The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

Soule & Coppens sell a double-masted yacht, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

We are obliged to Mr. Overall, of the Commercial Exchange and Reading Rooms, for the New York *Mercantile Journal* of the 15th.

ELECTION CONTESTS.—The following contested election cases were yesterday filed in the Sixth District Court: Howell, for City Comptroller's office, vs. Mahon; Staes, for the Second District Recordership, vs. Gastinel; Gros, for Fifth District Recordership, vs. Ahern.

AN EMINENT DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Association of the Teniml Dorich, is to be given at the New Opera House, by the Juvenile Dramatic Association, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst.

FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT CLERKSHIP.—Mr. S. P. De Labarre, a respectable and popular citizen, is announced in another place as candidate for the Clerkship of the Second District Court, subject to the ratification of the National Democratic Convention.

LATE PERIODICALS.—We are courteously remembered by Mr. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Alley, for the following: *Harper's Weekly*, and *Frank Leslie's* (with likeness of Gen. Lee,) for March 24th; *Weekly Herald*, *Weekly News*, and the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, weekly, New York, March 17; and *Godey's Lady's Book* for April.

The Steamship Montgomery, Capt. Ryder, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Boucicault's stirring military drama, "Jessie Brown, or The Relief of Lucknow," is the principal attraction for this evening. It is cast with most of the favorites.

MRS. C. DEBAR will take her benefit to-morrow night, for which occasion a splendid entertainment is promised. This excellent actress merits a full house, and we have no doubt that the announcement of her benefit will ensure one.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mad. Céleste will appear, to-night, for the last time but three. Her admirers should make the most of her engagement, as it closes, positively, on Saturday night. She will appear in the "French Spy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In addition to the usual varied programme, "Masulme" is "up" for every night. It is a superb pantomime; and its production reflects great credit on Mons. La Thorne and the management.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We publish the Civil Rights bill in the form in which it has passed both Houses and has been sent to the President for signature. It is, next to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, annulled by the Executive veto, the most important measure which has been adopted by the present Congress. Should it become a law, it will be of practical concern to the whole population of the South, and, indeed, wherever else in the Union there is more than one race or color. It possesses much political significance from the fact that in it, for the first time in the history of the Government, Congress claims authority to regulate the civil status of populations in the various States for obligatory recognition by State authorities and in State courts. The Freedmen's Bureau system withdraws the negro from State tribunals where it is supposed that legal equality is denied him; and this system is provisional and confined in its operation to certain States of the South. The present measure proposes to enforce the universal recognition of small equality by minute specifications and penal provisions, and the second section of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery is referred to as conferring power for thus legislating. But that section simply authorizes Congress to pass laws necessary to carry the first section—that is, the prohibition of slavery—into effect. It is not pretended that this legislation is necessary to keep the freedmen from being re-enslaved. Free negroes existed, before the adoption of the anti-slavery amendment, in all the States, and it was never held to be a condition of the maintenance of their freedom that there should be absolute uniformity of civil rights for all races and colors. If the right of Congress to take the question of civil rights in the States from the jurisdiction of the State Governments does not reside in the second section of that amendment, it unquestionably does not reside in any provision of the old Constitution.

There would seem to be in the Civil Rights bill much that is amenable to some of the President's objections to the Freedmen's Bureau bill; for example, its questionable constitutionality, its multiplication of new officers, and the unusual expense attending its execution. Opinion at Washington appears to be uncertain as to whether the President will sign it. The Washington special of the New York *Herald* says that its friends are confident of his approval, and that, as it stands, it is unanimously endorsed by the Republicans of both Houses. If so, even the President's veto might fail to defeat it. The New York *World* refers to such a contingency when it says: "His views are so well known, that it looks as if the Republicans were courting another veto, either in the hope of humiliating the President by carrying this bill over the veto, or with a view to increase the unpopularity of the President with their party."

The bill having passed the Senate on the 15th, the President's decision upon it will not be constitutionally due before the 26th inst.

THE UNITED STATES AS A BOTANY BAY.

They have their own notions of the United States in the Canton of Basleland, Switzerland. They evidently look upon this country as an immense Botany Bay, whose widely and loosely diffused mass of universal and miscellaneous criminality is qualified in some degree by native wild Indians and native wild beasts, such as Comanches, Apaches, buffaloes, grizzly bears, panthers, alligators, snapping turtles, rattlesnakes, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, and the like. When a man in that Canton commits murder, or others felonious offense, his judges, on finding him guilty, and deserving of capital punishment, are only in doubt as to whether it would be a greater punishment to hang him outright or dispatch him to the United States. Of course, as above intimated, they must suppose, in thinking of this commutation of punishment, that the people of the United States are not better than the transported criminal; reasoning on the subject in the spirit of the grave-digger in Hamlet, who thought it proper enough to send the mad Prince to England, as there they were all as mad as he. For punishment is not purely vindictive: its chief object is to relieve men of moral habits and of law-abiding and honest dispositions from the presence of the vicious and the lawless. Such an object is not satisfied by merely shifting the criminal from one community to another, unless the latter be a community of criminals, as in a penitentiary, in a penal colony, or in that vast "*inferno*" of rascaldom of which the vivid imagination of Swiss justice sees in the United States the terrestrial type. On more than one occasion Consular representatives of the United States Government have endeavored to disabuse the judicial tribunals of Basleland and other Cantons of this sinister impression. Supposing the Swiss mind to derive its ideas of the condition of this country from the representations of the partisan press, in which both the great parties are proclaimed to entertain the most atrocious purposes, in which the President himself is denounced as the chief champion of bloody-handed rebels and assassins; and especially if we suppose Mr. Sumner's mass of anonymous testimony regarding the horrible barbarities and cruelties which form the pastime of a large portion of the people, to be taken as current information in Switzerland, we may well conceive how difficult must be the task of correcting erroneous views prevalent in that country relative to the moral condition of this. At all events, these views were still uncorrected up to the date of a recent criminal trial and conviction in Switzerland, a case which has given rise to a peremptory Consular protest in behalf of the United States, as we learn from the following Washington special of the 15th, in the New York *Times*:

The Secretary of State in a letter to Senator Sumner details the facts in the case of the murderer of Martin Bolter, recently pardoned by the Council of Basleland, Switzerland, on condition of his emigrating to this country. He was under sentence of confinement for twenty four years in chains. The United States Consul, Mr. Wilfe, at Basleland, informed the Council of Basleland that the United States was not a colony for convicts and criminals, and that the person pardoned would not be permitted to land in this country, but would be returned to Switzerland at the expense of those sending him thither.

