty close harmony with the will of his State as attested in its elections. If he be regarded as a leader, this fact speaks well for his influence; if as a representative bound by the wishes of the majority of the people, it is a proof of his fidelity.

The new Legislature of Connecticut is not Democratic only because it does not represent the people of the State. Every town sends the same number of members without regard to its population; the cities of Hartford and New Haven having no more weight in the Legislature than two sparsely-settled rural townships. When Mr. Dixon retires from the Senate he will leave a most honorable record. His public services have been as patriotic as his private character is pure and unblemished. There are few men in the Senate, on either side, who possess equal ability either for business or debate, and none who surpass him in courtesy, propriety, and moderation.—*N. Y. World.*

A SINGULAR WARNING.—A gentleman living near Charleston, S. C., one night recently made a good fire, it being rather cool, and went to bed. Shortly after retiring a bird, supposed to be a whippoorwill, began to sing, and seemed to say, "you've set your house on fire!" which was repeated quickly. The gentleman listened to the bird attentively for some moments, then thinking that it might be a warning, as the fire was burning briskly, he got up to see if the chimney was on fire, which he not only found to be the case, but the roof of his house was on fire. With the aid of the freedmen, the flames were extinguished. He says that but for the timely warning of the bird, he should not have got up, as he did not feel the least apprehension of fire when he retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO JUDGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENTS.

During the controversy in which the President and Congress have been engaged with regard to his right to judge of the constitutionality of those enactments of Congress, which strip him of his powers, and in advance of a judicial decision thereupon to exercise that right, we have in these columns invariably held that it was not only the right but the duty of the President, and of every citizen interested therein, to judge of the constitutionality of laws they are called on to obey. It has always been very clear to us that if Congress enacts anything plainly contrary to the Constitution, such enactment is not a law at all. If nobody violates the statute and makes the issue how can a decision of the Supreme Court thereupon be reached?

This question has been fully considered and argued in a most masterly manner by Judge Benjamin R Curtis, one of the President's counsel, whose speech in his behalf before the Court of Impeachment completely sustains the position we have contended for, and is one of the most logical, compact, luminous, and, in fact, unanswerable arguments on the powers of the President, with relation to his right to remove from office, and his duties with reference to the construction and constitutionality of the laws affecting his powers, that have been made in the course of this controversy. But nothing less could have been expected from the acknowledged learning, ability and juridicial reputation of Judge Curtis, who is thoroughly conversant with constitutional law, and has no superior as an expounder of that instrument. His selection as counsel for the President was eminently wise. No apology is necessary for laying before our readers that portion of his argument which treats of the duties of the President with relation to judging of enactments which are intended to deprive him of powers vested in him by the Constitution:

I have now given the considerations applicable to the Tenure of Office act, and to those allegations, that the President violated knowingly the Constitution of the United States in the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton from office while the Senate was in session The counsel for the President deem that it is not essential in order to his vindication from this charge to go farther into this subject The President, nevertheless, takes a broader view of the matter, and it is due to the President that it should be brought into court, and that I now propose to open to your consideration. The Constitution requires the President of the United States to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. It also requires of him, before he is qualified for his office, to swear that he will faithfully execute the laws, and that to the best of his ability he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I suppose every man will agree that as long as the President in good faith is endeavoring to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and is in good faith to the best of his ability preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States, although he may be mistaken, he has not committed high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of those duties. The President for various reasons, which it is not my province at this time to state, but which will be exhibited to you hereafter, found that it was impossible for him to allow Mr. Stanton to continue to hold the office of Secretary of War, while he was responsible for his conduct in the manner in which he is required by the Constitution and laws to be responsible. This was intimated to Mr. Stanton, and did not produce the effect which, in the opinion of well informed men, such an intimation usually produces. Thereupon the President first suspended Mr. Stanton and reported that fact to the Senate. Certain proceedings took place here which will be adverted to more particularly presently. They resulted in the return of Mr. Stanton to the occupation by him of his office. Then it was necessary for the President of the United States to consider, first, whether this Tenure-of-Office act applied to the case of Mr. Stanton, and second, whether the law itself was a law of the land, or was inoperative because conflicting with the Constitution. Now, I am aware that it is insisted that it is the civil and moral duty of all men to obey those laws that have passed through all the forms of legislation, until they shall have been declared by the judicial authority not to be binding, but it is evident that that is too broad a statement of the civil and moral duty incumbent either upon private citizens or upon public officers, because if this be the measure of the duty there never would be a decision—there could never be a decree that the law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is only by disregarding the law that any question can be raised upon it. I submit to Senators that not only is there no such rule of civil or moral duty, but that it may be, and has been a high and patriotic duty in a citizen to raise a question whether a law is within the Constitution of his country. Will any man question the patriotism or propriety of John Hampden's act when he brought the question before the Courts of England whether ship money was within the Constitution of England Not only is there no such rule incumbent upon private citizens which forbids them to raise such questions, but let me repeat there may be, and often have been instances in which the highest patriotism and the purest civil and moral liberty require it. Let me ask any of you if you were a trustee for the rights of third persons, which they could not defend themselves by reason of perhaps sex or age, should be attacked by an unconstitutional law, should you not deem it your sacred duty to resist that law and have the question tried, and if a private trustee may be subject to such a duty and impelled by it to such action how is it possible to maintain that he who is a trustee for the people, with powers confided to him for their protection, for their security, for their benefit, may not in that character of a trustee, defend what has been committed to him. Do not let me be misunderstood upon this. I am not intending to advance upon or to occupy any extreme ground, because no such extreme ground has been advanced upon or is occupied by the President of the United States. He is to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. When a law has been passed through the forms of legislation, either with his assent or without his assent, it is his duty to see that the law is faithfully executed. So long as nothing is required of him in his ministerial action, he is not to erect himself into a judicial court and decide that the law is unconstitutional, and that therefore he will not execute it If that was done there manifestly never could be a judicial decision. The President would not only veto the law, but would refuse all action under the law after it was passed, and would thus prevent any judicial decision being made upon it. He asserts no such power; he has no such idea of his duty; his idea of his duty is that if a law is passed over his veto, which he believes to be unconstitutional, and that if that law affects the interest of third parties, those whose interests are affected must take care of them, and must raise questions concerning them, if such a law affects the interests of the people, the people must take care of them at the polls in a constitutional and proper way But when a question arises whether a particular law has cut off a power confided to him, and when he alone can raise that question, and he alone can cause a judicial decision to come between the two branches of the Government to see which of them is right, and when, after due deliberation, with the advice of those who are his proper advisers, he settles down firmly in the opinion that such is the character of the law, it remains to be determined by you whether there is any violation of his duty in doing so. Suppose a law should declare or provide that the President of the United States shall not make a treaty with England, or with any other power, that would be a plain infraction of his constitutional power, and if an occasion arose when such a treaty was expedient, desirable of necessary in his judgment, it would be his duty to disobey the law, and the fact that it would be declared a high misdemeanor if he disobeyed it no more relieves him from the responsibility, through the motive of fear of that law, that he would be relieved from that responsibility by a bribe. Suppose a law is passed that he shall not be the Commander-in-Chief, that is a plain case of an infraction of that provision of the Constitution which has confided to him that command in order that the head of all the military power of the country shall be its highest civil magistrate, and that the law may always be superior to arms: suppose the President should resist a law of that kind in the manner which I have spoken of by bringing it to a judicial decision. It may be said that these are plain cases of an express infraction of the Constitution. But what is the difference between a power conferred upon the President by the express words of the Constitution, and the power conferred upon him by a clear implication of the Constitution? Where is the power in the Constitution to levy taxes? Where does the power come from to limit Congress in assigning original jurisdiction the Supreme Court of the United States? Where do a multitude of powers on which Congress acts, come from, in the Constitution? Except by fair implication, whence do you derive power to confer on the Senate the right to prevent removals from office without its consent? Is it expressly given in the Constitution or is it an implication from some of its provisions? I submit that it is impossible to draw any line to limit the duty of the President simply because a power is derived from an implication of the Constitution, instead of from an express provision of it. One thing, unquestionably, is to be expected from the President on all such occasions, and that is that he should carefully consider the question. If he should be of the opinion that it is necessary for the public service that the question should be decided, he should take all competent and proper advice on the subject, and, when he has done that, if he finds that he cannot follow the law in a particular case without abandoning the powers which he believes to have been confided to him by the people, it is his solemn conviction that it is his duty to assert the power and to obtain a judicial decision thereon. And, although the President does not perceive, nor do his counsel perceive, that it is essential to his defense in this case to maintain this part of the argument, nevertheless, if this tribunal should be of that opinion, then before this tribunal, before all the people of the United States and before the civilized world, he asserts the truth of that position.

I am a Democrat, every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has not for its object than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the Abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a man and a soldier that I will not only resign my commission, but will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with that people.—*Col. U. S. Grant, in 1861.*

A LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—*London*, April 8.—All doubts of the safety of Dr Livingstone, the African explorer, are now dispelled. Sir Roderick Murchison to-day received a letter from the distinguished traveler, which came by the way of Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone writes that he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The policemen have not yet been paid for February or March.

