The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: [illegible]

THE STEWART RESOLUTIONS.

Washington correspondents tell us that Mr. Stewart himself seemed astonished at the sensation which was produced in the Senate by the introduction of his plan of Southern reconstruction and readmission to Congress. Judging from the interest which his resolutions have excited outside of Congress, as evinced in various commentaries of the press in the North and the South, we must conclude that they contain something well calculated to agitate the public mind, aside from the novelty of the position taken by their author in presenting them.

We have already indicated what are the peculiar features of Mr. Stewart's project. Stripped of circumlocution and superfluities, they propose that the people of the Southern States, both on the part of the Federal Government, and in their own constitutions, shall be exempted from all penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities that may have been incurred by rebellion, in exchange for suffrage and equality of civil rights conceded to the negroes. This proposition is distinguished from all others which have been introduced into Congress on the same subject by being conclusive of the whole question of Southern reorganization and restoration, in laying before the Southern States specific and definite terms upon which Congress shall stand pledged to recognize them as having fully and validly resumed their former relations with the Government, and to admit their chosen representatives into the two Houses of the National Legislature.

Heretofore, no measure supported by the majority of Congress has offered to the Southern States any *certain* method of obtaining representation in that body. Members of the Radical faction spoke only of multiplying requirements and piling up disabilities, but not of setting precise limits to future exactions and to the term of Southern exclusion. The plan of Mr. Stewart will be the first instance, if accepted by that faction, in which it will have stated distinctly and at once *all* that it demands of the Southern States as conditions precedent to recognition and restored representation. The distinctness and the conclusiveness of the plan make it more practical upon its face than any which has yet met with the least favor from Radicals in Congress or out of Congress, and it is no doubt these features coupled with the immunities stipulated in its terms, that have induced a belief with some persons that the plan would prove acceptable to extremists in the South as well as in the North. The New York *Sun*, a paper usually calm, moderate and conservative in its treatment of national questions, is disposed to regard it as a platform on which extremists, North and South, are likely to meet. We read in a recent editorial of that journal:

Senator Stewart's plan for solving the reconstruction problem, the details of which were published in Saturday's *Sun*, is perhaps more nearly acceptable to extremists, both North and South, than any other proposition that has yet been offered in Congress.

It is quite likely that the extreme wing of the Republican party throughout the country will favor Senator Stewart's proposition, and it is not improbable that their political antipodes at the South will likewise be favorably impressed with it. The character of the measure in question is well calculated to effect a compromise of that kind. It substantially offers to the late rebels everything they are now contending for upon the single condition that the negroes shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. Immunity for the sins of rebellion in exchange for negro suffrage, is the essence of the proposition. And why should the proposition be acceptable to the extremists? For the reason that men of extreme views are always disposed to send everything, to sacrifice everything for the sake of attaining the object on which they are enlisted. The great aim of the Radicals now is to establish universal suffrage throughout the land, and to that end all their efforts and energies are directed. They have determined to accomplish that object regardless of everything else, and therefore they are willing to make the action of their regular leaders as an index—to liberate Jeff. Davis and all his imprisoned satellites; to let the leading rebels take their old places in Congress; to allow treason to pass without being made "odious," and without even having the brand of crime placed upon it. The Southern extremists, on the other hand, are willing to bend everything for the sake of getting back to their old places in the management of the Government. So Senator Stewart's proposition gives them all they can desire on the simple condition of conferring suffrage upon the negroes, they ought to be satisfied with it. It will not be surprising, therefore, if we ere long find the Northern Radicals and the Southern ultraists affectionately embracing over the Stewart compromise measure.

It is quite possible that the *Sun* is incorrect in defining the aims of both Northern and Southern extremists. It is certain that Thaddeus Stevens, as a leader of Northern extremists, has not yet committed himself to the idea of negro suffrage at any price. Negro suffrage has been only an incidental, not an essential feature, of his programme of obstruction and proscription. Partisan power and sectional domination at any price, with negro suffrage, or utter disregard of negro suffrage, as, in the Representation amendment, have been the ideas cropping out in every reconstruction measure which he has advocated.

