THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| Squares | 1 month | 2 mos. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 12 mos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 sq. | $12 | $20 | $25 | $37 | $50 |
| 2 sq. | 20 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 75 |
| 3 sq. | 25 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| 4 sq. | 30 | 50 | 60 | 90 | 125 |
| 5 sq. | 35 | 60 | 75 | 100 | 150 |
| 6 sq. | 40 | 70 | 85 | 125 | 175 |
| 7 sq. | 45 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| 8 sq. | 50 | 90 | 115 | 175 | 225 |
| 9 sq. | 55 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 250 |
| 10 sq. | 60 | 110 | 140 | 225 | 300 |
| 11 sq. | 65 | 120 | 150 | 250 | 350 |
| 12 sq. | 70 | 130 | 165 | 275 | 400 |

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Fifty lines Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements $100 each insertion.
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Advertisements ordered without having the run of the paper, first insertion, $12 per square; each subsequent insertion, $10 per square.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Auction Sales This Day.

Anthony Fernandez sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange and Auctioneers' Exchange.
J. B. Walton & Deslonde sell real estate, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange and Auctioneers' Exchange.
Montgomery & Bro. sell 200 valuable oil paintings at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the St. Charles street Opera House. No. 84St. Charles street.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kean in Macbeth.
VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson in Esmi Lynne.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ballet, singing, pantomime, "Demonio," etc.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.—The catalogue sale of this large and valuable collection of oil paintings, by Montgomery & Bro., will commence this evening, Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the new Opera House, 74 St. Charles street. This collection is very select, varied in subjects and large enough to gratify every taste and fancy. The party offering this large collection has spared no pains and expense in procuring many of their most desirable and valuable paintings, is a person of rare judgment in works of art and merit, and has selected this collection from the studios and galleries of the most celebrated and eminent artists of Europe and America. Many of the admirable gems from the pencils of C. Sommers, Meyerheim, Stanfield, Allen, and others equally celebrated modern artists, and are unequaled in true and correct delineation, delicacy and richness of coloring and are unsurpassed by any modern productions. The public are invited to a thorough examination.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, will sell, today, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, a very extensive and valuable list of properties situated in the Fifteenth Districts of this city, in Jefferson City and Carrollton, among which, we observe, are three two desirable two-story and attic brick dwellings on Esplanade street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, and three very desirable four-story brick store, No. 9 Commercial Place, between Camp and St. Charles streets. Let those desiring a safe investment be in attendance.

TAMPERING WITH THE TEETH—Is madness. Avoid the nauseous detections, submit to no quacking, use nothing but SOZODONT. Oriental herbs are its ingredients. It preserves the enamel. It removes all impurities. It strengthens the gums. It decolorizes a tainted breath. It is harmless as water, and more valuable than its weight in gold.

LECTURE BY HON. CHAS. GAYARRE.—It will be known that the first lecture of the Reading Room Course will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday evening, by Hon. Chas. Gayarre, for the benefit of the family of Jefferson Davis. The object is one that carries its own appeal to the countrymen and country women of a lady who is more than widowed, and of children more than orphaned, and needed place to press it home to generosity and humanity wherever found. The theme is highly apposite to the times and, therefore interesting.—"Cuba, Annexation and Rebellion," and Mr. Gayarre's eminent qualifications for treating it are well known. We may confidently expect in his lecture a rare combination of literary graces, historical information and political instruction and suggestion.
The price of tickets for the lecture is $1.

RELEASE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Mr. R. S. Jordan, 126 Clark street, Chicago, requests us to state that the relatives of prisoners of War who died at Camp Douglas, Illinois, can be had by addressing him, and he will be pleased to give information regarding them.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUIDING STAR.—The steamship arrived last evening, from New York on the 15th inst., via Havana. We have by her New York dates to the hour of her departure, and Havana dates to the 20th instant.
The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Guiding Star from New York:
From New York.—Miss Cazadore, Mrs Rosson, Mrs Robert Shaner, Mrs Shaner and lady, Jno Sanford Dowe, A Abrams, H Rocke, H Coles and wife, J Bissel (Havana), Mrs Bissel (Havana), Mrs Ricardo (Havana), W F Bissel, H Knox, F O Smith, J M Bissel (Kentucky), Maj Gen Pleasanton, F D Morgan, Capt Haworth, Mrs Bailey, Miss Bailey and two children, Capt Gunn, Lieut Gunn, J A Gunn, Jno Jacob Astor, Jno Quinn, F Jackson, W M Morris, E S Goodyear, H Brown, Mrs Wakeman and four children.
From Havana.—S L Hosmer, T Marshall, J D Parry, A S Gibbs and lady, Mr Cornelius and lady, S Warner and lady, J Trower, Mr Lefferts, M Lehman, Geo Fraser, J Truss, J J Truss, Thos Truss, Saml Truss, J H Truss, Mrs Truss and child, Miss Truss, Miss Truss and lady, J J Goodman and lady, Miss Goodman, Mr Ferrer.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