According to Deputy Controller Brower's account, the total amount of city notes in circulation is $4,111,000, of which $512,647 are in the City Treasury, leaving $3,598,353 in the hands of the public.

To preserve order during the election the entire police force are to be kept on duty both days and the greater part of each night. The police telegraph will be kept for the exclusive use of the military authorities, the Sheriff and the Chief of Police.

The Races.—The races came off yesterday, as announced, at the Metairie Course, the track being in pretty fair order, notwithstanding the heavy rain of Tuesday night.

The hurdle race for $500, (Welter weights,) eight leaps, entries *Red Bird*, *Edinboro* and *Jonesboro*, was won by *Jonesboro* in 4m 19¼ sec The second race, a two mile dash for $400, entries *Beacon* and *Nellie Gwynne*, was won by *Beacon* in 4m. 05¼ sec. The third race, two single mile heats, for $300, entries *Joe Johnston*, *Agnes Donovan*, *Malcolm* and *Mollie Ingersoll*, was won by *Malcolm*. Time, 1:54¼ and 1:53¼.

Shooting Affray.—A man named Richard Allen shot another named Tom Finnigan at the corner of Victory and Frenchmen streets, between five and six o'clock last evening Allen surrendered himself at the Third District police station. Finnigan was shot in the left side and another ball grazed the left side of the head. The affair will be investigated before Recorder Letten to-day.

Arson.—The fire between 10 and 11 o'clock Tuesday night was in the building No. 212 New Levee street, owned by James Walsh, but at present unoccupied. Coal oil had been poured over the floor, and holes were bored through the second floor and wicks inserted saturated with coal oil. The heavy rain and the exertions of the firemen extinguished the flames without much damage. The property is insured for $4500.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—John Snapper, charged by officer Thos. J. Fitzgerald with attempt to rescue a prisoner and shooting at the officer, was found not guilty by the jury and discharged from custody.

Joseph Fagot, charged by S. Weil, Royal street, with larceny, to-wit: one ruby goblet, worth $2, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Eugénie Allen, charged by Mad Raspille with larceny, having stolen valuables to the amount of $68 from her, pleaded guilty and was remanded.

Salvina Rossa, charged with larceny of jewelry, was found not guilty by the jury and discharged.

Armand Fabre, charged with the attempt to murder the Kurstemer family, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

Second Recorder's Court—Recorder A. Gastinel.—J. S. Regnale was arrested by Special Officer J. Domas, charged by Jules Desca, corner of Bienville and old Levee streets, with obtaining $168 under false pretenses. Remanded for further examination.

Fred Anthony, colored, who was found by Officer Baesler on the steamboat landing, having in his possession two hides supposed to be stolen, was sent to the Workhouse for ten days

August Gasper, charged by A House, Esplanade street, with disturbing the peace and abusing him, paid $5.

John Wallis was arrested yesterday for knowingly having bought a stolen horse, which was found in his possession, and which belonged to Urain Noel. He was held for examination.

The Crops in the South.

LOUISIANA.—There never was as much gardening commenced in this parish as there has been this year. The merchants who deal in garden seeds have been repeatedly obliged to send for fresh supplies to meet the demand. It is certain that every one who has the smallest spot of unoccupied land is determined that it shall give him something to eat in the way of vegetables. We are rejoiced to be able to mention this fact. It does not cost much in money and labor to make a garden that will furnish, for a family, food sufficient to supply the place of much of the meat and other provisions which are now to be purchased at such high prices in the market. Without becoming "vegetarians," we can find that a garden is a very important source of economy to-day.—*Hercule South, April 11.*

This week we have had the pleasure of conversing with several of our worthy planters from the most remote parts of the parish, and they all seem to be in better spirits than usual in regard to the agricultural prospects ahead. It is true they are not planting as much cotton as they did last year, but they are putting in good crops of corn and other products for home consumption, which, in these times, will be needed, and we are glad to see that the spirit of our rural friends is at last tending to a better end. There is no question but that they will raise sufficient to supply themselves the coming year and have some to sell if they are not overtaken by excessive drouths and the growth of their now promising crops deterred.—*Feliciana Ledger, April 11.*

Spring has now set in, and it appears that we shall have no more frost. The peach crop will be fine if we have seasonable weather after this And the fruit crop generally will be fine if no disaster occurs to it. We have never seen better fruit prospects in April.—*Franklin Banner.*

We predict for this season the greatest abundance of all kinds of fruit. The spring opened quite early, and, unlike that of three or four years past, has continued till the present moment unexceptionally delightful, and most favorable for all planting and growing interests. Fortunately the overflow will not prove extensively damaging to the planters and farmers of our parish this year. The water through Grand Levee break (the only one we have in our entire parish front) as yet has only sufficed to till an immense extent of low, uninhabitable cypress swamp—damaging only a portion of the cultivable land on Lower Fordoche and Grosse Tête. The news of the decline of all the upper tributaries of the Mississippi river produces a cheerful effect. It is quite cheering to see all around us regular old fashioned upper country farming going on. As for Pointe Coupée parish, she has about bought and imported her last Western produce, on the contrary, she is determined henceforth to export articles of food. This is the true policy of all the South.—*Pointe Coupée Echo, 11th.*

England.

PREMIER DISRAELI ON THE CHURCH CRISIS—CABINET ATTEMPT AT A "NO POPERY" AGITATION—THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

When the Australasian left Liverpool the position taken by Mr. Disraeli in regard to the Irish Church was producing the cry of "No Popery" in some quarters, and the following letter addressed by the Premier to Lord Dartmouth, as President of the National Union of Conservatives and the Constitutional Associations, was attracting attention. He says:

10 *Downing Street*, March 21, 1868—MY LORD—I have received with pride and gratitude the memorial of the Council of the National of the Constitutional Associations connected with that body, in which they express their confidence in me and their thorough determination to support, by all means in their power, the government I have formed by the command and with the approval of Her Majesty. Such expressions of feeling on the part of influential bodies of my countrymen are encouragingly opportune. We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is rather at hand, for the purpose is now avowed, and that by a powerful party of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilization and is the only security for our religious liberty.

I have the honor to remain, my lord, yours, sincerely, B. DISRAELI.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth.

DISRAELI ENDORSED BY LORD DERBY.

Viscount Nevill forwarded for publication the following letter, addressed by Lord Derby to the Earl of Dartmouth, in reference to a resolution passed by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, expressive of regret at his retirement from public life:

ST. JAMES SQUARE, March 27, 1868

My Lord—I have to acknowledge with the liveliest gratitude the address which your lordship has done me the honor of transmitting to me on behalf of the National Union and the numerous constitutional associations whose names are annexed, kindly expressing their regret at my retirement from office, and their hope that I should be enabled to take a part in the political business of the country. It is not without a pang, and only under a conviction of the absolute necessity of the step, that I found myself compelled to ask permission to withdraw from the service of a Sovereign to whose gracious favor I am so deeply indebted; and to sever my official connection with a party which for so many years has honored me with its confidence, and for many members of which I entertain a personal as well as political regard. It was, however, very satisfactory to me to be empowered to transfer the office which I had the honor of holding to one whose co operation and friendship I had enjoyed for more than twenty years, and who, I am persuaded, will prove himself not unmindful of those great constitutional principles which it has been the study of my life to uphold, and to which, so far as my health will permit, I shall not cease to give my earnest though unofficial support. I have the honor to be, my lord, your obliged and faithful servant, DERBY.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION BY MADAME DISRAELI.

On the evening of the 25th of March the Premier and Mrs. Disraeli held a grand reception in that wing of the new government offices in Downing street, London, which will, in the future, be devoted to the purposes of the Foreign Office. The affair was of a most brilliant description, and the occasion of the gathering together of the principal notabilities of the British metropolis. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the principal foreign ambassadors, including Mr. Adams, United States Minister, were present during the evening. This was the first reception given by Mr. Disraeli since his election to the post of Premier.

THE IMPEACHER'S LOGIC.—Butler, as a lawyer, was principally noted for that technical sort of practice upon which Old Bailey practitioners pride themselves. In the present instance the same propensity stands largely out. In fact, the whole essence and point of his flimsy speech resolves itself into this syllogism:

President Johnson ought to be deposed for attempting to put Stanton out. But he claims that he had a right to put Stanton out, and that public business suffered because he didn't. Therefore, he ought to be deposed for not putting Stanton out.

This is like the man going home late one night, in a condition with which the hero of Fort Fisher is said to be familiar, who was overheard muttering to himself: "Well, I 'spose my wife is sitting up for me. What business has she to be sitting up for me? If she is, I'll give her a—thrashing. Well, perhaps she's gone to bed. What business has she to go to bed? If she is, I'll give her a—thrashing"—*Boston Sunday Courier.*

Now for the Presidency.