The New York *Evening Post* commends Mr. Stewart's resolutions for the reason that they propose a settlement with an amendment of the Constitution. To this the New York *World* replies that, in compelling the Southern States to purchase representation with negro suffrage, they would result in a gross infraction of the Constitution. The latter journal also says: "Nothing remains of Mr. Stewart's proposition but an insulting offer to the Southern States that, they may have their seats in Congress if they will confer the elective franchise on their negroes. If they had not a clear *right* to their seats, this might be a constitutional offer."

It seems to us that the *World* here unnecessarily mixes up questions of expediency and of constitutionality. In point of constitutionality, the Southern States have a clear right to seats in Congress, but in point of fact, they have not those seats. Congress may equally violate the Constitution in excluding them, and in prescribing conditions of admitting them. But what remedy has the South, while Congress exercises the power to exclude or to admit at discretion? To refuse compliance with a condition of admission is not correcting a violation of the Constitution, but tends rather to perpetuate the unconstitutional attitude of Congress. On the other hand, compliance with such a condition, if the act required is not in itself unconstitutional, implies no offense against the Constitution on the part of Southern States, but rather a termination, on grounds of expediency, to a state of things that has given occasion to a prolonged denial of Constitutional rights. Mr. Stewart's plan of adjustment is in the nature of a reciprocal contract.

Were the Southern States to accept it, negro suffrage would not be accorded as a pre-existing right, or even as a wholesale measure apart from other considerations. Nor would the fact of conceding this be an acknowledgment that Congress had a right to exact it, or a relinquishment of the right of those States to seats in that body without such a concession. It would be simply a step taken to obtain the possession of a right unconstitutionally denied, but which could not otherwise be enjoyed. Whether, in the light of expediency, such a plan might address itself favorably to the friends of the South, it is not now necessary to consider. Should it be adopted hereafter by Congress, it would then be time to decide upon the expediency of accepting or rejecting it, in view of the posture in which affairs should then stand.

The Chances of War Between Austria and Prussia.

[From the London Standard, March 6.]

A crisis is approaching in the relations between the two great German powers, from which there are but two issues—war between the condomini of the Elbe duchies, or another surrender on the part of Austria. The Prussian Government has used the power given it by the Gastein Convention to make Schleswig practically its own. It now wishes to finish with the matter, and formally annex Holstein and Schleswig. But this project meets with a stubborn resistance from Austria. The Austrian Government has no particular views of its own with regard to the duchies. It would like to dispose of them in some way by which it could at the same time turn an honest penny, increase its popularity in Germany, and baulk Prussia. But it does not see how to attain this grand result, and all it can do is to offer as much opposition as possible to the Prussian projects, partly in the hope of defeating them, partly with the idea of compelling Prussia to pay a higher price for its ultimate compliance, if compliance should be found necessary. The Prussian Government evidently means to risk war if only war will bring Austria to reason. Count Von Bismarck has cleared his decks for action. He has got rid of his Parliament.

He has assured himself, or at least he fancies he has assured himself, of the neutrality of France and Russia. He has money enough in the treasury. He has a large provision of all necessary stores, and, thanks to the reorganization, he has a large army immediately available to whom he could offer no more welcome opponents than the Austrians. He is in a better position to deal with Austria than he was last summer, when he extorted Lauenburg from her by an ultimatum. The question is, what will Austria do? Will she yield, as she did last summer, or will she fight? There can be no doubt what the Emperor and his Court would like to do. The Gastein Convention was a bitter humiliation to them, and the effort began soon after to regain Hungary, was dictated in no small part by the desire to increase the strength of the empire so as to enable it to resent the arrogance of Prussia. But how far is the will of the Emperor to fight equalled by the resources of Austria, can any one believe that the Emperor is at the moment in a position to risk war with Prussia, or above all to risk it for so small a matter? The battle would have to be fought now against much heavier odds than it would have been last summer. We do not apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe, because we cannot believe that Austria will risk war, and the next phase of the Schleswig-Holstein question will therefore, we are convinced, be the practical commencement of Prussian rule over both duchies.

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells promissory notes, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.—Particular attention is called to the extensive sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of promissory notes, &c. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

FOR CONGRESS.—Dr. E. S. Drew is announced as a candidate for the Coronership of this parish, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. Dr. Drew, though comparatively young, has had a wide and varied experience well adapted to qualify him for the functions of this office. Having received his professional education in this city, he had been in practice here for several years, when he left as Surgeon attached to the Washington Artillery in 1861, and was in unremitting service with it until the end of the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUIDING STAR.—The Steamship Guiding Star, Capt. Berry, from New York 17th inst., with a large freight and a number of passengers and consignments, arrived off the bar at the South-West Pass on the 25th inst., 11 P. M.