If the protective system in regard to foreign merchandise were only extended to operate against the free importation of criminals, it would afford some compensation for the tax imposed on the consumers of manufactures. Home resources for the production of crime in this country are quite sufficient for all reasonable use. Yet if foreign competition could arrest home production, it might be worth while to try the effect of a discriminating system of criminal importation. It might be of advantage, for example, if we could substitute a few straggling Gypsies for jayhawkers and guerrillas, or the flashy and ill-mannered pickpocket, whose gains are moderate, for the murderous burglar and robber, the bank embezzler or the counterfeiter, whose depredations are wholesale, and reckoned in tens by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

GOLD 128¼.

FROM TEXAS.

Washington, March 21.—Senate.—The bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States was taken up and discussed. The crime of forgery of United States securities is made punishable by ten year's imprisonment.

The House passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; also, the bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication between the several States.

New York, March 21.—Cotton declining; sales 3000 bales at 39 to 40c. for middling.

Naval stores dull; turpentine 87 to 90c.

Washington, March 21.—In the House, a vote on the amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill, authorizing the appointment of a solicitor to the State Department, passed. The other amendments were disagreed to.

The President has recognized F. A. Santiers as Consul of Wurtemburg at Galveston.

Washington, March 21.—Senate.—Mr. Brown introduced a bill to aid the construction of Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, connecting the great lakes, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas with Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

New York, March 21.—The steamer New York sailed at noon for Aspinwall. Among her passengers is Thomas W. Knox and another, to accompany the overland telegraph expedition from San Francisco through Siberia, China and Russia to Western Europe.

Fortress Monroe, March 21.—The U. S. steamer Bienville has sailed for the West Indies.

San Francisco, March 21.—Honolulu dates to the 6th of February state the eruption of the great volcano has ceased.

Mining stocks are improving.

Louisville, March 21.—A soldiers' convention meets here on the 6th of April. All the officers and soldiers, who have served in Kentucky regiments are invited at half fare over the principal railroads.

Sterling King, who recently confessed the attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward, attempted to commit suicide this morning. His recovery is doubtful.

Galveston, March 20.—Little of interest is being done in the Texas Convention. A Committee of Nine was appointed to form an address to the President.

Mr. Barnett (Union) offered a proposition to pay the widow of Gen. Houston the full salary he would have received as Governor for the full term from the time he was deposed by the secession Convention.

At Galveston the cotton receipts for the week were not over five hundred bales and declining. The stock on hand, not on shipboard, is about 7000 bales. Middling rules at 25 cents in gold. The market is unsettled.

The brig Florence, from New York, is at the bar. The steamer Wilmington, for New York, sailed on the 18th. The Sedgwick is detained at the bar. The Ladenia is discharging.

New York, March 21.—Flour more active. Whiskey $2 28. Coffee dull. Sugar dull, 11¼ to 12¼c. Molasses dull, Porto Rico 75c. Pork $25 75. Lard 19¼c. Money steady, at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange 109. Gold 128¼. Government Stocks unchanged, except 10-40's which declined 1/8.

Louisville, March 21.—Leaf Tobacco lower, sales 150 hhds. Flour, $7 25; Mess Pork, nominal at $26. Bacon Shoulders 13c.; Clear sides, 16¼c.; Hams, 21½c.; Corn, 60c.; Oats, 42c.; Cotton, 33c.; Whisky unchanged.

St. Louis, March 21.—Cotton 34c.; Tobacco, 6 75 to $7 12½; Corn, 62 to 65c.; Oats, 45c.; Pork, $26 12½; Lard, 18½c.; Whisky, unchanged.

Cincinnati, March 21.—Flour and Wheat, dull and unchanged; Oats advanced 1c; Corn, 63c.; Whisky, unchanged; Groceries and Provisions, dull; Pork, $25; Bulk Sides, 13c.; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Bacon shoulders, 13c.; Clear sides, 16c.; Lard, 18¼c.

Vicksburg, March 21.—The steamer Mollie Able passed down at 10 o'clock last night, the Clara Dolson at 2 P. M., and the Emerald at 7 P. M.

The Lady Gay passed up at 5 P. M.

The President and Mayor Monroe.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special of the 15th is responsible for the following. We find no similar statement in any other New York paper:

The President to-day gave a citizen of Louisiana authority to telegraph to New Orleans that he (the President) had sent orders to Gov. Wells not to allow Monroe, the newly-elected Mayor of New Orleans, to be installed into his office.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

(From the New York Mercantile Journal of the 15th.)

In this important line the market has felt another dull week, buyers as well as sellers complaining according to their respective views of interest, that the market is on one side too low, on the other too high. Some lines of goods, undoubtedly, are quite low enough. Standard Sheetings, De Laines, Prints and a few other goods are at prices that meet the ideas of purchasers, but we can scarcely wonder that they object, decidedly, to paying the asking prices for fine Brown and Bleached shirtings, and for Ticks, Denims, Stripes, &c. We understand that the New York Mills admit that they are making 15 cts per yard on their goods, and feel assured that were they, and other manufacturers to reduce their prices, as they might well afford to do to the present standard of cotton, viz: 40cts, and gold low at 130, merchants from the interior would be readier to come forward, and all branches of trade would experience decided benefit. Buyers have this matter in their own hands, for were they to find their supplies in other goods a fair reduction would soon result.

Standard Sheetings are selling freely at 25c for the best goods, and 24c for second since these cannot be made for less, with cotton at 40c. Fine Browns have fallen from 1 to 2c, but 5c would be nearer the mark. Bleached shirtings are 2½c lower, excepting the best grades. Buyers are taking merely enough to supply their immediate wants, anticipating a further material reduction. Delaines have experienced another decline of 2½c, which brings them down to 22½c, a rate not much beyond their price previous to the war. These goods suffer most vitally by coming in competition with nearly all kinds of foreign dress goods, which are selling at ruinously low rates in the auction rooms. Prints, in sympathy with Delaines, have fallen one cent, and a brisk trade is doing in that line, since it is well known that these goods cannot really be produced at present prices.

Appended is a valuable statistical comparison for 4 years past, at this date:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Gold	152	160	160	130
Cotton	80	73	65	40
Sheetings	20	42	30	25
Delaines	22	30	30	22½
Coates' Thread	125	104	130	160
Prints	25	26 25	26 25	15 21

The Tea Trade—An Error Corrected.

San Francisco, March 14.—It has been stated that the steamer Oriflamme, which arrived here on the 6th ult. from China, brought advices of an advance of from ten to fifteen cents per pound on tea. Upon careful inquiry it is ascertained that no public advices of this nature were received, and if such was the fact, it was known only to a few private parties, and not to the general public.