The Radicals having staked their all on Connecticut, and proclaimed far and wide that the election of Jewell would be an endorsement of General Grant for President; and, still further, having adorned their ballots with the head line, Grant and Jewell, under which were pictures of these worthies, it becomes interesting to forecast the probable result of the Presidential election, based upon that of the recent contest in Connecticut We have, therefore, collated a few figures bearing upon the point, showing the majorities given by the States to be enumerated at their last general election, their probable majorities next fall, based upon the vote of the two contending parties in Connecticut, and the electoral votes to which they will be entitled, and which they will be likely to cast for the Democratic candidate:

States.	Last Vote: Dem maj.	Last Vote: Rep maj.	Est. Dem maj. 1868.	Electoral Vote.
California	7,458	—	11,187	5
Connecticut	1,600	—	2,300	6
Delaware	1,221	—	1,800	3
Indiana	—	14,202	1,501	13
Maryland	41,675	—	62,443	7
Kentucky	56,286	—	81,429	11
Nebraska	—	145	261	3
New Jersey	16,351	—	21,531	7
New York	47,930	—	76,995	33
Ohio	—	2,983	1,468	21
Oregon	—	327	159	3
Pennsylvania	922	—	1,3[illegible]3	26

Total electoral votes.....138
Necessary to a choice.....12[illegible]

Several States which the Democrats will contest closely with the Radicals, and which they hope to carry for their candidate in the fall, are omitted from the above table, to wit: Minnesota, Maine, Nevada, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and possibly Kansas, inasmuch as this latter State is gradually approaching the Democratic line. The calculation is made without including the electoral votes of the Southern States, since at the present rate of reconstruction (if the Radicals should have a perpetual majority in Congress) they would not be re-admitted to the Union in time to participate in the Presidential election of 1872.

Our Democratic friends throughout the country will please bear these figures in mind and remember that they are to strain every nerve to make what is a forecast in April a reality in November To accomplish this they must begin to work now.—*New York World.*

The Impeachment.

HOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE "HIGH COURT" ARE VIEWED ABROAD.

[From the London Morning Post, March 25.]

Those who tried Charles I. and Louis XVI. simply asked themselves whether those monarchs had been good or bad Kings, and found their issue according to their particular notions of what a good King should be. If Charles imposed taxes without his subjects' consent, such a proceeding may have been wrong, and may have justly incensed his people, but it certainly could not be termed criminal, nor (what was much more to the purpose) unprecedented. In Mr. Johnson's case the acts complained of are certainly novel, but when their constitutional character is called in question it must not be forgotten by those who determine this point that the circumstances out of which they arose are equally without a parallel. The supreme power in the State cannot commit an unconstitutional act, because its laws or decrees are emanations from the same source from which the Constitution springs. But as neither House of Congress, nor both together, form, without the President, the supreme power in the American Republic, it follows that if the Chief Magistrate can be guilty of unconstitutional acts, so also can either House of Congress. The Constitution, however, is silent in respect to any possible violation of the law by either of the Houses, and provides no redress for any wrong which might spring from such a violation of duty on their part. This being so, and the President being required to wield the Executive power in such a manner as shall be conformable to law, and best calculated to protect the interests of his fellow citizens, it will be incumbent on those who now sit in judgment on Mr. Johnson in the Senate House at Washington, or who may at any future time do so elsewhere, to consider how far any departures by him from the beaten path were not justified and necessitated by still more serious departures by the House of Commons? Congress from the wonted line of duty. The persistent and arbitrary exclusion from Congress of the representatives of the Southern States was an act so grossly unconstitutional, that beside it the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against Mr. Johnson sink into insignificance. The guilt or innocence of the President must be determined on moral grounds, and this being the case the circumstances under which he acted cannot be ignored. If Mr. Johnson be charged with a breach of the Constitution, in setting at defiance an act of Congress, it is open to him to show that in the acceptance of the American Constitution, no Congress sat in Washington when the act in question was passed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The bad weather to-day had the effect to cause a great falling off in the attendance on the impeachment trial, and at no time were the galleries more than half filled Gen Sherman was again present to-day, and seemed to take the greatest interest in the proceedings. Gen. Hancock came very early, but left in a short time.

When the court was opened, Mr. Curtis resumed his argument from the point where he left off yesterday, and spoke until about half past two He argument occupied altogether, yesterday and to-day, about five hours in delivery. It shows for itself, and any word of commendation would be utterly superfluous.

General Thomas, the first witness on the part of the defense, was then placed on the stand His testimony was very interesting Mr. Butler objected to the recital of certain conversations between the President and Gen Thomas, but the Senate, by a very large majority, decided to receive it. It was generally supposed that the cross examination would be conducted by Mr. Bingham, but it was done to day, in the case of General Thomas, by Mr. Butler, who seems disposed to bring out the laughter of the galleries whenever he can, assuming the public, and directing attention from the glaring insufficiency of the case of the impeachers against the President, and making up with the glitter for what is wanting of solid matter of fact.

Bids were opened to day at the Navy Department for the purchase of monitors for sale at the different navy yards The bids ranged from $5,700 to $21,300, but as the appraised value of the monitors is from fifty to two hundred thousand dollars, none of them will be sold.

It is supposed that the United States Senators to be elected by the Arkansas Legislature next Tuesday will reach Washington in about two weeks, but their immediate admission is problematical

Sergeant Bates, who was to leave Richmond this morning, en route for Washington, is expected to come by way of Fredericksburg and Mount Vernon He will probably have an enthusiastic reception

Mrs Johnson, a lady living in South Washington, was set upon by two young men in the Smithsonian grounds yesterday, who threw her down and attempted to rob her, but her cries brought the aid of the colored gardener, and the would-be robbers were forced to leave.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS.—Three of a large gang of colored horse thieves have been apprehended in Fairfax county, a short distance from this city. The police are on the track of the rest of the depredators of this clan, who have been operating on an extensive scale lately.

The property said to have been purchased here by the Jesuits for the Sisters of Charity, was bought by three Catholic gentlemen of this city, with the understanding that the Sisters of the Visitation would establish a school here.

O. K.

Charles Dickens—His Last Reading in Boston—He Makes a Brief Speech.

Boston, April 8.—Mr. Charles Dickens gave his final reading in Boston this evening, in Tremont Temple, before one of the largest and most cultivated audiences that ever greeted him in this country. His reading table was profusely decorated with rare and beautiful flowers, and as he noticed the graceful compliment, on approaching the footlights, Mr. Dickens said: "I kiss the fair hands unknown who have so beautifully adorned my table.

He read "Dr. Marigold" and "Mrs. Gamp" with a spirit and life, showing that he felt the magnetic charm of the friendly faces around him, and was resolved on this parting occasion to do justice to the fruits of his genius. He was again and again greeted with applause, and at the close of his reading he responded to an enthusiastic plaudits with the following words:

Ladies and Gentlemen—My precious and generous welcome in America, which can never be obliterated from my remembrance, begun here. [Applause.] My departure begins here too, for I assure you that I have never, until this moment, really felt that I am going away. In this brief life of ours it is sad to do almost anything for the last time, and I cannot conceal it from you that although my face will soon be turned toward my native land, and to all that makes it dear, it is a sad consideration with me that in a very few moments from this time this brilliant hall, and all that it contains, will fade from my view forevermore. But it is my consolation that the spirit of the bright faces, the quick perception, the ready replies, the generous allowance, and the cheering sounds that have made this place joyful to me will remain, and you may rely upon it that that spirit will abide with me as long as I have the sense and sentiment of life. [Loud applause.] I do not say this with any reference to the private friendships that have for years and years made Boston a memorable and beloved a spot to me; for such private references have no business in this public place. I say it purely in remembrance of, and in homage to the great public heart before me. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg most earnestly, most gratefully, any most affectionately to bid you each and all farewell. [Overwhelming applause.]

As Mr. Dickens was leaving the stage, the audience rose *en masse*, and while the gentlemen hurrahed over and over again, their wives and daughters waved their handkerchiefs until he had retired from view.

AN IMPEACHMENT COURT.—The Quincy *Commonwealth* revives an old story concerning Hon. George McDuffie, of South Carolina, which we think we have seen published in a somewhat different form. The story is a good one, however, and we give the substance of it, as follows:

He was on one occasion counsel in a law suit which he had good reason to believe had been already prejudged by the court This, of course, excited his indignation, and he walked into the court house with hat on head and hands in pockets, and presenting himself before the astounded Judge, said: "You never heard of Radamanthus, did you?" The court did not reply, probably thinking how best to punish this gross contempt of court, when McDuffie astonished him still further by adding—"Of course not, he was a judge of hell, and always decided the case first and heard the testimony afterwards."

The *Commonwealth* thinks the practical application of this story to the present action of the Court of Impeachment is not hard to make.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachers Discouraged.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 15.—Impeachment was continued. Chase ruled out the President's message of the 6th of February. The managers objected to it, on general grounds, but Chase rejected it on the ground that the Senate resolutions did not require it; therefore it was not a part of the regular proceedings. The President's message nominating Ewing was admitted. An immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objections from Butler. The documentary evidence was concluded and the Court adjourned.

The Senate ordered certain reports of sessions and proceeded with the consideration of impeachment and deficiency appropriations Pending the considerations of these the $40,000 deficiency in Forney's account was discussed. Cameron intimated that Forney's clerk was wrongly charged.