SAILING OF THE GENERAL GRANT.—The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. Holmes, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

[illegible]

SAILING OF THE RALEIGH.—The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Walker, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The Natchitoches *Times* of the 17th announces that the Right Reverend Aug. Martin, Catholic Bishop of the Natchitoches diocese, would shortly be back from France.

The *Mississippian*, Jackson, Miss., says that Gen. W. W. W. Wood, just returned from Brazil, having been appointed Attorney for the County Court of Adams will not expatriate himself, but spend the remainder of a well-spent life on the "sod." 'Tis well.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A very well pleased audience it was, in spite of the inclement weather, that welcomed Mr. Sam Dundreary on the boards of the Varieties. *Sam*, with Mr. Chanfrau as his representative, has evidently quite as many friends as his older and more eccentric brother. The comedy abounds in laughable scenes and broad caricatures, and was made the most of. As this play will certainly run for several nights, we shall have something more special to say of it, and of the skill of those who have introduced it among us. "Sam" is up for to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Lotta produced, apparently, a most favorable impression last night. She had decidedly a large range of characters in *Andy Blake*, *Jenny Lind*, and *Nan*; but she seemed to enter upon them all with equal zest, and carried the audience with her. Miss Lotta assumes the character of "Capitola," in the play of the *Hidden Hand*, to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A rare mosaic of ballets and ballads, and comicalities of every kind, form a most taking bill for to-night. In the hands of such artists as Hernandez, Baptistine, Emerson, Hart, Barber and Franklin, and the Misses Galletti, De Vere, Whelpley, Franklin and Deville, the patrons of the "Academy" are bound to pass a pleasant evening, and to retire to their homes in a most delectable state of happiness. If they do not, they will have no one to blame but themselves.

From the Rio Grande Border of Mexico.

Military Movements in the Interior—Advance of Gen. Douay.

We have Brownsville and Matamoros papers as late as the 14th, and we take the following.

[From the Ranchero of the 11th.]

We have information from Monterey of a thoroughly reliable character, to the 1st inst.

Gen. Jeanningros has been busily engaged, since the entrance into Monterey, scouring the country and clearing it of lawless characters.

Gen. Jeanningros has had two engagements, completely routing the enemy, resulting in the establishment of peace for a long distance around Monterey.

[From the Ranchero of the 13th.]

Parties just arrived from Monterey, which report they left on the 8th inst., an important movement was on foot.

Two thousand men were under marching orders; the general understanding was, that they were heading for the Rio Grande.

The town of Parras was reported besieged by the enemy, and Gen. Douay had dispatched a column in that direction. The place was being held by an Imperial force one hundred and fifty strong.

Gen. Douay is reported having divided his army into several commands, any one of which will be stronger than the entire force of the enemy in northern Mexico.

[From the Ranchero of the 14th.]

Gen. Douay with his whole army entered Saltillo on the 6th inst.

The Imperial contra-guerillas under command of Dupin, had reached Victoria.

Upon Dupin approaching Victoria, Juan Jose de la Garza left for the San Fernando.

Juan Cortina has gone to meet Garza at the latter place.

The Imperialists hold Chihuahua, Monterey, Victoria and Matamoras; numbering fully 20,000 veteran troops. In their steady approach upon this border they will close every avenue of outlet.

ARRIVED AT BAGDAD.

Bagdad, March 11, 9 A. M.—British schr. J. [illegible] Kelly, from New Orleans, to J. Cooper & Co.

Yesterday, British schr. Kate, six days from New Orleans, to H. Greener & Co.

President Johnson's Advice to Gov. Sharkey Regarding Qualified Negro Suffrage.

The following is the telegram from the President to Gov. Sharkey, of Miss., referred to by Senator Stewart when presenting his resolutions on reconstruction, and with the spirit of which telegram, he asserted, his plan corresponded:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1865.

Governor William L. Sharkey, Jackson Mississippi:

I am gratified to see that you have organized your convention without difficulty. I hope that without delay your convention will amend your State Constitution, abolishing slavery and denying to all future legislatures the power to legislate that there is property in man. Also, that they will adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example the other States would follow. This you can do with perfect safety and you thus place the Southern States in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States. I hope and trust your Convention will do this, and, as a consequence, the Radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempts to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States.