The files of papers brought by the Oriflamme do not mention any particular change in the tea market, and the major portion of the trade discredit the reported advance.

The brig Ocean Wave, arrived here yesterday, leaking badly. She was bound from the South Coast of Cuba to New York and put into this port for repairs. When off Pass à l'Outre, her commander, in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide, by cutting his throat.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONTEREY.—The steamship Monterey, Capt. Whiteman, from New York 10th inst., arrived at her wharf early this morning, with a full freight and the following passengers:

[illegible]

The following is a list of passengers per steamship J. C. Harris, Charles Fowler, commander, from Indianola and Galveston, March 19th:

[illegible]

Gov. Orr has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Georgia Society in New York, urging upon foreigners of that nationality the attractions South Carolina presents to immigrants.

The Civil Rights Bill Adopted by Both Houses of Congress—Stringent Provisions to Punish its Violation—Commissioners to be Appointed to Carry it Out.

Below is the text of the Civil Rights bill, which, as amended, was passed by the Senate on the 15th, after having been passed with amendments by the House. The vote for it in the Senate was 30 against 7. It now awaits the President's signature:

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And that any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory, to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the District Court of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts of judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act, and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been, or shall be commenced in any State Court, against any such person for any such cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespass, or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act, or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the Court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be extended, and govern said Courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested or imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial Courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence, and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial as the facts may warrant.

SEC. 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence, and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits Slavery in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory, within which they are issued.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid directly or indirectly to escape from the custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice, or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 8. That the District-Attorneys, the Marshals, their Deputies, and the Clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing with food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and at such time as he may designate for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer when any such requisition shall be received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A supposed corpse, while being shaved, in Norwalk, Conn., revived, got up and dressed itself and delayed the postponement of the funeral.

The Withdrawal of Goods from Bond.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 15, '66.

The following act of Congress, approved March 14, 1866, is published for the information and government of the officers of customs and others concerned: This act authorizes—first, the withdrawal for consumption of all goods upon which duties are unpaid at any time prior to the 1st of May, 1866; second, the withdrawal of goods for consumption within one year from the date of the original importation, upon the payment of the proper duties and charges, at the time of such withdrawal; third, the withdrawal of goods for consumption after one year and until the expiration of three years from the date of original importation, upon the payment of the proper duties and charges, and an additional duty of ten per centum of the amount of such duties and charges; fourth, the exportation of goods from warehouses within three years from the date of original importation; fifth, the right to transport goods in bond from the port of original importation to any other port or ports in the United States for the purpose of exportation.

The provisions of this law do not appear to require any special instructions, as they can be fully carried into effect by the general regulations of this Department governing the entry, withdrawal, transportation and exportation of merchandise in bond. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Pennsylvania Democracy and the President.

The following, from the N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington special of the 15th should be taken with allowance, as from a source hostile both to the President and to the Democratic party:

It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution indorsing the President's policy. A sub-committee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person. This grateful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his Administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the suggestion that "the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket." He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with much other remarks of a similarly encouraging character. The last seen of the Pennsylvania Committeemen they were making for the Baltimore depot, in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind.

An American Cardinal.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Transcript* writes:

The news which arrived by the European steamer yesterday, that the sacred consistory of Rome was about to confer the rank of Cardinal on the Bishop of the United States, has naturally created intense excitement among the Catholics of this city. There are many speculations as to the name of the Prelate who will receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of His Holiness. But it is believed there is little room for conjecture, for it will probably be presented to the Primate. Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, whose rank is next to that of the dignity of a "Prince of the Church." Whenever the recipient of this high pontifical favor will be required to proceed to Rome to participate in the ceremonies of the presentation of the title, has not been yet decided. It is probable, however, that the Pope will send a Nuncio to his country to bear the welcome intelligence to the Prelate who may be thus promoted to an ecclesiastical grade only second to his own. The next steamer from England will perhaps bring farther particulars of the matter.

About forty negro men, women and children, brought all the way from Abbeville, S. C., and destined for the plantation of Gen. Pillow, on the Mississippi, will go down on the train to-day. —Huntsville *Independent*, 14th.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

Senate.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieut. Gov. A. Voorhies presiding.

A communication was received from the House announcing that they concurred in "an act to authorize the lease of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. "An act authorizing the removal of obstructions in Holmes Bayou. Also, announcing that the House had concurred in a portion of the Senate amendments and refused to concur in "an act to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer." Also, announcing that the Speaker had signed an act for the relief of E. T. Morehead and P. Wood. Further, requesting the signature of the President to the following bills:

An act for the relief of Sarah L. Chisholm.

An act, to authorize the Governor to examine certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $500,000, for Levee purposes. The joint resolution relative to the Academical Department buildings.

An act, making appropriations for the payment of the contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

An act, to amend an act, entitled an act, to consolidate the city of New Orleans, etc.

Mr. Foute called up an act for the relief of the University of Louisiana, which was passed.

A communication from the Executive, announced that his Excellency, the Governor, had approved and signed the following entitled bills:

An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the town of Carrollton.

An act to legalise the contract between Mrs. Boone and Elizabeth Callaham, relative to a ferry at Simmesport.

Bills relative to Grand Jury witnesses, to the New Orleans Parish Prison, and to the Vicksburg, Texas and Shreveport Railroad were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate went into secret session and adjourned.

House.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock A. M. by the Speaker pro tem, Hon. J. B. Elam.

On motion of Mr. Solomon the vote by which the Senate bill authorizing the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Railroad to lease this road to the highest bidder, was indefinitely postponed, was reconsidered and the bill concurred in.

Mr. McConnell's bill, amending the city charter by giving the Common Council the right to fix the salary of the Mayor of New Orleans was passed and sent to the other House.

Mr Simonds, on behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate charges against certain employees of the Jackson Railroad, presented a report which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McConnell, Hons. D. S. Cage and J. B. Eustis, just returned from Washington, were invited to address the House at such time as may be convenient to them.

A joint resolution appropriating an additional sum of $30,000 to pay the contingent expenses of the General Assembly was passed.

Messrs. D. S. Cage and J. B. Eustis then addressed the House in reference to their interview with the President. They referred to the printed report, which will be distributed to-day.

On motion of Mr. Walker, a vote of thanks was tendered to the above gentlemen.

A message from the Governor was received informing the House that he has signed a number of bills, amongst which were the following: Act, authorizing planters to furnish their freedmen and other employees with supply, etc. Act to provide for the protection of Immigrants to the State of Louisiana. Act, making an appropriation for the general expenses of the State.

On motion of Mr. Williamson a vote of thanks was tendered to the Hon. J. B. Elam, for the able manner in which he discharged his duties as Speaker pro tem.