HOUSE.—Stevens made a statement to the effect that the Senate was determined not to hear impeachers fully, and gave notice that he would move for night sessions in the House, to allow managers and others to make their speeches

Washington, April 15.—The President's counsel had it pretty much their own way this afternoon. The impeachers show palpable signs of discouragement.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Richmond, April 14.—In Convention to-day the article was adopted, providing that any amendment to the Constitution shall be first adopted by the Legislature, and then referred to the succeeding Legislature, which may refer it to the people for ratification. Also, that a Constitutional Convention shall be held every twenty years.

An article was adopted, declaring that all citizens shall possess equal civil and political rights and public privileges.

The report on redistributing the State for Congressional representation and making one Congressman elective by the State at large, was adopted.

The Convention rescinded the resolution to adjourn to day.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 15.—President Johnson unveiled the statue on the Lincoln monument. Grant was on the sidewalk, having declined to appear on the stand.

New York, April 15.—Sixteen miles west of Port Jarvis a broken rail threw the cars down a twenty feet embankment, killing thirteen persons and wounding fifty-two. Several of the dead bodies were bruised so badly that they could not be recognized. Partial lists of the killed and wounded show no Southerners.

Savannah, April 15.—The schooner Lewis Andrewich, from Philadelphia, struck an obstruction this morning, opposite Fort Pulaski, and sunk in 15 minutes. The cargo was insured. Crew all safe.

Richmond, April 15.—The Republican nominating meeting in Hanover county adopted a resolution affirming that under present circumstances more stringent measures than are contained in the Reconstruction acts are neither asked nor desired.

Gen Schofield to-day appointed city officers and Councilmen for Petersburg.

The Convention is engaged on revision.

Republican nomination are being made all over the State. In Caroline county a meeting nominated Hawkshurst for Governor, and one white man and one black man for the Legislature. In Hanover county, James has been nominated for Congress, and one white man and one black man for the Legislature.

General Schofield to day appointed Wm. N Berley, Mayor of Alexandria, and a full set of city officers and councilmen for that city. He also appointed a new City Council for Fredericksburg.

Galveston, April 15.—Col. Oscar Minor, Collector of this Port, died this afternoon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, April 15.—Several days later dates from Paraguay have been received. The reported capture of Anencion was unfounded. The Brazilian fleet after the battle retired to Caruguates where it was at last accounts.

Dublin, April 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived here and were received with great enthusiasm.

London, April 15.—The Paraguayans claim a victory in the late engagements with the Brazilian iron clads.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The Czar agrees to the postponement of payment for Alaska to May 1st. The journals express the belief that the American Congress will certainly vote the appropriation.

Paris, April 15.—Minister Boroche, in a public speech, said the reorganization of the army was a pledge of peace which no foreign power now threatened to destroy, that the great internal improvements now being carried on by the Government were inconsistent with the ideas of approaching war.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The *Journal* says: A general European disarmament is probable.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 15.—Cotton scarcely so firm. Sales 2300 bales—middlings 31¾c. Flour 5 to 10c better—Southern $10 10 to $14 60. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn heavy and 2 to 3c lower—Southern white $1 17 to $1 19, yellow $1 26 to $1 27. Mess Pork $26 75. Lard 16¾ to 17¾. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine 65 to 66. Rosin $3 10 to $7. Freights dull and unchanged. 5-20s of 1862, with coupons, 110¼. Sterling 97 to 98. Gold heavy, 138¼.

New York, April 15.—Money stringent, call loans 7, prime discounts 8 to 10; stocks weak and feverish throughout; 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 110¼; of 1864, 108¾; of 1865, 109¾; of 1867, 107¾, 104 to 104¾, 7 30's, 105¾.

Savannah, April 15.—Cotton opened firm but closed quiet, sales 450 bales, middlings nominally 31c, receipts 438.

Charleston, April 15.—Cotton market quiet but unchanged. Sales to day 100 bales; middlings 31c. Receipts 567 bales. No exports.

Cincinnati, April 15.—Flour firm; family $10 75 to $11. Wheat firmer, $2 55. Corn dull, 75 to 86c. Oats firmer, 76c. Lard 17c. Mess Pork $26 50 to $27. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¾c, sides 14¾c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾ to 13¾c, clear rib sides 16¼c, clear sides 17¼c, sugar cured hams 19 to 20c. Butter 45 to 50c. Hay firmer, $13 to $15.

Louisville, April 15.—Tobacco active and firm, sales 156 hhds, lugs $5 25 to $7, common to medium leaf $7 50 to $11, fair $16 75, selections $19 25. Flour superfine $8 50 to $9, fancy $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Corn 88 to 90c. Lard 17¾c. Mess Pork $27. Bacon shoulders 13¾c, clear sides 17¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16¾c. Cotton—middlings 30 to 30¾c. Whisky—raw, free, $2 05.

Louisville, April 15.—River rising fast, with 11 feet 9 inches of water in the canal by the mark. Weather warm.

St. Louis, April 15.—Tobacco stiff. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $7 to $8 25. Wheat stiff; red winter $2 65 to $2 75. Corn dull at 86 to 91c. Oats heavy at 69 to 70c. Pork $27. Bacon dull, shoulders 13c, clear rib sides 16¼c, clear sides 17c. Lard 17¼c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, April 14.—Passed up, Louisiana, at 10 last night. Passed down, Quitman, at 7 P. M.

The heavy wind and rain has done considerable damage. The steamer Lexington is badly damaged, her works are a complete wreck. Captain Hamilton was blown off the roof into the river, but escaped slightly bruised.

Vicksburg, April 15.—Passed up—Dexter at 8 A. M. Passed down—Groesbeck at 6 P. M. River rising.

[Previous Dispatches.]

New York, April 15.—The *Herald's* special from Hayti says a bloody battle took place near Gonaives.

The Government forces amounted to 600 men, with two cannon. The Cacaos numbered 4000 men.

The latter lay in ambush, and after routing the Government troops retook the towns of Monden, Vallier, Plerche, Pignon, Raphael and Michel.

Gen Angustique Montez, brother of the late Gen. Leon Montez, took command of them two days afterwards, and found them in excellent order.

Their headquarters are at the towns of Michel and Coornie, the most important points.

A decisive struggle is at hand, and it is expected that a change in the government will take place after Easter.

President Salnave's exploits have been greatly exaggerated. His reported capture of Fort Libarte is doubtful.

Salnave, when last heard from, was at Gouramente, making a tour before returning to the capital.

Reliable advices inform us that there was an open rebellion at Gonaives, but we have no details.

London, April 14.—The *Herald's* special, just to hand from Barcelona, reports that the entire Kingdom of Spain is agitated by a revolutionary unquiet, and that the country is much excited.

Martial law has been proclaimed by royal order in the province of Catalonia.

New York, April 15.—St. Domingo advices state that a breeze was expected within a week.

Thirty prominent refugees of the Cabral party had taken refuge in the American Consulate.

A great tidal wave had visited Guadaloupe, smashing a British vessel heavily laden. The wave at Guadaloupe was similar to the one that rushed into the harbor last fall, but larger. It lasted twenty-four hours.

The sea receded 30 miles (?) and left all the ships aground, when the gigantic wave returned, threatening general destruction.

Washington, April 15.—The *Herald* has a Washington sensation special to the effect that Radical conspiracy is on foot to extend the term of the President to ten years, to strip the Supreme Court of power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress; to elect Grant in doubtful States by the bayonet, and unlimited inflation of the currency by means of National banks.

New York, April 15.—Washington specials say the impression is gaining ground that Gen. Hancock will be the Democratic choice for President, and Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President.

Liverpool, April 15—Noon.—Cotton nominally unchanged. Middling uplands 12¼ to 12⅜c. Middling Orleans 12¼ to 12⅜c.

New York, April 15.—Gold 138⅜. Cotton firm. Middling uplands 31¾c.

NEGRO RULE.—The following is a picture drawn by a Northern Radical newspaper of the negro rule in St Domingo, after they have had fifty years of experience as rulers of about the fairest spot of earth:

"The latest news from St. Domingo is that the country is in anarchy, and the prisons are full. Of course there must be some sort of governing force in existence to keep the prisons full; but this is probably about the full extent of its power. It is painful to see such a rich and charming part of the world given up to ruin and savagery. It is grievous to see the control of such a country in the hands of such a people. But we see no help for it. And we may rest satisfied that if there be any lower depths of human degradation than that which they have reached, it will not require them many years to sink to it. If the population would resort to cannibalism, and devour each other out of existence, it would probably be the best thing that could happen."

In Italy, copper coin is said to be at a premium of from 5 to 12 per cent., causing much distress among the poor. In some parts of the country there are half lira notes in circulation, but in Naples there is nothing under the lira note, which is valued at about eighteen cents.

The Government of Napoleon III. has resolved to accept the responsibility of the two loans made to the unlucky Maximilian of Hapsburg by the French capitalist, who relied on the understood guaranty of their Emperor. An addition has been made to the French national debt for the payment of 3,000,000 of francs annually, to secure the interest of those loans.

Admiral Farragut is recommended in many quarters as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party.

In Colorado servant women are paid ten dollars a week, and are scarce even on those terms. In California they receive $20 to $35 a month in gold.

The railway from Athens to the Piræus (in Greece) will be opened in August next. The distance is four miles.

The Legislature of British Columbia have selected Victoria as the seat of Government.

Twenty thousand French seamen are engaged in the fisheries on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland.