RAILROADS.—The roads radiating from Jackson we learn are much damaged by the flood of Thursday night. Several bridges between this and Vicksburg and bridges and roadbed between this point and Meridian have been carried away. It is expected that the New Orleans road will be repaired by to-morrow. We have not learned the extent of damages north of this point, but learn that the storm extended to Grenada and Memphis.—*Jackson Mississippian*, 25th.

THE STEWART RESOLUTIONS.—The N. Y. World's special of the 20th from Washington says: "The organs of the Radicals here state in last issue to-day, that Stewart's resolutions are endorsed by the Southern men now in this city. This statement has no foundation in fact. The leading Southern men now in this city, and some ten Senators elect, are opposed [illegible] the South. They state that the Southern people [illegible] here, and the people South, are [illegible] the amendments of the Constitution."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Contract to Complete the Railroad from Shreveport to Marshall, Texas.

A DUEL IN KENTUCKY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE ANTICIPATED VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Gold in New York 125 7-8—Cotton 40c.

Louisville, March 26.—The Italians arrested on Saturday for having in their possession a large amount of fractional currency were bound over by the U. S. Commissioner to-day.

R. B. Hall, of this city, has taken the contract to complete the eleven miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad between Shreveport and Marshall, Texas, which will make forty two miles of continuous road.

Lexington, Ky., March 26.—A duel was fought at daylight near here between Jos. Desha and Alfred Kimbrough. At the second fire Kimbrough was shot through both hips.

Washington, March 26.—House—The Army bill was made the special order for Monday.

The bill amending the postal laws was recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The reconsidered bill was taken up. After several important amendments the bill passed.

The evening session was dispensed with.

Washington, March 26.—The Criminal Court to day commenced the trial of Gen. Lafayette C. Baker on a charge of robbery preferred by Mrs. Cobb.

The Loan bill was received by the Senate to-day from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Foote appears to be slightly improving.

There was a large number of persons in the gallery of the Senate to-day. The anticipated veto of the civil rights bill is not now expected till to-morrow or Wednesday.

New York, March 26.—Cotton closed heavy, dull and drooping at 40c. Flour declined 10c. Whisky $2 27. Coffee dull. Sugar dull at 13½c. Molasses dull. Porto Rico 75c. Mess Pork $25. Lard 18¾c. Sterling exchange 107½. Gold 125⅞. Stocks dull and heavy.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the indications are that the Senate Committee on Finance will to-morrow report favorably on the House loan bill.

Chicago, March 26.—Flour dull. Wheat $1 23¾. Corn dull at 41½c. Oats dull at 25c. Pork $25 50. Lard 13c.

Louisville, March 26.—Leaf Tobacco lower; sales 76 hhds. Pork dull at $25. Bacon Shoulders 12½c. Clear Sides 16c. Sugar cured Hams 22c. Lard 18c. Corn 52c. Oats 43c. Flour $7 25. Whisky dull at $2 25. Cotton quiet at 33c.

Cincinnati, March 26.—Flour dull and tending downward. Corn easier at 52c. Oats 46c. Provisions and Whisky dull. Mess Pork $24 50. Lard dull at 18c. Clear Sides 15½c.

St. Louis, March 26.—Cotton unsettled at 34c. Flour heavy at $7 25 for single extra, $9 60 for double extra and $10 25 to $12 for choice. Wheat dull at $2.10. Corn 68c to 81½c. Oats 43c. Pork dull at $26. Lard quiet at 19½c. Bacon dull; clear sides 16½c. Sugar-cured hams 21c. Whisky lower at $2.22½.

Vicksburg, March 26.—The steamer America passed up at 1 A. M., the Osborne at 9 A. M. and the Mollie Able at 8 P. M.

River swelling.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

From Washington and New York, etc.—Gold on the 24th 125 3/8—Cotton 40 nominal.

Chicago, March 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1 23¾c. Oats 25c. Provisions dull. Pork $25 25. Lard 18c. Dressed hogs 11c. Sweet pickled Hams 15c.

New York, March 23.—Published Chillian accounts of the late fight say it was the Spanish vessels who were challenged to open the combat and refused, instead of the Chillian.