The Senate bill, fixing the terms of the Fourth Judicial District Court, was concurred in.

A bill, introduced by Mr. Walker, to amend the 1st section of the act, authorising the sale of stamps for lottery tickets, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Lipscomb, the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the New Orleans Gas Light Company was allowed to sit during the recess of the General Assembly without per diem.

After considering the Revenue bill in the Committee of the Whole, progress was reported and permission asked to sit again at 7 P. M.

The report was adopted and the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House of Representatives was by invitation present at the speech of the Hon. W. B. Eagan, one of the Commissioners to Washington City to convey the Assembly's resolutions of loyalty and endorsement to the President.

Mr. Eagan related the formal interview of the Commissioners with the President the next day after their introduction by the Hon. Randall Hunt.

He said the President felt a great interest in the future of this State, and believed the loyalty of its people sincere.

The President stated that he would not yield to the importunities of the party who clamored for separate governments for the North and South.

An interview was also granted with one of the members of the cabinet, Mr. Seward, which was very satisfactory.

The President made use of the expression in course of the conversation, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see, that you know what you are about."

The Commissioners were even called upon by extreme Northern men to assist them to procure some facilities to the Charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Eagan was struck with a feature in the debates of the Houses of Congress, showing that the disputes on all questions were between the West and East.

As regards the question of a call for a Constitutional convention, it is a matter of time, under the present circumstances, even considering the history of the State since the adoption of the Constitution of 1864. The theory was that the people then organizing the State were and are still loyal people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Incendiary.—A fire was discovered about half-past one o'clock, Wednesday morning, at No. 236 Marigny street, between St. John the Baptist and Claiborne streets. It originated from a pile of shavings and tar which had been placed under the house by an unknown felon, who had set fire to it. One-half of the house is empty and the other is occupied by colored persons who were awakened by a noise in the adjoining room and then found the house on fire, and succeeded in quenching the flames without much damage having resulted from the diabolical deed. The house is owned by Mrs. Cordier, and insured.

First District Court.—Judge E. Abell.—This Court yesterday tried the charge of manslaughter against J. C. Whitmore on account of the killing of Captain Newburry, in his office, on Gravier street, when deceased, with others, called on him, and got into an affray with the accused. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving their seats.

Another Robbery.—Officer Bray reports to the police that the house of Mr. Reif, on Second street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, was robbed last evening of some silver forks and spoons, valued at $30. The felony is supposed to have been committed by a servant.

More Fire.—The house of Mrs. Griffin, at the corner of Jackson and Laurel streets, occupied by a colored family was found on fire yesterday, about 3 o'clock P. M. The damage was slight.

Badly Perfumed.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Street Commissioner says that the premises No. 55 Annunciation street and Corderoy Alley are in so filthy condition as to breed sickness. The first mentioned premises are used as a bakery and the Alley is now inhabited by negroes. The report adds "They have refused to comply with the order of the Mayor."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21, 1866.

Rainy weather somewhat interrupted operations on the Levee to-day, but the business in our leading staple was to a fair extent, summing up 3,750 bales, which being mostly for foreign export, may add to the supply of Sterling and Francs, but can hardly increase the offerings of Domestic bills.

The annual statement of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, (Mr. Charles Briggs, President,) published in the morning papers, is regarded in financial circles as highly favorable, and clearly evidence of judicious management that must still further increase the confidence reposed in the Company by our mercantile community.

The Gold market opened at 126 to 126¼, and after a very limited business closed at the same, against 126¼ last evening. No later telegrams having come through from New York checked the demand. The sales included $10,000 at 125¾; 2000 small coin at the same; two lots of $5000 and $15,000 at 126½; $5000 at 126¾, and $4500, (1500 and 3000,) at 126 1/2. Dealers paid 125 to 125 1/2 for the small sums offered at their counters. There was no demand for Silver, the quotations for which are entirely nominal.

We have little variation to notice in Domestic Exchange. The Banks continued to check on New York at 3/8 per cent. discount, and the sales outdoors included $130,000 New York sight, (20,000 and 110,000 in several sums to a Bank,) at 1/2 per cent. discount, $10,000 at 3/16, and $35,000 at —; $40,000 one day's sight, in two equal amounts, at 5/8, $10,000 thirty days' sight, and a round amount of thirty days' date, at 1 1/2; and $15,000 sixty days' sight at 3 1/2.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 19 shares Bank of New Orleans at $33 50, 50 do at $34 50; and 106 Opelousas Rail Road at $5 50. The sales of City Rail Road referred to in our last report included 50 shares at $181 and $182.50. Nothing was reported in City Bonds, which are quoted at 90 to 91 for the consolidated, and 80 to 82¼ for the Rail Road issues, according to the coupons.

Foreign Exchange opened with rather a stronger tone, and good clear bills sold at an early hour at 135½, but the market soon lost its firmness and before noon A1 bills were peddled at 135 to 135½ while at a later hour the tendency was still more in favor of buyers. The sales of Sterling included £5000 good clear at 136, £1600 A1 at 131¾, £11,000 first class (3000 and 8000) at 135, £3000 at 135¼, £2000 in two sums at 135¼, £6000 at —, and a private bank or a bill for a small amount at 136¼; also £3000 at 108½ for gold. In francs we noticed sales of 200,000 A1 commercial at 425 and 426¼, 175,000 (50,000 and 125,000) at 425, and 200,000 first class at 422½. Sterling may be quoted at 132 to 133 for bill of lading bills, 134 for good clear, and 134½ to 135 for A1 to first class, and commercial francs at 425 to 422½ for A1 to first class.

Uncurrent Bank notes were firm and some of the list commanded higher rates, the sales including $1500 Bank of Louisiana at 60c per dollar and $2500 at 61; $2500 Union Bank at 82, and $700 Merchants' Bank at 85. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 59 to 61; Merchants' Bank at 77½ to 80, Orleans Bank at 88 to 90, and 92 to 93; Crescent City Bank, at the same, and Union Bank at 90 to 92 and 93 to 95. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at ¾ to ½ per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Wednesday Evening, March 21, 1866.*