We have by the Guiding Star Havana papers to the 20th inst. In the locations of the *Presse* of that date the price of sugar are given as nominal. Exchange on London was at 16½ to 17½ per cent. premium; on Paris at 5 to 3½ dis., sixty days; and on New York at 22 to 21 discount, sixty days. Coffee, superior Creole, 16 to 16½ per quintal; superior Porto Rico, 16 to 16½ per quintal.
The *Presse* of the 20th has news from the City of Mexico to the 5th, and from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst.
The troops of Regules had committed ravages about the end of December in the department of Toluca. Regules decamped at the approach of Mendez (Imperial.)
Lerdo from Orizaba of the 1st inst. notice that Pedro Diaz had crossed Alvarez at the approach of a small column towards Tehuacan. It is said in the *New Era* of the 7th:
The news of the discovery of a place for a revolt at Morelia and other places in Michoacan. The conspirators were to profit by the absence of Gen. Mendez, to make the grand coup d'etat. Mendez received notice of the project the General was apprised in time to return and baffle the project. Lic Col. D. Gregorio Ramiro was arrested and condemned to death by a court-martial, but the sentence was suspended because of revelations which he made regarding the leaders of the conspiracy. Col. Quintana was one of the French prisoners sent to France, where he married a French lady which whom he returned under an amnesty.

LAFOURCHE INTERIM.

We have in the Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 6th the under items:
THE PARISH.—It is with pleasure that we can think the great majority of the planters in this section have begun to cultivate their lands. We understand that a good deal of cane is planted. This is well, because Northern Louisiana offers better prospects for the cultivation of cotton. In this section our motto should be "Sugar is King" and we hope our planters will endeavor to convince the State at large that Lafourche is the "Sugar-bowl" of Louisiana.
SMALL POX.—This dreaded disease prevails in the adjoining parishes amongst the colored population throughout the parish. We are also informed that the disease has made its appearance in a few white families.
BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—The bayou is rising rapidly. Large boats are now plying between the planters and New Orleans. The levees from Donaldsonville down to the Gulf are reported to be in good order, and substantial enough to keep within its proper channel the heaviest flood of water which can come in any through this section. Many planters, however, are fearful lest the banks of the Mississippi may give way to the pressure of the water.
OUR TOWN.—Business in our town is getting brisk and lively. Merchants are no longer heard to complain of hard times. Mechanics are not on strike or particular. Check is flying freely at a time loss on a bonfire. Artisans are fixing up anew their residences and mechanics are getting their workshops ready up in anticipation of the inevitable prosperity. Merchants the lawyers, and even some with a longer or less amount of cash in their hips; in a word, all members of all trades and professions are doing well, except the doctors and the undertakers.

A Good Reason Respecting Freedmen Lest high from the Parish of Avoyelles.

We take the following from the Mansfield Village of the 20th:
Since the holidays, freedmen are pouring in on our parish from New Orleans and Vicksburg, under contracts, for twelve months, to work on the plantations of Red River, Bayou Rapides and Bayou de Glaise. Every day we will see passing through our town numerous wagons, loaded with their wives and little ones, and bending their way to these plantations so long abandoned and whose overgrowing cypress are frown upon trying to make the beautiful Apollo. It is a subject of grave consideration for the present day to know whether we can solve the problem of labor with freedmen, especially in our community and which could not, without a great deal of struggle, be actually replaced.
Our planters are generally working with enthusiasm and energy. Many of the New Orleans merchants to carry on their great and, upon which is based the prosperity of the country. We also understand that the people are determined to show their employment and their appreciation of the kindness and generosity extended to them, they will do all that in full duty to show, contrary to their reputation.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

## The Columbian Insurance Company to Close on Account of Severe Losses.

## CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK OF THE POLISH UPRISING.

## RECONSTRUCTION BILL IN THE U. S. SENATE TO STRIKE NON-VOTERS FROM THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

## MEMORIAL OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE TO BE EXEMPT FROM SOUTHERN STAY LAWS.

## SPEECH OF THE POPE TO THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ANTICIPATION OF THEIR DEPARTURE.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