The *Herald's* Toronto special says there is much anxiety regarding the Fenian movements. It has been ascertained that our troops have not been sent to guard the frontier.

Philadelphia, March 23.—Another enthusiastic Fenian demonstration occurred last night.

Halifax, March 25.—The steamer St. Patrick, from Glasgow the 17th, has arrived.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer China now about due from Liverpool.

A light snow storm prevails.

New York, March 23.—The letter of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, giving the official history of the Hampton Roads peace conference during the winter of 1864, is published.

The Attorney General has decided that Southern pensioners be restored to the rolls of the Southern pension agencies on proof of their continued loyalty during the war, and their claims are to be paid.

The principle involved, if correctly reported, directly conflicts with the Second Controller's opinion that the balances due Southern residents are payable to the claimants, but belong to the Government as enemies' property.

The Second Controller's decision is subject to revision by the Solicitor of the Treasury when the applications of claimants are made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, March 26.—The issues of fractional currency from the Treasury Department last week amounted to $214,000. The redemptions summed up $432,000, embracing certificates of indebtedness for the week to the amount of $160,000. The disbursements to the departments was nearly $8,000,000; to the Navy Department $1,000,000, and the Interior Department near $2,000,000.

Gen. Spinner holds over $316,000,000 of securities for the circulation of National banks, and over $35,000,000 of securities for deposits.

Hamilton, C. W., March 26.—The Government is still busy with the defenses. The reports of the number under arms in Canada is very much exaggerated.

The number of able bodied men liable to service is not over $90,000. Not half that number have offered their services.

Pittsburg, March 26.—River 10 feet, and falling.

St. Louis, March 26.—A special says Confederate Gen. Hood, of Texas, was on 'change Friday.

Indianapolis, March 26.—Governor Morton is reported improving slowly under New York physicians.

Louisville, March 26.—Four Italians have been arrested for having $4000 of spurious 50 cent currency—a very dangerous counterfeit. Carlo Latianza, the principal, is said to be in the service of a band of New York counterfeiters, to circulate these issues in New Orleans and other remote parts of the country.

New York, March 26.—European files say it is rumored a misunderstanding exists between our Government and the American Embassy in London, relative to the imprisonment of several persons charged with Fenianism, who claim to be American citizens, and demand liberation or trial.

The misunderstanding has been referred to Washington for solution, and probably may prove embarrassing.

New York, March 26.—Cotton nominal at 40c. Gold 125⅝.

Senator Ben. Wade, of Ohio, and the President.

[Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The private opinions entertained and expressed by Ben. Wade concerning the President are not any better than he gives vent to in public speeches. He made use of the following free speech yesterday: "I had known Andy Johnson a long time in the Senate. He and I had served on the same committees and had been very intimate. When he became President he sent for me among the first, and told me he should expect me to be his friend, and that he would be glad to take counsel of me. I told him I felt very much flattered by his compliment, and would always be glad to give him what little assistance I could. He asked me what he had better do with the rebels, and I told him he had better hang eight or ten of the leaders, and scare the balance so as they would run away, and to leave an open door for them to get out at. He said he thought he would do that. I told him to tighten the bit on the d——d scoundrels, as Lincoln had been driving them with too loose a rein. He agreed to that too, and I thought for a while he was going to stick to it. Before I left him I told him to be warned by the fate of Fillmore and Tyler, who had come to the Presidency very much as he had. Said I: 'There never was a man in your position made President by the death of another, that the men who voted against him didn't try to get hold of him, and whenever they're sold out, they've d——d themselves eternally.' Johnson looked at me when I said this, and asked me if I had any fear about his going over to the opposition. I told him I hadn't, 'but,' said I, 'you must look out for them and be prepared for them.' He laughed at me, and soon after I left him. I did'nt think I was prophesying then, but it has since come out that I was. I tell you, Andy Johnson is deeper dyed in infamy to-day, ten times over, than John Tyler ever was. He's a d——d sight worse traitor to his party than Tyler was, and he'll be worse yet before he goes out." I may have omitted a few damns from the above, but in other respects I think I have given very nearly the language of the Ohio Senator. MACK.