On the railroads of New Jersey, last year, 101 accidents took place, 61 of which terminated fatally.

Texas has 517 miles of railroad.

A live Japanese is employed in a tea house in New York city.

The small pox is epidemic among the negroes in Covington, Ky.

There is not a steam fire engine in Alabama, it is said, except at Mobile. The citizens of Montgomery are about to get one.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia is advertised for sale by public auction, on the 25th of April.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1868.

The continued absence of telegraphic dispatches till after two o'clock tended to sustain the general dullness of the morning. A telegram at length came to hand quoting gold in New York at 138⅜.

EXCHANGE.—Nothing is reported in the street The banks took domestic to the extent of $40,000, at ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ premium, and continued to check at ⅜ premium. Purchases of Sterling were made in small sums at 150¾ to 151, and sales of Bank—£1000 at 152¾ and £500 at 151 1000 Bank Francs sold at 3 71¼.

GOLD.—Was also influenced by absence of telegrams We heard of sales, however, of $10,000, in several amounts, at 39¼, 39⅜ and 39¾ premium Brokers buy at 39¾ to 39⅜, and sell at 39⅜ to 39¾, as in amount American halves 136 to 136¾.

CITY NOTES.—Were firmer this morning, and a round lot of $10,000 sold at 26. Later in the day they fell off and were offered at 27 to 27¾. Nothing done at last evening Board of Brokers, but sales of $2020 City notes, and not transactions this morning

SECURITIES.—Nothing reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1868.

COTTON.—At noon we left the market entire by inanimate, no telegrams having been received in consequence of the wires having been blown down by the great storm last night.

When we left the street at half past two o'clock, sales of only 50 bales were reported, and as buyers and sellers continued desirous of awaiting further telegrams, which so far had not been made public before removing negotiations they generally retired.

A little before three o'clock the Liverpool accounts came to hand, quoting prices same as yesterday At 5 P. M., however, the market closed easier, sales 10,000 bales at 12¼d for uplands, and 12⅜d for Orleans middling. This might lead to some sales here late in the day, though the amount offering is small.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,2[illegible]
Arrived to-day	1178
Arrived previously	624,487
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	3,2[illegible]
	643,9[illegible]
	644,180
Cleared Saturday	1263
Cleared previously	574,9[illegible]—576,271
Stock on hand and on shipboard	67,8[illegible]

The clearances to day embraced 20 bales for Boston and 1263 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only a few hhds of Sugar were received by the Opelousas Railroad this morning. We have heard of a sale of 140 hhds fair to good fair Cuba Sugar at about 11c per lb. Louisiana Sugar is retailing at 15 to 15¾c per lb for prime, to 16¾c for yellow clarified, and 17 to 17¾c for white. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 47 to 58c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday, but the steamer Richmond, from Louisville, is being expected.

FLOUR.—The market has shown very little animation to-day. Prices are unsettled and have been lower during the past few days in keeping with the change in classification. The standard by inspection here having been lowered one grade to conform with the classification in the West. Superfine is quoted at $9 25 to $9 50; double extra $10 50 to $10 75; treble extra $11, choice extra $13 to $14 per bbl The principal sales to day embraced 1125 bbls, of which 111, 160 and 300 treble extra, 50, 50, 50 and 100 choice, on private terms, 50 and 50 double extra at $10 75, 150 do at $10 50, and 50 choice extra at $13 75 per bbl.

CORN.—The market is quiet but firm, with light offerings at yesterday's prices Sales today 5000 sacks, of which 120, 200, 300 and 1800 white at $1 03; 300 inferior at $1, and 2300 white, in lots, at $1 03 to $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—Are quoted at 78c per bushel, but we have no sales to report.

BRAN.—150 sacks sold on the landing at $1 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Prime and choice Hay is in request for the trade at $21 to $22 per ton, but lower grades are dull and neglected. We heard of a sale of a boat load to-day, but were unable to learn the particulars.

PORK.—Continues very dull and drooping. Only a retail business is doing at $28 per bbl for mess.

BACON.—We have again to note an extremely dull and depressed market, even at retail. We quote nominally at retail 14c per lb for shoulders, 17c for clear ribbed sides, and 18c for clear sides.

LARD.—In the absence of sales we quote prime in tierces nominally at 18¾c, kegs 19c per lb.

COW PEAS.—A lot of 50 bags Carolina sold to-day at $2 per bushel.

HIDES.—Several days since there were sales of 1000 green Hides at 9¾c, and 1000 at 9¾c per lb. We hear of sales to day of 1000 at 9c per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 15, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—204 Texas Beeves, 247 Calves and Yearlings, and 19 Milch Cows.

Sold—148 Texas Beeves, 93 Hogs, 76 Sheep, and 19 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—348 Texas Beeves, 710 Calves and Yearlings, 676 Hogs, 211 Sheep, and 39 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed, choice, ℔ net	12 @ 15
do 2d quality ℔ head	45 @ 65
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	55 @ 70
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	40 @ 50
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	25 @ 30
Hogs ℔ gross	7 @ 10
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	— @ 9 00
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	26 — @ 5 00
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	— @ 3 00
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00 @ 125
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	40 00 @ 80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00 @ 12
Calves, ℔ head	10 @ 14
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—
Goats ℔ head	1 50 @ 4 00

MARRIED.

Tuesday, April 14th, 1868, at St. Mary's Church, Fourth District, by Reverend Father Jacobs, ANTON WERNER, of Bavaria, with MARIA LOUISA FELLRATH, of New Orleans.

A Card.

The undersigned, nominee of the Democratic party, grateful for the support of his fellow-citizens, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Fourth District Court, wishes it understood that he will support that ticket alone, and oppose the Constitution; but is thankful for the kindness intended by the Workingmen's nomination, though unsolicited.

He respectfully asks the support of his Democratic and Conservative friends of the parish of Orleans, especially those on whom he has been unable to call personally, owing to the brief period allowed for the canvass. ap 16 JOSEPH HANLON.

To the Voters of New Orleans.

Having been informed that a rumor is being circulated to the effect I intended withdrawing my name as the nominee of the Democratic party for Street Commissioner, I hereby denounce such report as the work of my enemies and the enemies of my party, there being no grounds for the rumor, for it has not been, is not and will not be my intention to withdraw from the nomination. JOSEPH MURPHY. ap16 2t

Flower Gardener.

WANTED, by a FLOWER GARDENER, coming well recommended, and fully competent in his line, a situation in the city or country. Apply, by letter, to P. B., office of the Bee. ap12 tf

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 16, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, for Baltimore, via Key West and Havana, Witherspoon & Halsey
Ship Kearsage, Robinson, for Boston, Geo W Hynson & co
Schr Wm L Burroughs, Swift, for Havre, W S Buddendorff
Schr J A Hallock, Crowell, for Sagua La Grande, Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Etna, Goodspeed, for Ruatan Island, Master
Schr Mary Campbell, Tasso, for Grand Caillou, Master
Schr Indian, Uering, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, from Belize, (Hon) 10th inst, to Brooks, Macdonald & co—1st district 14
Steamship Hudson, Blakeny, from Indianola, to master—Algiers
Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
Brig Lizzie M Murrell, Ulmer, from Matanzas, to Chaffraix & Agar—Algiers.
Schr Electric Spark, Cornell, from Ruatan Island, to master—2d district.
Schr Gleaner, (British) Hawes, from Caidenas, to master—Point.
Schr Oriental, (British) Simpson, from Matanzas, to master—Point
Lugger Chipi, Veillon, from Barataria, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Julienne, Guidry, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Cabrix, Bourgeois, from Lafourche, to master—2d district 15.

—STEAMBOATS—

W A Caldwell, Woodburn, from Little Rock.
Grey Eagle, Barauco, from Bayou Sara.
Cleona, Patterson, from Field.
Hetty Gilmore, King, from Lafourche
Hunter, Jeanfreau, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Sentinel, Chambers, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 8th inst, ship Marcia C Day, brig Gen Marshall and schr United States—brought up brig Lizzie M Murrell and schrs Oriental and Gleaner.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, April 5—Arr, steamship Crescent City and schr F Jamison, fm N Orls.
Boston, April 3d—Sl'd for N Orls, bark Jennie Cobb, Hayley; 8th, steamship St Louis, Sears.
Philadelphia, April 4—Cl'd for N Orls, schr A A Rice, Lewis.
Charleston, April 6th—Arr fm N Orls, schr Catawamteak.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, March 28—Ldg for N Orls, ship Jno Geddie, McDougall. Sld, ship Mongolia, Mercher, for N Orls
Holyhead, March 24—Sld for N Or's, ships Molocha, Wild Hunter, Nellie May and Theobold.
Newport, Mch 23—Arr fm N Orls, ship Harvest Home, Berry
Swansea, March 26—Sld for N Orleans, bark Edwin Bruce.
Vigo, March 15—Arr, schr Burdicho, Poyas, fm New Orleans.
Barcelona, March 21—Arr from N Orls, barks Barcelo, Teresa and Tibidabo.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Cleopatra, from London, to J H Ashbridge & Decan—
Ship Maudslie, Oaie, from Liverpool Feb 21st—
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, 4 days from Cardenas, to Goldenbow & Kelly—

EXPORTS.