*New York*, Jan. 23.—The A. T. Stewart libel case came up yesterday. Several prominent citizens were examined, whose testimony went to show that from the reading of the article in the *Police Gazette* they inferred Mr. Stewart was the person referred to. The case was referred without argument.
The Columbian Insurance Company has concluded to close its affairs on account of severe and unprecedented losses. They say their assets will meet all their liabilities. It was stated yesterday the liabilities of the Company would reach sixty millions. Many risks being lost through the Shenandoah's operations.
The Poles had a meeting last night, to celebrate the last uprising of their countrymen. Resolutions were adopted to form a revolutionary Club.
*New York*, Jan. 23.—The British bark Diadem, Capt. Hannan, for Liverpool, capsized during the gale of the 9th inst. The Captain's wife and two boys belonging to the crew were drowned. Capt. Hannan and four of the crew afterwards died from exposure. The survivors arrived here yesterday.
*Washington*, Jan. 23.—Nearly $3,000,000 of National currency was issued by the Treasury Department last week. The total amount up to date is $345,866,510.
A Chicago special says the reported murder of Gen. L. Osborne, of this city, on a plantation in lower Louisiana, is not true, as he is now here. Fears are entertained that Gen. Osborne is the victim.
*Indianapolis*, Jan. 23.—Ninety-eight thousand hogs have been slaughtered here this season. The average weights are twenty per cent. above those of last year.
*New York*, Jan. 23.—The *Post* says the loan market is torpid at 5 per cent. Idle capital is abundant. The banks have a superfluity of currency, but general confidence is wanting.
The steamer Liberty, from Havana, the 17th instant, has arrived. The situation of the Imperialists by their own accounts were very unfavorable. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had surrendered without destroying the walls. The desertions from the Imperial forces were very great.
Secretary Seward had not arrived at Havana. New and well executed counterfeit one hundred dollar bills of the National currency have appeared in New York.
The Russian Government has placed a war steamer at the disposal of Collins' Overland Telegraph Company to aid in laying cables and otherwise assist the working parties.
*Fortress Monroe*, Jan. 23.—The Albermarle and Chesapeake canal is open.
*Pittsburg*, Jan. 23.—The river is eight feet six inches by pier mark and falling.
*Titusville*, Jan. 23.—Two large fires occurred in this place Sunday night, which are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.
A vigilance Committee is trying those who were arrested and intend to hang them if found guilty.
*Washington*, January 23.—*Senate.*—Mr. Fessenden from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction reported a resolution appertaining to representation and direct taxes according to their respective numbers, excluding Indians, not taxed, providing that whenever States deny the elective franchise on account of race or color, all such persons shall be excluded from the basis of representation.
Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Boston Board of Trade, asking for the passage of a law exempting suitors from the operation of the Southern Stay laws long enough to enable them to collect their demands.
The bill in relation to the writ of error was postponed till Thursday.
*New York*, January 23—12 M.—Cotton nominal at 40c. Gold 139.
*Vicksburg*, Jan. 23.—The steamer M. E. Forsyth passed down at 8 P. M.
The steamer Ida Handy passed up at 5 A. M. and the Virginia at 5 P. M.
*Southeast Pass*, Jan. 23.—The tug Turner went up at 2 P. M. with the British ship Sir Geo. Seymour in tow. The tug Tillie C. Jewett went up at 4 P. M. with the American ship Uncle Joe, the Spanish brig Johnson and schooner Anne A. Rich. There is now on the bar the British ship Anna Dorothea, and the Theodore Knoop is at anchor outside.
The steamship Wm. G. Hewes, from Philadelphia, passed up at 5:30 P. M.
Wind S. E.—light.
*New York*, Jan. 23.—The Pope received the congratulation of the French army on the first of January. He returned his thanks and said it would probably be the last time he should bestow blessings on them as he was afraid the enemies of the church would go to Rome after the departure of the French troops.
[The lines are interrupted north of Jackson, Miss., to-night.]

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

JUAREZ.

*Washington*, Jan. 22.—Official news from El Paso del Norte, says President Juarez arrived there the 19th of December, having been driven from Chihuahua by the French.
The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs intend making a tour of inspection through the South.

FROM VICKSBURG.

*Vicksburg*, Jan. 23.—The steamer Glasgow passed down at 6 A. M., the Henry Ames at 4 A. M., the Paragon at 11 A. M., the Magnolia at 10 P. M., and the Mississippi at 11 P. M.
The Lady Gay passed up at 2 A. M., the White Cloud at 3 A. M., the Amazon at 10 A. M., the Mahouts at 3 P. M., and the Gov. Shurtz at 4 P. M. The river is falling.