PROJECTED NEW CONSERVATIVE UNION PARTY.—The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington special of the 20th says:

The new conservative Union party movements will soon be in full blast. The Base Ball Club rooms have been opened at 496 Twelfth street, between E and F, where the committee will soon arrange for daily meetings. The call for a mass meeting next Saturday will be published in the city papers to-morrow, and persons leave here in the morning for New York, Boston and elsewhere to collect some promised funds and to put the ball in motion. The club will circulate speeches, documents, &c., and supervise the organization of branch clubs throughout the country. The chairman of the club's Finance Committee visited the President to-day and is said to have been promised the necessary public patronage.

English Opinions of President Johnson's Feb. 22 Speech and His General Position.

[From the London Times, March 8.]

The hand of an assassin cut short the career of Abraham Lincoln, and everybody looked with anxiety to his successor. The war was nominally over, but a task of infinitely greater difficulty than the conduct of any war lay before the new President. In America it is found necessary to counteract the weakness of the executive power by giving it a fixed duration, and people saw with dismay that the highest office in the republic was vested for four years in a man whom nobody had intended for the place, and whose qualifications, be they what they might, were scarcely likely to be equal to the difficulties which surrounded him. The best man in America was not too strong for the herculean task which devolved on Mr. Johnson. The man who closes a revolution performs even a mightier task than the man who begins or conducts it. It was hard enough to say what should be done between North and South, and how the Union which such torrents of blood had been shed to support could be maintained. It was still harder to deal with the black race, newly emancipated from its fetters, and to prevent those who had hitherto been slaves from becoming either paupers or brigands. The foreign relations of the State were in the utmost confusion; the Fenians were seeking to draw her into a war with England, and the military leaders into a war with France.

It was under such conditions that just a year ago Mr. Johnson acceded to the presidency. For one long year he has been content to balance one party against another, and to cherish hopes alternately on the part of men rendered insolent and tyrannical by success, and sullen and intractable by defeat. He had no common enemies to contend with. The Abolitionist party had triumphed, and were bent on pushing their victory to the limits of all that the conqueror could inflict or the conquered could suffer. Forgetting that the war was mainly waged for the preservation of the Union, they insisted on placing the slaves on a perfect political level with their former masters. They refused to admit the South into the Union which had been reconquered, and determined to perpetuate their own power at the expense even of the unity and liberty of the republic. At last Mr. Johnson seems to think that the time has arrived for abandoning all compromise. A meeting at Washington had adopted resolutions approving his policy, and he took the opportunity of addressing to them such a speech as has not often been heard in America—a speech entirely free from tawdry ornament or ambitious metaphor, but conveying the firmest determination and the most enlightened principles in the plainest and simplest language. The Union he was resolved should be preserved. He stood where he did at the commencement of the rebellion, to vindicate the Union and the Constitution against disunionists from the North or the South. He found eight million people condemned under the law, but while he would punish the leaders, he would extend to the masses leniency and confidence. One rebellion had succeeded another. War was made to prevent a separation.

Now there was an attempt at a consolidation of power in the hands of a few, equally dangerous with separation itself. Military power and public judgment had decided that no State shall leave the Union, and now people assume that they are outside it, and shall not come in. Treason in the South is over; and now those who seek to prevent the restoration of the Union are as much laboring to destroy the fundamental principles of the government as those who fought against it. He mentioned by name Messrs. Stevens, Sumner, and Phillips, and declared he would neither be overawed by friends nor bullied by enemies. He was called a usurper, but his only usurpation was standing between the people and the encroachments of power. He was threatened with being beheaded, and incitements given to assassination were employed. Were they not satisfied with the blood already shed? Let his blood be shed if it must be so; the blood of martyrs was the seed of the Church.

Such language acquires a peculiar significance when it is used by one President, who declares himself threatened by a violent death, standing over the dead body of another. No one can, of course, estimate the degree of peril to which Mr. Johnson considers himself subject, but it is at least significant of the violence of the passions and the fierceness of the animosities which the civil war has called forth that we should find the President even alluding to the probability of his own violent death in the same city where his predecessor perished only a year before. We cannot withhold our admiration from the position taken up by Mr. Johnson and the manly vigor with which he maintains it.