COTTON.—The market continued depressed to-day by the difficulty of passing Foreign Exchange, unless at a further reduction in rates, but as the demand was more active, and there was a fair supply offering at the ruling rates, prices assumed rather more steadiness, although still marked by great irregularity. The sales summed up 3,750 bales, twelve brokers participating in the business, which was mostly for foreign export. It is difficult to give definite quotations, but the following approximate to the bulk of the transactions reported: Ordinary 30 to 31c, Good Ordinary 33 to 34, Low Middling 35 to 37, Middling 39 to 40, Strict Middling 40 to 43. The sales included Good Ordinary as low as 31c, very Strict Low Middling at 35½ and 35¾, Middling at 40, and very Strict Middling at 43. We also heard of Strict Low Middling at 37 and 37¾, and are aware of the outside figures for Good Ordinary and Low Middling, having been offered and refused.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day for New York	317
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is a fair supply of Louisiana Sugar on hand, but very little or no Louisiana Molasses. The market is at a stand still, there is scarcely any demand, and the sales to-day are confined to 20 hogsheads Yellow Clarified Sugar at 15½c per pound, and 42 barrels fermenting Molasses at 65c per gallon. Cuba Molasses in hogsheads is retailing at 47½ to 50c per gallon—it commands about 5c per gallon more in barrels.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Rainy weather has interrupted out of door operations to-day. Corn and Flour have been in very good demand, however, and nearly all there was on sale of the former was purchased at prices showing an improvement of about 2c per bushel. Prices of Flour are very firm and have an upward tendency. Oats, Bran and Hay are scarce and in request. Provisions are in good supply, but extremely dull and depressed.

FLOUR.—Is in good local demand at firm prices. The sales to-day embrace 2000 barrels, of which 100 Fine at $7. 16½ Good Fine at $7 75, 100 Low Superfine at $9 25, 100 Superfine at $8 50, 100 Low Extra at $9 87½, 50 at $9 50, 100 and 300 Low Extra at $10 50, 50 do at $10 75, 100 Fair Extra at $11 37½, 75 Good Extra at $12 75; 300 Choice Extra, in three equal lots, at $13, and 50 at $13 25 per barrel.

CORN.—Is in active demand, and nearly all on sale was purchased at prices showing an advance of 2c per bushel, the sales embracing about 1200 sacks White at 95c, and 6000 Mixed at 80c per bushel.

OATS.—The supplies are light, the demand is good, and sales are made readily at full prices. About 1000 sacks have sold, in lots, at 60c per bushel.

BRAN.—The supplies are insufficient for the demand, and the sales are confined to 350 sacks at $1 50 per 100 pounds.

HAY.—Is in good demand, and further prices have been realized. The sales comprise 191 bales Good Western at $28 50, at 800 at $28 to $29 per ton.

PORK.—There is no demand for round lots. Mess is selling in a small way at $29, and is retailing at $29 50 per barrel.

LARD.—There is no demand for round lots. Sales are being made in a small or retail way at 19c per lb for prime in tierces, and 21 to 21½c in kegs.

BACON.—Shoulders are selling in a small or retail way at 13½c per lb, Ribbed Sides 18c, Clear Sides 19c, Plain Hams 22 to 23c, and Canvassed Sugar cured at 24 to 25c per lb. Cleared 112 casks.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is extremely dull—there is scarcely anything doing even at retail—dealers are asking 12½c per pound for Shoulders and 15c for Sides.

and only a retail business doing at $29 50 to $30 per barrel for Mess.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter is scarce and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 60c per lb, Western 10 to 40c, Cheese, Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

STAR CANDLES.—Are dull, and are selling in small lots at 20c per lb for short weight and 24c for full weight.

COAL OIL.—Dealers are supplying the demand at 65 to 70c per gallon in bbls and 22½c to $1 in cans.

WHISKY.—The market is very dull and there is only a small retail business doing at $2 20 to $2 34 per gallon for Rectified. The sale of grain Whisky by the regular trade is almost displaced by the article now largely manufactured in this city, from Cuba Molasses, which is much cheaper and upon which there is no excise duty.

SUNDRIES.—Esculents are dull. Potatoes are selling at $2 80 to $4; Onions at $3 to $4; Apples at $6 to $7 per bbl; Beans at $7 to $9 and Sour Krout $12 to $13 per bbl. Eggs command $25 to $27 per bbl.

INDIA BAGGING.—Is selling in small lots to dealers at 26c per yard in bales, and dealers are retailing it at 26½c per yard in rolls and 28c in bales.

BALE ROPE.—Is held in first hands at 15c and is retailing at 16 to 16½c per pound.

COFFEE.—There is a good demand for the country, which is being supplied by dealers at 26 to 28½c per pound for Ordinary to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—Coastwise Freights are extremely dull, in fact, the rates are merely nominal, but foreign are firmer and a little fuller. The rates are ¾c per pound for Cotton by sail for New York and Boston, ¾ to ⅞c by steam for New York, ⅞c by steam for Boston, ⅞d by steam for Liverpool, 9/16d to ⅝d by sail for Liverpool, and 1¼ to 1⅜c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 20, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 233 Sheep. Sold: 98 Western Beeves, 61 Texas Beeves, 44 Hogs and 12 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 397 Western Beeves, 238 Texas Beeves, 333 Hogs, 2400 Sheep, 17 Calves and 110 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ♥ lb net	14 @ 16
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ♥ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ♥ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ♥ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ♥ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ♥ lb gross	12 @ —
Creole Hogs	7 @ —
Choice Sheep, in lots, ♥ head	[illegible]
Western Sheep, ♥ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ♥ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ♥ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ♥ head	[illegible]
Veal, ♥ head	[illegible]
Calves, ♥ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 22, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Montgomery, Ryder, for New York, G A Fosdick

Steamship Rover, Davis, for Mobile, J E Hyde & co

Steamship Exact, Washburn, for Mobile, Magruson, Perkins & Hersey

Steamship Tartar, Hawse, for Galveston, G A Fosdick

Steamer Vigo, Norton, for Mobile, J E Hyde & co

Bark Charles Brewer, Dermot, for Matanzas, G W Hynson & co

Schr Chalenger, (British) Fischer, for Ruatan Island, Master

Schr Edna Harward, Harward, for Sagua La Grande, Rivers & Clay

Schr Emma, Walters, for Pensacola, Master

Schr Hercules, (Mexican) Paranage, for Sisal and Campeachy, F Caturden

Schr Flor del Mar, (Mexican) Delix, for Campeachy, J M Orlol

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Quick, from New York 3d via Havana 10th inst, (previously reported at Quarantine) to J M Courtenay—2d district

Steamship Monterey, Whitman, from New York 10th inst, to J M Courtenay—2d district

Steamship Harlan, Forbes, from Philadelphia 11th inst, to I C Harris

Steamship J S Green, Fairchild, from Apalachicola, to Zerega & co—1st district 16

Steamship Lucille, Doyle, from Apalachicola and Pensacola, (previously reported at Quarantine) to Crevy, Nickerson & co—1st district 17

Steamship Lavaca, Livingston, from Lavaca, to E A Yorke & co—1st district 16

Steamer Manhattan, Wilson, from Mobile

Ship R C Winthrop, Stewart, from from Havre Jan 24th, to G W Hynson & co—3d district 38

Bark Sandy Hook, Hurst, 29 days from New York, to Bertjer & DeVerin—Point

Brig Ocean Wave ———, from south side of Cuba, for New York, (put in in distress)—Algiers

Schr M A Rice, Wetherspoon, 26 days from Boston, to master—1st district 38

Schr Alice Lee, Herring, 18 days from New York, to G W Hynson & co—3d district 13 38

STEAMBOATS.