French Gossip.

PARIS, Dec. 29, 1865.—On Monday last, at the hour of twelve, when the Archbishop of Paris was celebrating the marriage of the Princess Anna Murat with the Duc de Monchy, a scene of strong contrast was taking place in the Mont Parnasse Cemetery. This was the burial of a man of note in his day—M. Bixio. He was a notable republican, and *Chef de Division* in the Assembly of 1848; he was made a Minister under President Louis Napoleon, but resigned his place, for then unexplained reasons, eight days after his appointment, was taken for the friend of Lamartine, and by his recommendation elected to the Assembly by a large vote. When the *coup-d'etat* came on, Bixio was on his way to the Assembly with a protest, when he was seized and confined in prison. He received a shot in the breast on the 3d of December, which nearly killed him. He quoted M. Thiers as having said that the *coup-d'etat* was a disgrace to France, and challenged thereby the M. Thiers, the two went out together and had a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, without serious results, and returned together to hear in the Assembly the close of the debate they had left behind, finally, when the *coup-d'etat* became irreversible, M. Bixio left public and politics his allegiance, and devoted himself to scientific studies until his death. The French papers compare his death to that of Socrates. He refused any religious or clerical aid, and expired in the presence of his son, discoursed philosophically to the last. Many were around him, but he, calling serenely, shook hands with each and died. His funeral was attended by five thousand persons, including nearly all of the political, literary and scientific notabilities of Paris.
Twenty-five Parisian students who attended the Students' Congress at Liege, at that Congress, it will be remembered, the hot headed young men passed resolutions against Atheists, consecrated the red flag of revolution, and talked loudly of guns and pikes. The students authorities summoned them; they (the five) refused, denying the authority of the Academic more than of the civic authorities of France to call them to account for offences committed in another country. The Academic was the matter differently, and not only expelled them, but forbade them to enter any of the institutions of the empire. The students have appealed, parties have been formed, "rather" warmly taken, one of the deans of the college has resigned, and there is a general row.
Renan has wrote a play for the Theatre Francais de Sol as it is immoral. The censors refused to have it appear; but the Princess Mathilde, on *Sol* behalf of particular friendship to its author, secured a reversal of their decree, and to-day "Leonidas Marechal" was produced. It was loudly hissed, and cat calls were heard, mingled with an odd concerto consisting of "Marseillaise" and "Vive le Empereur." The whole thing was a little too transparent.

## Plot of Verdi's Opera, Un Ballo in Maschera.

We give below the plot of this fine opera, (the Masked Ball,) which is to be played here by the Italian Opera Troupe:
RICHARD, Count of Warwick and Governor of Boston, American, falls in love with Amelia, the wife of Reinhart, his secretary, and intimate friend. Amelia conceives a similar passion for him, but in order to preserve her honor and virtue, goes to consult Ulrica, a black sorceress, in order to know from her the means of subduing her passion. Ulrica tells her that the Governor will expiate the injury in a certain place, near Boston, where criminals are hanged for execution, the juice of which causes people to forget the objects of their love; but she tells her that this herb must be gathered personally, by moonlight, by those very people who stand in need of its magic powers. Amelia, thus frightened at the mysterious nature of the plant, and of the circumstances under which the magic herb was to be gathered, still pleased by what she thinks to be her duty, she determines to go and fetch the same that very night. Richard, meanwhile, who had gone at the same time to visit the sorceress, for amusement, with a party of friends, in disguise, overhears all the conversation that passes between Amelia and Ulrica, and determines to avail himself of the opportunity of visiting the night to the above-mentioned place—which he accordingly does. But, while conversing with Amelia, he is accosted by Reinhart, Amelia's husband, who had followed him secretly to that place, to that effect. Reinhart having persuaded Richard to go home alone, lest the lady, if seen with him, should serve as a mark for his assailants, Richard, before going, makes Reinhart promise on his oath to accompany Amelia safely without removing the veil from her face, nor attempt any otherwise to discover who she is. This Reinhart swears to do, but, on their return, on their premises, Reinhart, overcome by the conspirators, who, upon finding Reinhart instead of the Count, try to conceal their purpose, by stating that they have come to make a masked ball. Meanwhile, Tom Ivenson seeing the lady who is with Reinhart; and, while the latter advises to leave the place, a quarrel arises, during which Amelia, through fright, drops her veil, and she is consequently recognized by all the party. Reinhart, seeing out the unseemerous conduct of the Count in his repertoire into hatred all the officers he had previously entertained for him, and in revenge he joins the conspirators, and, in order to assassinate the Count at a masked ball, which he was to give at his house the opening night. Lots have fallen from among them as to the form of the assassination which was to stab the victim, the lots falling upon Reinhart, who accordingly undertakes to accomplish the deed. But, before dying, confesses Reinhart that, notwithstanding all that had happened, his wife was pure and innocent; and, for which he revokes to him the determination he had taken to kill her. Overjoyed, he sends both him and Amelia to Rome, in order to avoid the consequences of the Governor's virtue; then, forgiving all the injuries received, he pleaded in his assassination, he then throughout a father for the many favors which he had exercised towards them.