He does not appear to be gifted with much felicity or fluency of language, but his thoughts swell beyond his words, and give them a weight and dignity scarcely their own. He surely, if any man ever did, occupies nobly and worthily a great historic position. The destinies of millions of the human race depend upon him, and he rises fully to the height of the occasion. Men whose nerves are shaken by the bloody politics of such a country as ours will stand aghast at the audacity with which President Johnson confronts his adversaries. They possess large majorities in both Houses of Congress. They wield at their pleasure the committees to which are delegated in America so many of the functions here discharged by the executive government. They are supported by many States, by a host of preachers, and by legions of unscrupulous fanatics. To all this, the President has nothing to oppose but his veto, his patronage, the power of conducting the executive government, and his own firm spirit and indomitable resolution. Yet the fight is not so unequal as might be supposed. He has the advantage of the position. The great moral forces which are at last ready for trial. The people of America must now decide whether the great civil war they have waged was worth waging at all. They fought for the Union, and now that they have obtained it, a large party seems disposed to reject the very object of their contest. They appear to have no choice between bringing back the South into the institutions of the country, and holding it down by main force.

"They incur the danger, on the one hand, of being once more governed by their vanquished enemies, or, on the other, of having to keep them in subjection. We do not doubt, that the President has decided on the wiser course, and we wish him all success in his mission of mercy and justice. No man has ever struggled in a nobler cause, and it is better to fall in such an enterprise than to succeed in a policy of tyranny, confiscation, and proscription.

[From the London Daily News, March 8.]

In view of this dark prospect, the President pledges himself once more to do and to encourage whatever can be devised for the furtherance of the welfare of the negroes, and invites Congress to apply itself to the "appropriate legislation" which may fulfill this aim, without taking from the existing citizens more rights and liberties than can be given to the freed people. If we look more closely into the grounds of the President's veto, which we may do some day soon, we shall see that it is no exaggeration to say that the perplexities of the second American revolution remain to be got through after the horrors of civil war are passed; and that it is a grave question whether the perplexities can be solved, without peril of future horrors, on the right hand or on the left. The citizens hold the best security the case admits of in a chief magistrate who belongs to no party, and has no other aim than the sound and permanent restoration of the Union.

A Chapter on Women—A Chemical and Mechanical Analysis.

ALPHONSE KARR'S VIEWS OF THE SEX.

I wrote you something the other day about women. Having folded, sealed and dispatched my letter, I sat down in my easy chair, following my thoughts as a smoker plays with the wreaths of smoke that rise from his pipe, and I began to reflect upon a very grave matter—a little late to be sure, but I thought of it nevertheless; it is no longer a question of dividing the other sex into women and strong-minded women. I ask myself seriously, are there any women? Is woman a real and living being, or is she a conventional creature, imaginary, formed by the fancy of poets?

What is a woman? In what consists a woman? What is a woman made of? Is she simply Adam's rib—one rib, dressed up, adorned like the trunks of trees dedicated to Irminsul, which the Gauls festooned with rich spoils and then worshiped?

Is there anything real in woman?

Let us open a newspaper—anywhere—and read the advertisements.

Here is what a perfumer says, and what he offers:

"*Bloom of Roses* to color the lips and the nails." Ah! that opal tint of the nails, that carnation of the lips are not true—do not belong naturally to woman! They are sold—they are bought.

"*Powder* to whiten the teeth." Has woman then naturally yellow teeth? Or rather has woman any teeth at all? Here are ten very expensive advertisements of dentists, who, to be able to afford them, ought to sell a great many false teeth.

To return to the perfumer:

"*Circassian Black*, to give the velvet lustre to the eyes." Ah! those black velvety eyes, which so passionately pierce the heart, are not true—they are artificial.

"*Blue Myosotis*, to imitate the veins." Goodness! they have not even veins of their own, nor blood. Veins and blood—all are fictitious, and bought at a shop.

"*Imperial Chalk*, clear blond, warm blond, chestnut brown and black, for the eyelashes and eyebrows." They sell women eyelashes and eyebrows too!

Let us have done with the perfumer, he is odious, but stop. Here he announces a certain toilette water, *Nymphiene*. It is horrible, meretricious, shameful. Enough of this.

Ah! here is a mantua maker who tells us what gives elegance, grace, and suppleness of gait—it is the waist which she makes. So much suppleness, grace, elegance! It is the mantua maker who furnishes them. Those who have not the means of buying grace, suppleness, and elegance, must do without them.

Ask the women themselves. Each will acknowledge that all the others wear false hair. Some will confess that they wear it themselves.

No hair, no eyelashes, no eyebrows, no white teeth, no ruby lips, no rosy nails, no velvety eyes, no veins, no blood, no suppleness, no elegance, no grace, without opening the purse. Women buy all these of the shopkeepers.