W H Osborn, Rogers, from St Louis

Alabama, Dye, from Ouachita River

Grey Eagle, White, from Grand Lake

Sonora, Bruns, from St Martinsville

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Gen Grant, Holmes, from New York 10th inst, to A Moulton

Steamship Tappahannock, Williams, from Apalachicola, to L M Merritt

Bark Albina, Weidler, from Lanlash Jan 28th, to master

Brig Derby, (British) ———, from Havana—Cargo to J Avet

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Cuba, Wilson, from Baltimore 7th, via Havana 10th inst, to Crevy, Nickerson & co

Bark Fanny, ———, from Matanzas, to J B Murison & co—500 bxs sugar to J B Murison & co

Brig Eaton, ———, from Havana to J B Murison & co—290 bxs sugar to J B Murison & co

Schr Helene, (British) Felsher, from Matamoros, to master

Schr Village Gem, (British) Golding, from Havana, to master

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Montgomery—3000 bbls corn 311 bales cotton 100 bales moss 34 bales leather and sundries

GALVESTON—Per steamship Tartar—610 sks oats 130 bbls flour 2 tcs hams and sundries

MOBILE—Per steamship Rover—425 sks corn 80 sks oats 100 bbls flour 100 bbls pork and sundries

MOBILE—Per steamship Exact—425 sks corn 200 do bran 100 bales hay 500 bbls flour 200 bbls molasses 50 tcs beef 5 casks bacon and sundries

MOBILE—Per steamer Vigo—100 bbls meal and sundries

MATANZAS—Per bark Charles Brewer—135 empty hhds and casks

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Chalenger—4000 feet lumber 400 shingles 110 bbls flour 25 bbls meal 30 bxs tobacco and sundries

SAGUA LA GRANDE—Per schr Edna Harward—[illegible]

PENSACOLA—Per schr Emma—Sundries

SISAL AND CAMPEACHY—Per schr Hercules—[illegible]

CAMPEACHY—Per schr Flor del Mar—4 bbls tar and sundries

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

A REMARKABLE BILL FOR Thursday Evening, March 22, 1866. Boucicault's splendid Military Drama of JESSIE BROWN, And the laughable Comedietta of the LADY'S MAID. All the Company will appear. Friday Evening—Benefit of Mrs. C. DeBAR. mh22

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

EXTRA CARD. Friday Evening, March 23d, 1866. BENEFIT OF MRS. C. DeBAR. A splendid Entertainment in which all the company will appear. mh21

Exhibition of a Beaver.

A BEAVER, killed lately at the head of the Old Basin, is now on exhibition on Rampart street, No. 125, at the corner of Toulouse street. The curious animal has been carefully stuffed by Mr. Miller, and may be seen in the coffee-house, at the above mentioned place. Entrance, twenty-five cents. mh17

LITERARY LECTURES.

A SERIES of nine Literary Lectures will be delivered in Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of the Lyceum Library, commencing on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., and continuing on each succeeding TUESDAY, until completed, in the following order: Mr. E. K. WHITAKER—On Walter Scott. REV. DR. PALMER—Conversation. PROF. SEAMAN—Future of America, in relation to Progress and Civilisation. Mr. W. H. BURSELL—Louis Napoleon and Progress. Mr. EVELYN—Popular Ballads. Mr. E. K. WHITAKER—Washington Irving. COL. C. S. FARRAR—Fanaticism. F. L. CLAIBORNE—Morn, Noon and Night of Letters. DR. W. C. HURLEY—Phrenology. The Lectures begin at 7½ o'clock P. M. precisely. The prices of admission are as follows: Single tickets 50 cents. Tickets for the course $3. Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $1. Tickets for the course admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5. Tickets may be obtained from the Librarian, No. 30 City Hall, at Blackmar's and at Grunewald's music stores on Canal street. mh15

The Crescent City Lancers.

RESPECTFULLY dedicated to the Young Men's Crescent City Benevolent Association of New Orleans. Arranged by FERD VON OLKER, Musical Director Academy of Music, N. O. mh16

MARRIED.

By Judge Terrebonne, on the 17th inst., Miss THERESA BESSON, of Donaldsonville, La., to Mr. F. M. SPINELLI, of Bagdad, Mexico.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CLERK OF THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT NORBERT TREPAGNIER, subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh 15

S. P. De Labarre

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

CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

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

Paul E. Laresche,

Candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans. Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh15

R. D. HUBBARD

Candidate for the office of CLERK of the Third District Court, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

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

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

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH O. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court. mh12

The name of A. S. BACON will be presented to the Democratic Party Convention as a candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, at the coming May election.

FOR CORONER.

Doctor F. R. Alpuente.

Subject to the nomination of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. mh15

FOR CORONER.

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

MR. EDITOR—Please announce Dr. CHARLES DELERY as a candidate for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans at the election on the first MONDAY in May next. Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention. mh11

7th WARD, 3d DISTRICT.

Johnson Union Democrats.

THE members of this Club are hereby ordered to be punctual at their Hall, on Victory street, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields streets, THIS EVENING, Thursday, March 22, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President. J. DUPLESSIS, Secretary. P. S.—The members of the 5th and 6th Wards, Third district, are requested to be present. mh22

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE steamship HARLAN, from Philadelphia, is now discharging her cargo, foot of Julia street. Consignees are requested to call at the Agent's office to obtain their freight bills, and attend to the receipt of their goods, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. I. C. HARRIS, Corner of Camp and Common streets. mh22

Clerks Wanted.

WANTED, a clerk to attend to the correspondence, keep the books and make himself generally useful in a store. He must speak English and French. Also, an intelligent and active salesman speaking English and French. The best references will be required. Apply at private Lock Box No. 112, P. O. mh22

THOMAS C. PAYAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **Ready-Made Clothing,** 73 CANAL STREET 73 BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE.

Has just added to his old stock the most complete and varied assortment of DRY GOODS.

And offers to the numerous friends and customers, at WHOLESALE ONLY, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Prints, Jaconets, Bleached Cottons, Brown do, Bobinet and Netting, Denims, Stripes, Tickings, Cottonades, Grenadines, Bareges, Muslins.