## White Labor in West Feliciana Parish.

—We read in the Bayou State *Ledger* of the 20th:
We learn that some of enterprise in this Parish have hired white men to tend their crops this year, and the crops they are progressing finely. Many of the white men, made on the same that were with Sherman, at least a third with white labor, they will be proved. The experiment is being tried, but if successful they will prove a great benefit to the whole State, who they will make their distant parish as well as others, some time, etc.

A Washington dispatch of the 20th says:
Southern members are daily engaged by the Executive Department in the prosecution of the freedmen's property, and are busied to represent the Government. It will be remembered that Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen, in his report of Correspondence by Mr. Seward and M. Dueys de L'Huys on the Withdrawal of France from Mexico.
New York papers of the 13th contain the text of correspondence on the above subject laid before Congress by the President, of two important letters, the first was in October last, from the French Minister; the second from Mr. Seward in December. M. Drays de L'Hays says:
What we ask of the United States is to be assured that their intention is not to impede the accomplishment of the new order of things founded in Mexico; and the best guarantee we could receive of their intention would be the recognition of the Emperor Maximilian by the federal government.
The American Union should not, it seems to us, be kept back by the difference of institutions, for the United States have official intercourse with all the monarchies of Europe and of the New World. It is in conformity with their own principles of public law to regard the monarchy established in Mexico as being at least a government *de facto*, without particular regard to its nature or its origin, which has been pronounced by the people of that country; and in thus acting the Cabinet of Washington would only be inspired with the same feelings of sympathy which President Johnson expressed recently to the Envoy of Brazil as guiding the policy of the United States toward the younger States of the American continent.
Mexico, it is true, is still occupied at this moment by the French army, and we can read by ours that this objection will cease. But the acknowledgment of the Emperor Maximilian by the United States would, in our opinion, have a great influence upon the fate of that country to allow us to take in consideration their susceptibilities on this subject; and should the Cabinet at Washington decide to open diplomatic relations with the Court of Mexico we would see no difficulty in entering into an arrangement for the recall of our troops within a reasonable period, of which we would (might) consent to fix the termination.
In consequence of the vicinage and immense extent of the common frontier, the United States are, more than any other Power, interested to see their trade with Mexico placed under the safeguard of diplomacy in harmony with the natural wants of both countries. We would most readily offer our good offices to facilitate the conclusion of a commercial treaty, thereby consulting the political interests of France, the bases of which I have just made known to you.
By order of the Emperor, I invite you to make known to Mr. Seward the dispositions of his Majesty's government. You are authorized, if you think proper, to read him the contents of this dispatch, I remain,
DRUYS DE L'HUYS.
The Marquis De Montholon, &c., &c.