BALTIMORE VIA KEY WEST AND HAVANA—Per steamer Cuba—For Baltimore—18 bxs tobacco 99 hides 224 empty bbls and sundries.... For Key West—8 bbls beef 90 bbls flour 2 bbls hams 75 sks corn.... For Havana—350 bbls potatoes 50 bbls flour 25 bbls oil 200 sks bran and sundries.

BOSTON—Per ship Kearsage—20 bales cotton 82 bales moss 390 bbls flour 5062 horns 1080 sks bran 19 bales rags 152 sks bones and sundries.

HAVRE—Per schr Wm L Burroughs—1265 bales cotton 252 hides 60 bbls tallow 41 M staves

SAGUA LA GRANDE—Per schr J A Hallock—1340 empty bbls

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Etna—19 bbls flour 5000 feet lumber.

GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Mary Campbell—100 bbls pork 500 sks corn 200 sks oats and sundries.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Indian—70 bales hay 13 sks oats 35 sks corn and sundries.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—136 bales cotton to Jno Tavy—6 do T H & J M Allen & co—16 sks seed cotton O'Bryan & Hall—50 do pods Hall & Briggs—50 cases tobacco W Van Benthuysen—sundries to order—Total, 144 bales cotton.

MATANZAS—Per brig Lizzie M Murrell—1425 boxes 50 hhds sugar Chaffraix & Agar.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Electric Spark—Fruit to order.

CARDENAS—Per schr Gleaner—121 hhds 13 tcs and 2 tcs molasses to order.

MATANZAS—Per schr Oriental—35 bbls 288 hhds sugar 50 do molasses A Coutourie

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LITTLE ROCK—Per steamer W A Caldwell—5 bales Stewart, Galbraith & Fiser—7 Brooks, Macdonald & co—40 Lehman, Newgass & co—6 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—56 M Greenwood & co—37 Violett, Black & co—31 Campbell & Strong—590 Waddy Thompson & co—70 Bussey & co—135 L W Cooper—sundries to order—Total, 747 bales cotton.

FLOYD—Per steamer Cleona—5 bales cotton to J Pinckney Smith—4 do R L Adams—1 do A H Peale & co—40 staves Campbell, Ecford & co—390 sks Levy & Haas—34 head cattle T G N & co—1 half bbl molasses Peterson, Hill & Elliott—47 sks cotton seed to order—254 do S G Fairchild—3 hides R L Adams—sundries to order—Total, 10 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Grey Eagle—4 bales cotton to order—4 sacks rags 1 do wool 2 hides Frank, Stratton & Hirsch—9 bbls do Duplantier—6 bbls peas Sulger & co—4 sks do Keep & Hogan—sundries to order—Total, 4 bales cotton.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—1 bale cotton to H Tete—1 do sugar C D Terrebonne—1 bbl molasses L Bassett—8 sacks cotton to F Savin—sundries to order.

POINTE-A-LAHACHE—Per steamer Hunter—37 bbls rice Pinaud & Fellon—1 do sugar Mrs J Seiba—1 coop poultry C Brandon—sundries to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Chipi—27 bbls onions to N Barrois

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Julienne—51 sks seed cotton N Barrois

LAFOURCHE—Per lugger Cabrix—39 sks seed cotton N Barrois

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

April 15th—8 bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—1 C L Walmsley & co—1 do W B Barrell & Ferry—45 do Nalle & co—7 Britton & Koontz—1 do S Rochelle—3 do 2 Lavey, Terry & co—7 Jos Hoy—5 sks pigs 10 do Folger & co—1 car sheep T G N & co—1 do wood P Merchant—sundries to order—Total, 38 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

April 15—16 bales cotton Plauche & Wiltz—3 do J L Courret—3 do C H Mouton & co—2 do Rycoski & Dehlane—1 do Beraud & Gilbert—1 do A B Charpentier—10 hhds sugar T C Payan—34 bides 2 bbls skins L Burie—1 do 20 bbl ea 1 bdle do J L Courret—2 bbls sugar F Dubor—3 do M Lebesquiere—24 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 26 bales cotton.

Rooms

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14, 1868.

The friends and adherents of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY will remember how earnestly the Central Committee has worked to preserve peace in the community by their persistent refusal to order Torch-light Processions, or other public demonstrations calculated to produce collisions or breaches of the peace. It is the purpose of the Democratic party to promote peace and secure to every qualified voter his free and untrammelled right of suffrage under the laws of the country. The Executive Committee takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the people to the Proclamation and order issued this day by Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, upon the subject of the pending election. This action of the Commanding General will receive the hearty approval of every conservative citizen, and is regarded by the Executive Committee as a sufficient guaranty of the peace and personal security of every citizen in the exercise of his right of suffrage in the coming election We earnestly call upon all conservative citizens to cooperate with the civil and military authorities in preserving order. Let it be made a matter of personal endeavor on the part of every Democrat to carry out these views of the Committee, and give a hearty and zealous support to the excellent order of the Commanding General.

As this will perhaps be the last public appeal by the Democratic party to the people, before the election, we again call upon all conservative citizens to rally to the support of conservative principles and the regular Democratic Ticket.

By order of the Executive Committee,
W. M. SMALLWOOD, Secretary
ap15 4t

A Card.

DR. R. J. CROMWELL AND JOSEPH MANSION, the People's Candidates for the Legislature, 5th Ward.

We, the residents of the Ward will support the regular State ticket, of which H. C. Warmoth stands at the head, and T. W. Conway at the foot; and also the Parish ticket as formed by the Campaign Committee. But as to the Representatives for our Ward, we will support men of our choice, and of undoubted ability and trustworthy—which are Dr. R. J. CROMWELL and JOSEPH MANSION.

ap16 3t MANY VOTERS OF THE FIFTH WARD.

Notice.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.
NEW ORLEANS, April 13th, 1868.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that, inasmuch as the necessary amount of Stock has not been represented at the vote cast this day for the acceptance or the rejection of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 10th, 1868, entitled, "An act to amend the Charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company," the undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive the said vote, have adjourned until TO MORROW, the 14th instant, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., and each succeeding day between the same hours until a sufficient amount of stock is represented—in order to ascertain the will of the Stockholders on the subject.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, JOHN DOLHONDE, EDWARD S. BRIDGE, Commissioners.
ap14 t

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, widow in community of John Gauche, and duly put in possession of his estate, by order of Court, as usufructuary of the share of her late husband in marriage community of acquets, will continue for her own account the business of the deceased, at his stores, in the Moresque Building, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, and Nos 108 and 110 Chartres street, under the style of WIDOW JOHN GAUCHE, and I hereby appoint my brother, MICHEL DRITRICH, ESQ., my General and Special Attorney in fact.

WIDOW JOHN GAUCHE.
New Orleans, April 14, 1868. ap14 10t

$20 Reward.

STOLEN.—A red MARE, with sears on the right leg. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same at the Bienville Oil Factory, corner of Bienville and Johnson streets.
ap14 3t J. ALDIGE.

Notice.

Office Crescent City Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, 9th April, 1868.

IN CONFORMITY with Article 11, of the Charter of this Company, an election of Five Directors by the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 69 Canal street, on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
ap8 t ap 20 CHARLES PITTS, Secretary.

Water Works Department,
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
March 21st, 1868.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per share was declared THIS DAY by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 1st of April next.
mh22 1m S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

A Card.

C. UNGER'S BAKERY.

No. 367 Victory street.

THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed that the Cart bearing my name is the only one authorized to deliver the bread from the above Bakery.
ap11 tf Widow C. UNGER.

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Comp'y,
NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

IN conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the company, No 44 Carondelet street; on MONDAY, April 20th, 1868, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for eighteen Directors—twelve to be chosen from stockholders residing in Louisiana and six from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the stock of the company be represented at said election; but if a majority of the stock be not then represented the election will be held on MONDAY, April 27th, 1868, at the office of the company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
mh27 tap20 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Regular Democratic Ticket,

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—A. W. WALKER, of St. Bernard.
Second District—JAMES MANN, of New Orleans.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS.
Judge First District Court—EDMUND ABEL.
" Second " L. DUVIGNEAUD.
" Third " C. M. EMERSON.
" Fourth " PAUL E. THEARD.
" Fifth " A. VIAVANT.
" Sixth " W. H. COOLEY.
" Seventh " T. WHARTON COLLENS
Clerk First District Court—N. TREPAGNIER.
" Second " M. O. TRACY.
" Third " D. C. BYERLY.
" Fourth " JOSEPH HANLON.
" Fifth " LOUIS POWER.
" Sixth " W. WOELPER.
" Seventh " A. D. BERNOUDY.
Sheriff Criminal Court—E. S. WURZBURGER.
" Civil " T. L. MAXWELL.
Coroner First and Fourth Districts and Algiers—JOHN G. ROACH.
Coroner Second and Third Dist.—DR. CHAS DELERY.
District Attorney—CHAS. LUZENBURG.

TAX COLLECTORS.
First District—M. M. FEENEY.
Second District—L. E. LEMARIÉ.
Third District—N. C. CARROLL.
Fourth District—HENRY BENSEL.
Orleans, Right Bank—THOS. DONEGAN.