And all the GOODS recently purchased by him at PANIC PRICES in the Northern markets, and in England, France and Germany.

Thomas C. Payan respectfully solicits a call from purchasers at his vast establishment before they go anywhere else. mh13 1md 1p

Opening! Opening!

TWO hundred and fifty (250) cases SPRING DRY GOODS, consisting in select assortment for the city and country trade, to be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ALSO

One hundred (100) cartons assorted Ribbons. C. JAUBERT & CO. mh4 1m 20 Chartres street.

Gunpowder! Gunpowder!

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

THIS Company having re-established their former agency, and having placed me in supply of a full stock and a general assortment of the various qualities and packages, I am now prepared to fill all orders as in former times, at current prices, delivery free.

The quality of this powder being too well and generally known as of the highest grade, and unsurpassed by that of any other manufactory, I deem it needless to call the attention of the trade and of sportsmen to its superiority.

Orders left at my office will have prompt attention. C. T. BUDDECKE, No. 36 Camp street. mh8 1m

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of this Society are requested to meet at their Hall on Bayou Road, THURSDAY next, at six o'clock P. M. The best attendance is requested. By order of the President. P. M. CANTON, Sec'ry. mh21

LANDING ex-ship Robt. C. Winthrop, from Havre—

400 DEMIJOHNS of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons, 50 cases Swiss ABSYNTH, Ed. Pernod, No. 1, KIRSH, of 100 boxes MUSHROOMS, Paris, black TRUFFLES, in half and quarter boxes; and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street. mh21

NOTICE.

MRS. WIDOW LEON MAYER notifies all persons who gave Jewelry, etc., to be repaired, to Mr. Leon Mayer, her deceased husband, to call and claim the same, within ten days from this date. No article will be delivered by Mrs. Mayer without the receipt given therefor by her late husband. WIDOW LEON MAYER, St. Philip street, No. 4 near Levee. NEW ORLEANS, March 17th, 1866.

Removal.

A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed at No. 85 ROYAL STREET. His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms. mh15

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Splendid Two Story Dwelling House, Covered with slates, with galleries in front, divided into two tenements, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy localities in the city, only one square removed from Esplanade street.

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

THURSDAY, March 22d, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this City, in the square bounded by Kerlerec, Villeré, Esplanade and Marais streets, [illegible]

Terms—One third cash and the balance at credit of 6 and 12 months, [illegible] Act of sale before Octave Morel, Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser. mh14

A Rare Opportunity for a Profitable Investment—Splendid and Spacious Fire-proof Building, known as the "Iron Warehouse," situated in the Centre of Business, and fronting both on New Levee and Fulton streets.

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

THURSDAY, March 22d, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, will be sold—

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by New Levee, St. Joseph, Julia and Fulton streets, [illegible] together with the SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING, known as the IRON WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, [illegible] Act of sale before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh11

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

Yacht at Auction.

BY SOULE & COPPENS. A. COPPENS, Auctioneer. Office 91 Royal street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, next, March 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—THE SPLENDID DOUBLE-MASTED YACHT LILLIE, [illegible]

Terms—Cash. mh16

BY SOULE & COPPENS. A. COPPENS, Auctioneer. Office Royal street.

Wines, Brandies, Curaçoa, Cherry Bounce, Whiskies, Etc. Etc.

FRIDAY, March 23d, 1866, [illegible]

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Real Estate at Auction.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]
2. FOUR LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

ALF. BOULIGNY'S SALES.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND [illegible]

TWO LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

Succession of N. A. Lavigne, deceased.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 22d of March, 1866, [illegible] Terms—Cash.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.,

CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending 28th February, 1866.

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of March, 1866. EDMOND MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to declare a Scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on or after the 2d day of July next.

The Scrip Certificates issued for the year 1860 will be redeemed, also 6 per cent. interest on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip will be paid on the second Monday of May, 1866, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIERE, Vice-President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs, Archibald Montgomery, Aut. Carriere, Henry J. Vose, George A. Fosdick, Jas. Jackson, Mason Pilcher, E. Marquez, R. Brugier, Alfred D'Hemecourt, E. Cramer, Charles Weidner, Charles Lafitte, A. Lescourt, John S. Maunsell, Frank Williams, P. Anderson, Thomas Byrne, Alfred Kearny, John Thornhill, A. E. Montgomery, W. A. Violett, A. Frerichs, D. Piaggio, A. F. Noblom, Hugh McDonald, George W. Dunbar, Harlow J. Phelps, E. J. Stockmeyer, Wm. M. Pinckard, Geo. W. Hynson, Henry H. Bryan, S. L. Wooldridge. mh22

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE

HAVING purchased the stock of COAL OIL and LAMPS from Mr. James Chapman, at No. 31 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, where they will continue the same line of business, and will be pleased to see their friends and the public; also, those who have patronized Mr. Chapman. Their assortment will be good and extensive, as they have received by the late arrivals a large quantity of goods since the loss of their stock by fire at No. 6 Chartres street, which they will be opening, and will be sold at moderate prices. HILL & VEAZIE, 31 Chartres street, Corner of Customhouse street.

Having sold my COAL OIL and LAMPS to Messrs. Hill & Veazie, I most cheerfully recommend them to all my friends and customers, who have so liberally favored me with their patronage. JAMES CHAPMAN. mh18

Havana Cigars,

IN BOND.

90,000 HAVANA CIGARS, Media Regalia, Brevas and Cilindrados of different brands, in Bond. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER. 77 Gravier street. mh10

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)

Corner Delord and Fulcher Sts.

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

JUDICIAL SALES.

Charles F. Bernes vs Honorine Mercier, wife Charles Cesar Cifréo.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 16,832—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Casacalvo, St. Anthony, St. John the Baptist and Apollo streets, [illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States Treasury notes. CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh22

E. S. WURZBURGER vs. W. B. BARRETT.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 17,344—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias [illegible] on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1866, [illegible] Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes. CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh22

Milis Jalbson vs. John C. Pooley.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible] on MONDAY, the twenty-third day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

First—THE WHOLE OF LOT No. Twenty—[illegible]

Second—A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Third—A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes. CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh22

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Joseph Sonnat Dufossat.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, SIXTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans—[illegible] GUY P. PLANTIER, Judge. E. H. LEHMANN, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] (Signed) PAUL E. THEARD, Judge. J. F. DICK, Dep'y Clerk.

Julee A. Blanc vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans, No. 16,811.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the date of the first publication, why the tableau of distribution presented by the syndic herein should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed accordingly. By order of the Court. E. H. LEHMANN, Deputy Clerk. mh14

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPRING 1866 SPRING

W. DAUPHIN,

66 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET 66.