## Mr. Seward to the Marquis de Montholon.

*Department of State,*
*Washington*, Dec. 6, 1865.
SIR:—Having made known to the President the Emperor's views on Mexican affairs, which you have communicated to me, you will, I pray, have now the honor to inform you of the disposition of this government in regard to the unauthorized French occupation of Mexico, and to me to say, in the first place, that what I have to communicate has been already fully made known to Mr. Bigelow, who, with authority, in his interview, to impart the same to M. Druyn de L'Huys.
The effect of the Emperor's suggestions, when they are reduced to a practical shape, seems to be this: that France is willing to retire from Mexico as soon as she may, but that it would be inconvenient for her without first receiving from the United States an assurance of a friendly or tolerant disposition to the power which has declared itself in that country to fill the capital city of Mexico. The President is gratified with the assurance you have thus given of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition the Emperor suggests is one which seems quite impracticable.
If it is true, indeed, that the presence of foreign armies is an adjustment that France could not, under any circumstances, but cause uneasiness and anxiety on the part of this government. It presents for an instance which are inconsistent, not to speak of dangers of collision. Nevertheless, I cannot, but infer from the tenor of your communication that the political sentiments of discontent prevailing in the United States in regard to Mexico is not fully apprehended by the Emperor's government. The chief cause is that the United States have failed to avail themselves of the chance that discontent arise from the circumstances that that foreign army is a French army. We have claimed the right of sovereign nations to carry on war with each other if they do not invade our right or menace our safety or our interests. We have carried our sympathy and discontent is, that the French army, which is now in Mexico, is invading a domestic republican government which was established there by her people, and with whom the United States sympathize most profoundly, for the avowed purpose of suppressing it and establishing in its place a foreign monarchical government, whose presence there, so long as it should endure, could not but be regarded by the people of the United States as an injurious and menacing to their own chosen and endeared republican institutions.
I hasten to say that the United States do not feel themselves called upon to make a war of propagandism throughout the world, or even on this continent, in the republican cause. We are sincerely faithful in the eventual success of that cause on this continent, through the operation of existing material and moral causes, to indeed as to dispensing with any kind of things which we found existing here, while our own republic was receiving its shape and development. On the other hand, we have constantly maintained, and still feel bound to maintain, that the people of every State on the American continent have a right to secure for themselves republican institutions, and that it is their interference by foreign States to prevent the enjoyment of such institutions deliberately established by themselves, and in the efforts antagonistical to the free and popular form of government existing in the United States. We should adhere to this, as well as we have, on the part of the United States, to attempts to subvert by force monarchical governments in Europe for the purpose of forming them into republican institutions. It seems to be equally objectionable that European States should for ultly intervene in States situated on this continent to subvert republican institutions and replace them with monarchies or systems.
Having thus frankly stated our position, I have the honor to invite the consideration of France, sincerely hoping that that great nation may find it compatible with its best interests and its highest sentiments to withdraw its aggressive attitude in Mexico, within some convenient and reasonable time, and thus leave the people of that country free to enjoy the benefits of the system of republican government which they have established for themselves, and of their adhesion to which they have given what seems to the United States to be decisive and conclusive as well as very touching proof. I am, sir, the more inclined to hope for such a solution, in the event of any American citizen, what country in Europe was the one which was the last likely to experience an alienation of the friendship of the United States, answer was promptly given, France. Friendship with France has always been deemed important and peculiarly agreeable by the American people. Every American citizen desires it no less but portant and desirable for the future than for the past.
The President will be pleased to be informed of the reception which the Emperor gives to the suggestions which I have now made.
Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my very high consideration.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Lane, niece of ex-President Buchanan, to Henry E. Johnston, Esq., transpired at Wheatland, Mr. Buchanan's residence, near Lancaster, at one o'clock, P. M., on the 12th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Y. Buchanan (brother of the ex-President), assisted by Rev. Dr. Kurtz, of Oxford, near Philadelphia, and the fair bride was given away by her venerable uncle. Mr. Johnston, now the husband of the former lady of the White House, is a gentleman of large fortune in Baltimore, and a banker by avocation.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

SECOND DAY—JANUARY 20, 1866.

*Senate.*—The Senate was called to order pursuant to adjournment. A quorum was present.
The journal was read and approved.
A communication was read from the Secretary of State, reporting the results of the late elections, to fill vacancies in the General Assembly.
The standing and select committees were reorganized. Some changes in the Senate.
Mr. Foote presented a report relative to the claims of Messrs. Hahn and Custer, to seats in the Senate in Washington. On motion the report was received and 500 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1865 | bales 99,000 |
| Received to date | 1,195 |
| Received previously | 504,545—505,721 |
| Total | 504,900 |
| Cleared to date | 2,829 |
| Cleared previously | 351,897—354,726 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | 150,174 |

The consignees comprise 234 bales for Boston and 2,595 for Liverpool.

SUGAR.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 330 hhds Sugar. The market was better supplied to-day, but with very little demand, the sales comprise 200 hhds, in various lots, at 12c for Good Common, 13½c for Fair, 14¼ to 14½c for Prime, 15c for Choice, 15½c for Fully Fair to Prime, 16½ to 16½c for Yellow Clarified and 17½c per lb for White Clarified.