ASSESSORS.
First District—JAS. O'NEILL.
Second District—E. A. BOZONIER.
Third District—J. GRAYER.
Fourth District—JOHN P. CASEY.
Orleans, Right Bank—TIMOTHY HERLIHY.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First Justice of the Peace—G. W. SADLER.
Second Justice of the Peace—JOSHUA CORPREW.
Third Justice of the Peace—J. P. MONTAMAT.
Fourth Justice of the Peace—J. FULDA.
Fifth Justice of the Peace—JAS. AIKMAN, Sr.
Sixth Justice of the Peace—T. S. COLLINS.

CONSTABLES.
First Justice's Court—A. A. PLATTSMIER.
Second Justice's Court—JOHN CONNORS.
Third Justice's Court—J. A. MOLAISON.
Fourth Justice's Court—P. AD FORTIER.
Fifth Justice's Court—TIMOTHY DALY, Sr.
Sixth Justice's Court—WM. GORMLEY.

Senatorial Ticket.
First District—M. A. FOUTE, B. N. OGDEN, O. H. BRAUGHN.
Second District—E. L. JEWELL, A. SAMBOLA.
Third District—F. SCHUMAKER, A. MARRERO.
Fourth District—A. B. BACON.
Orleans, Right Bank, and Parish of Plaquemine—THOS. J. DECKER.

Representative Ticket.
First Ward—P. H. WATERS, J. T. HANLON.
Second Ward—E. F. L'HOSTE, JACOB ZOELY and JOS. H. DEGRANGE.
Third Ward—WALTER H. ROGERS, E. H. McCALEB, THOS. O'CONNOR, GEO. WATERS.
Fourth Ward—[illegible], C. ZACHARIE, CHARLES STRINGER.
Fifth Ward—JOHN McCLELLAND, S. E. CROZAT.
Sixth Ward—J. R. CURRELL.
Seventh Ward—JOHN A. LONGHAUSER, JOHN PAISLEY.
Eighth Ward—F. BORGE.
Ninth Ward—[illegible] J. E. REMBDORFF.
Tenth and Eleventh Wards—W. POPE NOBLE, C. R. MAY, CHAS. A. EAGER.
Orleans, Right Bank—T. P. SHERBURNE.

Municipal Ticket.
For Mayor—JOHN R. CONWAY.
For Controller—J. O. LANDRY.
Street Commissioner—JOSEPH MURPHY.
Recorder First District—W. H. MANNING.
" Second " ARTHUR GASTINEL.
" Third " J. E. LETTEN.
" Fourth " HENRY JACKSON.

ALDERMEN
First District—THOMAS. H. SHIELDS, THOS. R. BRADY, THOS. MARKEY.
Second District—NORMAN WHITNEY, VICTOR PRADOS.
Third District—N. A. LLAMBIAS, FRED. LOSBURG.
Fourth District—JOHN A. O'BRIEN, P. KAISER.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
First Ward—ALFRED KEARNY, J. C. ROSE.
Second Ward—T. S. AIKENS, W. W. WALKER.
Third Ward—SAM. MOORE, JOHN McCAFFREY.
Fourth Ward—HUGH MONTGOMERY, H. F. STURCKEN.
Fifth Ward—EDWARD LEHMAN.
Sixth Ward—THOMAS F. FISHER.
Seventh Ward—M. LAWRENCE.
Eighth Ward—GEORGE PANDELLY.
Ninth Ward—ROBERT WYNNE.
Tenth Ward—GERARD FARRELL.
Eleventh Ward—JOHN BREEN.
ap7 td

Workingmen's Ticket.

ELECTION ON THE 17TH AND 18TH OF APRIL, 1868.

For Congress.
1st Congressional District—Gen. J. H. SYPHER.
2d " " A. P. FIELD.
Judge 1st District Court—EDMUND ABELL.
2d " R. L. LYNCH.
3d " J. W. THOMAS.
4th " JAMES FULLER.
5th " CHARLES LEAUMONT.
6th " GUY DUPLANTIER.
7th " T. W. COLLENS.
Clerk 1st " THOMAS J. EARHART.
2d " M. O. TRACY.
3d " B. L. BROWN.
4th " JOSEPH HANLON.
5th " L. A. SNAER.
6th " W. L. RANDALL.
7th " A. B. BERNOUDY.
District Attorney—E. WARREN.
Sheriff Criminal Court—E. S. WURZBURGER.
" Civil " DR. GEO. W. AVERY.

Coroner.
1st and 4th Dist. and Algiers—Dr. T. M. BRADFORD.
2d and 3d " Dr. P. YEISER.

1st Justice of the Peace—M. O'CONNOR.
2d " PARIS CHILDRESS.
3d " JOHN F. RUST.
4th " JULIUS FULDA.
5th " [illegible]
6th " V. D. TERREBONNE.

Constable 1st Justice's Court—M. HOULIHAN.
2d " JOHN HANNON.
3d " W. H. MORGAN.
4th " J. G. BAUM.
5th "
6th " J. MOHAN, Jr.

State Assessor, 1st District—ALEX. SMITH.
2d " J. McMAHAN.
3d " M. WEISHEIMER.
4th " C. W. KILBOURNE.

State Tax Collector, 1st Dist—THOS. ASKEW.
2d " VICTOR GERODIAS.
3d " MICHAEL CARROLL.
4th " PETER KAISER, Jr.

State Senat. 1st District—GEO. W. KENDALL.
R. N. OGDEN.
GEO. H. BRAUGHN.
2d " J. M. HOYLE.
E. L. JEWELL.
3d " F. SCHUMACKER.
GEORGE BREWER.
4th "

Representatives, 1st Ward—P. H. WATERS.
—COL C. S. YOUNG.
2d —E. F. L'HOSTE.
—JACOB ZOFLLY.
—JOS. H. DEGRANGE.
3d —J. L. REGAN.
—J. McDONNELL.
—B. COLLINS.
4th —GEORGE HANNING.
—CHARLES STRINGER.
5th —PETER KRAMER.
—S. C. CROZAT.
6th —J. R. CURELL.
7th —JOHN LONGHAUSSER.
—JOHN PASLEY.
8th —FRANK BORGE.
9th —HENRY MAAS.
—J. MOORE.
10th & 11th—JOHN ABBOTT.
—JAS. DORSEY.

MUNICIPAL TICKET.
For Mayor—GEORGE A. FOSDICK.
For Controller—D. E. MANDELL.
For Street Commissioner—J. C. KATHMAN.
For Recorder First District—JULIAN NEVILLE.
" Second " D. M. C. HUGHES.
" Third " JOHN A. LETTEN.
" Fourth " H. T. VENNARD.

FOR ALDERMEN.
First District—B. McCOOL.
J. M. O. PARKER.
WM. TERRILL.
Second " HENRY WEBER.
E. H. CHADWICK.
Third " JAMES DONNELLY.
Dr. J. J. HAYES.
Fourth " HENRY MYERS.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
First Ward—W. H. CREAN.
M. CAREY.
Second " H. W. GRAHAM.
Third " JOHN BRANNON.
JOHN MULROONEY.
Fourth " H. F. STURCKEN.
B. H. FLYNN.
Fifth " JACOB HABERLIN.
Sixth " T. F. FISHER.
Seventh " M. LAWRENCE.
Eighth " J. P. BAKER.
Ninth " JOHN WEBER.
Tenth " GERALD FARRELL.
Eleventh " C. REANEAU.
ap14 4t

E. S. WURTZBURGER

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

SHERIFF OF CRIMINAL COURT,

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
ap4 td

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

J. C. KATHMAN hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, being satisfied that he can perform the duties thereof not only to the satisfaction, but to the financial advantage of the tax-payers of this community. mh27 tf

To the Public.

Having learned that there was a current rumor afloat that I would not run as a candidate for Recorder of the Second District, I do hereby inform my friends that I am a candidate for said office, and further that I will not withdraw under any circumstances whatever.

Very Respectfully,
ap9 td D. M. C. HUGHES.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, March 16th, 1868.

FOR the purpose of ascertaining whether the creditors of the Bank of Louisiana will accept the proposition made by the stockholders to the creditors by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank, holden on the 14th of March, 1868,

Notice is hereby given that subscription books will be open during thirty days at the Banking-house of the Bank of Louisiana for receiving subscriptions for capital stock in a new corporation to be formed under the laws of the State, to carry on the business of banking and to be organized on the terms and conditions set forth in the printed report made to the stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana, at the said meeting.

Copies of the Report can be had at the Banking-house.

Messrs A. LANFEAR, L. F. GÉNÉRÈS, J. B. LEPRETRE, JOHN PEMBERTON were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.
mh19 tf J. F. IRVING, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Valuable Residence on Roman streets, between Esplanade and Kerlerec street.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 46 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, 18th of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Kerlerec, Roman and Prieur streets, measuring 30 feet front on Roman street, by a depth of 12 feet; together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house, containing four rooms, a hall and gallery on the side, and two rooms in the attic; a two-story frame kitchen, containing four rooms, privies, well and cistern.

Terms. Three thousand dollars cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, for note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest from date until payment. The buildings to be insured and the policy transferred.