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF MILLINERY, STRAW AND FANCY GOODS. mh15 1m

Thomas C. Payan,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 73 Canal Street, Between Camp and Magazine streets. mh13 1m NEW ORLEANS.

ANTOINE DUBUC,

Secretary of the Vestry Board of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans, Office, No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

AND who for the last twenty-five years has been filling that office and attending to BURIALS and FUNERAL CEREMONIES, informs the public, his friends, and those of Mr. JEAN BONNOT to whom he has given an interest in the business, that they have on hand every article in the funeral line generally.

ANTOINE DUBUC. JEAN BONNOT.

J. BONNOT & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS, ST. ANN STREET, (Between Chartres and Royal streets.) *Established for upwards of Twenty six years.*

Metalic and Frame Coffins

Of every description admirably trimmed; also METALIC CASKETS of a square long shape, from CRANE, BREED & CO'S Manufactory, [illegible]

ESTABLISHMENT: 51 St. Ann street 51.

SHOES. SHOES.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49 OLD LEVEE STREET 49 Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufactories. mh8

FRED. GRUBER'S SALOON,

At the Corner of Common Street and Theatre Alley.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the old and favorably known stand of John McDonnell, corner of Common street and Theatre Alley, respectfully solicits a share of patronage. The finest quality of liquors will be served, and best attention extended to customers. J. F. GRUBER.

Soule & Coppens.

A. COPPENS, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 91 ROYAL STREET 91 Between Conti and St. Louis, New Orleans, La. mar8 1m

To Let.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS on ground floor, fronting on the street, suitable for a Store. Apply at No. 48 Dumaine street, between Royal and Chartres streets. mh11

Succession of Aristide Baré.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors to call, with the proper evidence, within ten days, at the office of Mr. E. Ledé, Notary Public, St. Peter st., Pontalba Buildings, and, to the creditors, to call and settle with the undersigned, curator of said succession. ALFRED BODIN. New Orleans, March 17th, 1866. mh18

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships MORNING STAR, 2400 tons, Mowe, Commander; EVENING STAR, 2715 tons, Quick, Commander; GUIDING STAR, 2596 tons, Barry, Commander; RISING STAR, 2500 tons, Nelson, Commander.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT

The new and first-class screw steamships MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons, Sumner, Commander; MERRIMAC, 2000 tons, Vance, Commander; MARIPOSA, 1200 tons, ———, Commander; MONTEREY, 1200 tons, ———, Commander.

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, (2715 tons,) H. QUICK, Commander, Will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on SUNDAY, March 25th, 1866, at 8 A. M.—Having been detained by Quarantine, and will positively sail as above, for New York, via Havana.

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

Rates of passage reduced.

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

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent. 55 Carondelet street. dec3

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows: CITY OF LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]; CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]; CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]; and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin $90; Steerage $30; to London $95; to London $34; to Paris $95; to Paris $40; to Hamburg $95; to Hamburg $37.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.; or to ELLIOT & McKENVER, 108 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following: PEREIRE, Duchesne, Saturday, April 7; LAFAYETTE, Bocande, Saturday, April 21; NAPOLEON III, Bocande, Saturday, May 5; VILLE DE PARIS, ———, Saturday, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway. At Paris—No. 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre—William Iselin & Co. At New Orleans, Mr. V. Peutilliot, 50 Carondelet st.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS LOW PRESSURE Line Side-Wheel Steamers.

Passage to Galveston $10. Do do Indianola [illegible]

Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates.

Leaves on FRIDAY, March 23d, at 8 A. M. FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The new steamship I. C. HARRIS, Clms Fowler, Commander, will leave as above from the foot of Julia street. For freight or passage apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Agent. mh21

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave on THURSDAY, March 22, on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train. The new iron steamer FRANCES, A. L. Myers, commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts. ON, freight received after 3½ P. M. Freight taken at 25 per cent less than card rates. N. Bills Lading signed after 4 o'clock, P. M.

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS of the Third District are hereby notified that the State Tax on property for 1865, are now due. An early call will save expenses. C. B. LANG, State Tax Collector. Office No. 9 Esplanade street.

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

ON and after Monday next 26th inst, the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers at 7 A. M. [illegible]

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

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

OVER One Hundred modifications of weighing machines adapted to every required operation of weighing. The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal. FAIRBANKS & CO., 9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. mh1 3m

COTTON SEED......COTTON SEED.

2500 BUSHELS Dean's Prolific, selected from first picking of the crop of 1865, and put up expressly for planting, by J. W. Dougherty, Esq., near Baton Rouge. These Seeds are guaranteed fresh and sound. For sale in lots to suit by HARPER, WALKER & CO., 81 Carondelet street. mh16 1m

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. William Waterman, the firms of WATERMAN & CO. and BROWNLEE & CO. have this day been dissolved, and Mr. Robert Roberts, the surviving partner, has been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firms.

All persons having claims against the above firms are hereby notified to present the same immediately and all persons indebted to the said firms are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice. ROBERT ROBERTS. MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN. MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE. Louisiana Sash Factory, 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier street, New Orleans.

BY an act passed before Ed. Barnett, Notary Public, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory at the old stand Nos. 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier street, under the name and title of ROBERTS & CO., where can always be found on hand a full assortment of sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, newels, balusters and dressed lumber. ROBERT ROBERTS. MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN. MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE. New Orleans, March 3, 1866.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made for the renewal of the following described CERTIFICATES which have been lost or mislaid: [illegible] L. F. GENERES, Dative Administrator.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139 Gravier Street 139 Between Camp and St. Charles Streets, IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and receiving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linens, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen, Linen Checks, Printed Lawns, Bleached Lawns, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, [illegible] Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Winseys, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Linen Thread, etc., etc.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of DREYFUS, L. ROSEN & Co., in Shreveport, was dissolved on the 2d day of February, 1866. Mr. H. Dreyfus having sold his interest to Mr. L. Rosen & Co., Shreveport, La., who will carry on the business as heretofore. S. DREYFUS. L. ROSEN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP in commendam existing in this city under the style of TURCOTTE & BLANCAND expired the 15th February, 1866, by limitation of contract. Mr. J. Turcotte, alone is charged with the liquidation of the late firm. Parties indebted to them will please settle their account with him at his office, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, without delay, to avoid legal proceedings. J. TURCOTTE, G. P. BLANCAND, A. PEPIN, in commendam. New Orleans, March 16, 1866. mh17

Star Candles.

1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh16 1m

Stearine,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh16 1m

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE OF PARIS. For sale by E. GRAND & CO., 8 Carondelet street.