MOLASSES.—Is in fair supply. There was a better demand for Sugar, especially for the better descriptions, and fuller prices have been established, the sales embracing 300 bbls, in numerous lots, at 12c for Good, fermenting, 35c for Good and Prime, 40c for Choice, slightly fermenting, and 95c per gallon for Choice. The receipts since yesterday comprise 320 bbls Louisiana. A lot of 320 bbls Molasses sold on private terms. Muscovado is quoted at 65 to 70c per gallon. A lot of 50 bbls Cuba reselling sold at 70c per gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no important changes to note in the general market since yesterday. A fair local demand has prevailed at previous prices, and in a jobbing way a very active and satisfactory business is being done. For full particulars of the market we refer to the following details:
FLOUR.—The receipts have been very light for a fortnight back, and the stock is now small, having been very much reduced. The market is dull however, and prices are nominal, there being only a local demand. The sales comprise 2,000 bbls, of which 100 Fine at $7, 100 at $7 25, 150 at $7 50, 100 Superfine at $7 75, 50 at $7 87½, 100 at $8, 150 Superfine at $8, 100 at $8 25, 100 Extra at $8 50 at $9 50, 50 Good Extra at $10 50, and 1,500 bbls, in lots of 50, and 100 bbls at $7 to $7 25 for Fine, $8 to $8 25 for Superfine, $8 25 for Low Extra, and $12 25 per bbl for very Choice Extra.
CORN—Continues in good supply and demand, and prices are unchanged. The sales embrace 1,500 sacks, on private terms, 140 sacks mixed, at $1 55, 320 Western, mixed, at $1 67½, 400 yellow, at $1 10, 100 and 350 white at $1 15 per bushel.
OATS—Continues dull. The sales were confined to 300 bbls, on private terms, and 300 at 50c per bushel.
BRAN—The demand continues very limited; the stock however, is small. Sales to-day are confined to 500 sacks Bran at $1 70 per 100 lbs, and 150 sacks ships' stuff and Bran in bad order at $1 60 per 100 lbs.
HAY—The supplies exceed the demand, and prices have given way. Some 600 bales were sold to-day, of which 25 bales ordinary Western at $26, 250 prime at $27 50, 100 at $28, 135 at $28 50, and 35 at $30 per ton.
PORK—We have heard of several round sales to-day at $35 per bbl for Mess. Dealers are selling Mess at retail at $35 25 per bbl, showing a reduction in prices since yesterday.
LARD—We have heard of sales of 50 tierces prime, and small lots at about 18c per lb. At retail dealers realize 19 to 19½c per lb.
TOBACCO—There have been sales of 3, 10 and 25 hhds within the range of the following quotations: Low Refused 7 to 7½c, Good do 9½ to 10c, Common Leaf 14 to 15c, Fair 16 to 17c, Good — to 20c, Fine 24 to 25c; Choice Selections 28 to 30.
GREEN MEAT—Dealers are supplying the demand at 16c per lb for Shoulders, 17c for Sides, and 17c per lb for Hams.
COAL OIL—In bbls is retailing at 90c, and in cases at $1 10 per gallon. Large lots command 80 to 85c in bbls and $1 in cases.
BACON—There is scarcely anything doing even at retail, and prices are nominal. We, however, quote Shoulders at 14 to 14c, Ribbed Sides 18 to 18c, Clear Sides 19 to 20c. Plain Hams 19 to 20c, Sugar-cured 25 to 35 and Breakfast Bacon 22c per lb.
STAR CANDLES—Short weight are selling in lots of 50 and 100 boxes at 20c, and full weight at 22 to 24c per lb.
SUNDRIES—There have been large receipts of Apples and they are selling at $3 to $6 per bbl. Potatoes are scarce and command $1 and $1 20 per bbl. Onions are in fair supply and sell at $3 50 to $4 per bbl. There have been large receipts of Eggs; they are selling at $27 to $29 per bbl, Chickens and Geese are selling at $12 and Turkeys at $36 per dozen.
WHISKY—Rectified is retailing at $1 75 to $2 38 per gallon, according to proof and brand.
COFFEE—There is a good demand for the country, and dealers are obtaining 16c per lb for Ordinary, 29 to 29½c for Fair, and 31c per lb, currency, for Prime to Choice Rio.
FREIGHTS—There is not much disengaged tonnage on the berth, and but little freight of offering to go forward, was there more, and vanced rates would be realized at once. The rates are now 1½c per lb for Cotton by steam ship for New York, the same for sailing ship, by sail for Boston, 11 16c to and for Liverpool, 1¼c for Havre and 1d by steam for Liverpool.
Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 24, 1866.
Arrived yesterday: 61 Western Beeves, 117 Texas Beeves, 1 Milch Cow.
Sold 5 Western Beeves, 398 Texas Beeves, 38 Hogs of Sheep, 65 Calves and 1 Milch Cow.
Twenty-seven of the above Sheep sold at 14 and at 6 cts per head.
Sales: 18 Western Beeves, 898 lbs average, at 9 cts; 7 Yearlings, 681 lbs, at 7 cts; 2 Calves and 22 Milch Cows at $60 per head.
Western Beeves, 1st quality, per head ..... 11 @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, per head ..... 10 @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, per head ..... 9 @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per lb net ..... 8 @ 9
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head ..... 25 @ 30
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per head ..... 20 @ 25
Inferior Texas Beeves, per head ..... 15 @ 20
Hogs, per lb ..... 7 @ 8
Cows in milk, per head ..... 40 @ 50
Good Sheep, per head ..... 3 @ 5
Milch Cows, per head ..... 40 @ 50
Calves, per head ..... 7 @ 12