Act of sale before O. L. Kernion, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. ap16 td

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Louisa Johnson, Widow A. Dellande.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer
Office—Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

MONDAY, April 20th, 1868, will be sold at 5 o'clock P. M., on Bagatelle street, near Greatmen street—by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 4th, 1868—

A lot of household FURNITURE, such as bedsteads and bedding, armoir, washstands, clock, rockers, chairs, &c.

Also, a lot of CLOTHING.
Terms—Cash. ap10 18 20

Headquarters, Fifth Military District,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans, April 14, 1868.

Circular No. 12.

The following places are hereby designated for holding the polls in the city of New Orleans, at the election to be held on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868:

FIRST WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 1, Engine House No. 12, Tchoupitoulas street, between Orange and Race streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 1, Engine House No 1, Hunter street.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 2, Engine House No. 20, Thalia street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 2, corner of Euterpe and St. Charles streets.

SECOND WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 3 Engine House No. 6, St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and Commerce streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No 3, Poeyfarré street, between Annunciation and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Poll No 1, Precinct No. 4, Engine House No 18, Calliope street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets

Poll No 2, Precinct No. 4, No. 219 Triton Walk, between Baronne and Dryades streets.

THIRD WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 5, Engine House No 2 Tchoupitoulas street, near Natchez street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 5, Tchoupitoulas street, between Girod and Lafayette streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 6, Engine House, Perdido and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No 6, Engine House No. 5, Girod street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 7, Engine House No. 14, Common street, near Marais street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 7, corner of Girod and Basin streets.

Poll No. 3, Precinct No. 7, corner of Liberty and Poydras streets.

FOURTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 8, Eagle Engine House No 7, Dauphine street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 8, 125 Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 9, Engine House No. 4, Basin street, near Conti street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 9, School House, corner Rampart and Bienville streets.

FIFTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 10, Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 10, corner of Toulouse and Rampart streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 11, Streets Commissioner's Office, St. Peter near Chartres street.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 11, No. 23, Orleans street

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 12, Engine House No. 10, Dumaine street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 12, Engine House No. 21, corner St. Peter and Claiborne streets.

SIXTH WARD.

Poll No. 1 and 2, Precinct No. 13, School House St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 14, corner Claiborne and Bayou Road.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 14, Engine House No. 3, corner Galvez and Esplanade streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 15, Engine House No. 9, Esplanade street, opposite U. S. Mint.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 15, School House, corner Union and Greatmen streets

Poll No. 3, Precinct No. 15, Methodist Church on Girod street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 16, Mechanics' Hall, Derbigny street, between History and Columbus streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 16, residence of A. Duvigneaud, on Bayou Road, opposite LeBreton Market.

[illegible]

EIGHTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 18, Hook and Ladder Engine House No. 3, corner Marigny street and Levee.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 18, Phoenix Engine House No. 8, Victory street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 19, Girod street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 19, corner Spain and Good children streets.

NINTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 20, Engine House No. 24 Greatmen street

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 20, No. 16 Louisa street, opposite Washington Market.

Poll No. 1, Precinct No. 21, corner of Congress and Levee streets.

Poll No. 2, Precinct No. 21, corner of Independence and Levee streets.

TENTH WARD.

Poll No. 1, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Jackson street, near Rousseau street.

Poll No. 2, Engine House No. 22, Tchoupitoulas street, near Soraparu street.

Poll No. 3, Dryades street, corner Philip street.

Poll No. 4, Dryades street, corner Jackson street.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Poll No. 1. North west corner of Fourth and Apollo streets.

Poll No. 2, North-west corner Fourth and Prytania streets.

Poll No. 3, Engine House No. 23, Washington street, near Magazine street.

Poll No. 4. South-west corner Washington and Laurel streets.

By command of Brev. Maj. Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.
ROBERT CHANDLER,
ap15 4t Capt. Asst. Secy. for Civil Affairs

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR,

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co; F. C. Wells & Co, Schieffelin & Co., mh31 d 1y New York.

$10,000 Reward!

STOLEN from the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS [$50,000] in Legal Tender Notes of one thousand dollars each. All of letter C., and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775	9809	13,903	23,723	38,338
3119	8591	14,355	25,989	38,747
3515	8903	15,211	28,323	39,307
3907	10,015	16,543	29,415	39,543
4047	10,293	16,731	28,487	40,659
4567	10,219	16,847	30,223	40,619
5227	11,493	18,043	30,463	40,731
8063	12,019	19,131	31,879	41,851
8227	12,147	19,195	34,511	41,999
7286	13,619	23,135	37,539	45,531

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

New Orleans, March 28th, 1868.
mh28 tf CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Important to Travelers.

FARE REDUCED.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 10TH,

FARE via NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD,

AND

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To the following points will be:

NEW YORK	$55 00
PHILADELPHIA	52 00
BALTIMORE	49 50
WASHINGTON	47 50

For information and particulars apply at Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common, under City Hotel, and Depot, Calliope street.

T. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.
E. D. FROST,
ap12 2w Gen' Sup't Miss. Central Railroad.

Boarding.

BOARDERS will be taken in a first-class house, with or without rooms, on very moderate terms, for Summer Months. Apply 43 Bourbon street. ap1 tf

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

EUROPE..........Lemarie....Saturday, 4th April
ST. LAURENT.....Bocandé.....Saturday, 18th April
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....Saturday, 2d May
PEREIRE.........Duchesne....Saturday, 16th May

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):

First cabin.......$145
Second cabin......$88
Third Cabin.......$35
Do. including railway tickets.......$37

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers on this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

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

For passage, apply to
VICTOR FERRILLIAT,
nov8 6md 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

CORTES,

S. Whitman, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, April 18th, at 5 P. M.

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

For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON
my4 1y 41 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships
GEN'L GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..............Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN'L MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

Sailing from New York and New Orleans every SATURDAY.

The steamship

UNITED STATES,

Geo. L. Norton, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite St. Louis street, on

Saturday, April 18th, at 5 P. M.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE.........$60 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN.
No. 190 Common street.

The Steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow—leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, April 25th. feb26 tf

NEW ORLEANS AND MANDEVILLE DAILY PACKET COMPANY.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville.

THE elegant low-pressure steamer CAMELIA, Capt W. C. Cozzens, having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers and freight, has been purchased for this trade, and will commence her regular daily trips to the above places on or about the 25th April, continuing in the trade summer and winter. Arrangements will be made for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from Covington.

For further particulars apply to
COHEN M. SORIA, Agent,
ap3 15 and 20 Union street.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$516,5[illegible]
Via—Fire Premiums	$256 272 57	
Marine Premiums	189 133 70	
River Premiums	103 097 15	
		$548,5[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	$ 5,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	
		$ 46,004 7[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$502,51[illegible]
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 62,587 26	
Marine Losses	184,872 79	
River Losses	94,562 60	
	$342,082 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54,348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	24,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	32,310 83	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	37,777 80	
		$491,210 76
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$ 11,277 80

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $620,000, viz.:

Invested in Real Estate	$ 46,508 11
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	79,018 30
Invested in Navy and other Bonds	64,290 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	125,563 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges	18,200 00
Bills Receivable	43,896 88
Premiums in course of Collection	97,267 71
Cash on hand	111,513 49
	$737,580 40

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
R. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Theobald,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. H. Pinckard,
A. Frerichs,	John S. Walls,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. B. Pothier,
Archd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Vose,	R. Piaggio,
E. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas Weishaar,	Rudolph Sieg.
H. F. Given.	

mh29 [illegible]

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

A certain, safe and ready cure for GONORRHŒA, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: [illegible] 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. [illegible] SPRAGUE & Co.
San Francisco: B. LELIEVRE & Co.
New Orleans: MAUNSELL & BOGEL, 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

Merchants' Exchange,

166..........COMMON STREET..........166

NEAR CARONDELET STREET.

THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter etc.

A warm Lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK HERBER,
jan30 3m Manager.

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. KATHMAN,

Tropical Roofing Manufactory, and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood,

234..........Bienville street..........234

CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 55 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. mr24 3m

Murphy's Post Office,

(VIS-A-VIS)

JUST OPENED,

Old Levee street, opposite Custom-House and Post Office.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS, POPULAR MIXTURES, and a SUMPTUOUS LUNCH EVERY DAY.

mh18 1m W. E. MURPHY, Proprietor.

Dr. E. De Blanc,

Office No. 15 Dauphine Street, between Canal and Customhouse Streets.

Consultations from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Residence 154 Galvez street, between Hospital and Barracks streets. mh17 1m

R. O. BARROW,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Office: No. 15 Carondelet Street,

ATTENDS to the purchase, sale and renting of City and Country property; also, to the collection of rents, etc. ja28 3m

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

Office and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec19 tf

DR. V. FORTINEAU

HAS returned to Louisiana and resumed the practice of his Profession.

OFFICE, at the Drug store, corner Burgundy and Customhouse streets.

Consultation hours 11 A. M. to 12 M. mh29 1m

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co,
NEW ORLEANS, April 2d, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after April 13th, 1868. The Internal Revenue Tax upon which will be paid by the Company.

J. V. CHAFFRAY, Secretary.