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 24, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Rapidan, McCord, for Galveston.
Steamship Thomas, Swift, for Galveston, Schooner A. Richardson, (French) Durray, for Havana.
Brig Sir Robert Peel, (British) Wilson, for Havana.
Brig Scotland, Ross, for Boston.
Brig Fanny Wade, for Havana.
Bark Corn, Patrick, for Pensacola.
Bark Morris, (British) Francis, for Havana.
Steamer Manhattan, Wilson, for Mobile.
Steamer Ben Sherman, Hall, for Mobile.
Steamer Blue Wing No 2, Little, for Mobile.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, from New York 19th and Havana 20th inst. via Havana 20th inst.
Steamship Huntsville, Crocker, from New York 13th inst. to J A Fosdick & Son.
Steamship Lewis, Livingston, from Galveston, to E A Parker & co.
Steamship Victoria, Maurice, from Liverpool Nov 18th.
Bark Freedom, Rankin, from Liverpool Nov 15th.
Bark Fredonia, (Prussian) Jacobson, from Rio de Janeiro 45 days, to G Wrightson—Fidel.
Bark Hattie E. Benner, from Philadelphia, to master.
Schr Electric, Quartermaster—8th district.
Schr Fanny, Kain, from Pensacola, in ballast, to master—Beard.
Schr Amanda Burns, from Pensacola, to master—Beard.
Schr Mount Vernon, Wilson, from Mobile, to master.
Schr Cedar Grove, English, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS.—

David White, Crosse, from Louisville.
Steamer Rapidan, for Galveston, Thos Swift, master.
Irene, Hinchman, from Washington.
G de Rossi, Reed, for Pensacola.
Alabama, Lee, to Alexandria.
Hermann, Hays, from Baton Rouge.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Equator, Warren, for the Passes—Brought up ships Victoria and Fredonia, and schr Electric.
The towboat Wabash, Melville, from the Passes—Towed down and towed up the ship Instant, schr Wild Rover, bark Rome and schr Hattie E. Benner.
The towboat Alps, McCready, from Pittsburg—Towed down the ship Anna Dorothea, schr Hattie E. Benner.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Anna Dorothea, (British) Scott, from Liverpool Nov 15th, to master.
Ship Hercules, from Havre.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Rapidan—Bales cotton 1,000 hds sugar 2 bbls sugar 6 bbls beef and sundries.
HAVRE—Per bark Caledonia—Bales cotton 1,100 bbls pecans.
HAVANA—Per brig Sir Robert Peel—1500 bbls Bituminous coal.
BOSTON—Per brig Scotland—Bales cotton 15 bales Mobile 100 dozen 7 bbls sheep skins.
HAVRE—Per bark Fredonia—Bales cotton 1,000 bbls pecans.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Corn—300 bbls flour 200 bbls corn 2 bbls skins 20 sacks meal 2 sacks corn 20 sacks and sundry sundries.
HAVANA—Per schr Morris—600 bbls flour 50 do meal 10 do potatoes 50 sacks corn.
MOBILE—Per steamer Manhattan—Sundry cotton.
MOBILE—Per steamer Blue Wing—Sundry cotton.
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Cook—Sundry cotton.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Guiding Star—Sundry mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Huntsville—Sundry mdse.
INDIANOLA—Per steamship Lewis—13 bales cotton 1 box Tobacco 18 pkgs sundries to order—Total, 13 bales cotton 1 box Tobacco 18 pkgs sundries.
MOBILE—Per schr Frank A Blanchard—Sundry cotton.
PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Rome—Sundry mdse.
O A Fosdick—Sundry mdse.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Dispatch—200 tons coal.
O Wrightson—Sundry mdse.
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Hattie E—486 tons coal.
W A Allen.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Amanda—10,000 feet lumber.
O W Bush.
MOBILE—Per steamer Manhattan—12 bales cotton.
W B Tullis