Contrary to the way of other traders, woman buys herself at retail and sells herself at wholesale.

But is it not to be feared that some day man, finding that she would make too much by the operation, may make provision for himself, and buy at first hand all the minute details—grace, eyebrows, elegance, ruby lips, veins, hair, opal nails, &c., &c.—mix them according to art, *miscendi secundum artem*, as the physicians have it, M. S. A., then adorn his mixture and do without the rest? What is the rest, in effect, especially if you have bought it with symphony?

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.—*Washington*, March 20.—The House passed to-day a very important bill amending what is known as the Habeas-Corpus Act of 1863. The effect of the bill virtually prevents the trial of any officer or soldier for making any arbitrary arrest, and transfers over three thousand cases in Kentucky from the State to the Federal courts. Messrs. Rogers, of New Jersey, and Rose, of Illinois, made very effective speeches against it. The only Republican against it was Mr. Hale, of the Essex District, New York.

WASTE.

The troubled Sea around this Isle of life
Who dares explore?
Its wastes of baffled love, of ceaseless strife,
Break on the shore,
All darkened with the Christ's saintlihood,
Incarnate life,
Whose miracles shape health into disease,
Whose touching kills:
If these be not thy making let them go,
Nor grieve too much;
Waste not thy strength in unavailing woe
For any such;
But—while the helping hand, the guiding brain,
Are fully wrought,
And while the tears that fall for other's pain
Are seeds of thought—
Leave to a deeper Love the tears of ease
Thou canst not dry;
Be tranquil, to tranquillity add prayer,
But no vain sigh.
Strength, ever grappling with all human woes
Soon loses breath;
But strength requicken'd by divine repose,
Endures till death.

A scandalous divorce case had been tried in London. The petitioner was Mr. Cavendish, whose wife, a daughter of Lord Clare, eloped with Lord Cecil Gordon. The jury gave Mr. Cavendish a verdict of £10,000 damages.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Engine Trial.—A large crowd was attracted to the corner of Canal and Chartres streets on Sunday, by a trial of the magnificent steam fire engine of Eagle Company No. 7. The volumes of water were thrown a considerable distance, farther than at any former trial, and the inference is that these Amoskeag engines improve by use. The measurements were very carefully made by experienced parties, with the following result: Through 100 feet of hose and 1⅛ inch nozzle, 200 feet; through 100 feet hose, 1 1/8 inch nozzle, 270 feet; 50 feet, 1 1/8 inch junior nozzle, 2[illegible] feet 6 inches; 50 feet hose, 1 inch nozzle, 265 feet.

More Fire.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out on Customhouse street, between Marais and Tremé streets. The furniture store of Kurtz Bros. and an adjoining place used as a restaurant were consumed. We have no particulars as to the insurance, etc. The police was very strict and the Fire Department maintained in full force its prestige of being indefatigable.

More Stabbing.—A man named John Buckley was found in a dangerous condition on Canal street on Sunday night, near midnight. Officer Howes conveyed him to the hospital, where he received medical attention. He says that he was stabbed by an unknown party on Basin street.

Daring.—Winson Steward, colored, was caught on Franklin street passing counterfeit money. He became so enraged at his arrest, that he drew a pistol on the officer. He is booked for all these offenses. He had to pay a fine of $50.

Desperadoes.—The colored men, Chas. Laforte and Moses Clarke, were arrested for violent conduct. The first named for assault and battery, and the other for having concealed weapons. Jos. Walker was also arrested for carrying concealed weapons on Old Levee street.

A Scare. — The city of Carrollton became hugely alarmed on Sunday night under the impression that the war of races had commenced; cause: some whites and some negroes got drunk at the same bar and got in a fight. Result: a general shutting up, calling out the citizen patrol—and the sale of sticking plasters to cover scratches.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Three men, named Hugh Ford, Spellman and Coleman, were tried yesterday on the charge of having committed a rape on the person of the girl Ann Neelan. Hugh Ford was found guilty of assault and battery. The others were acquitted. The prisoner awaits the sentence of the law.

First Recorder's Court. — *Judge Vennard presiding.*—Jno Everson fell into the hands of the knights of the club and crescent, who lodged him into the calaboose simply for having injured his health by plying the whisky cup too much, and having provided for his defense against accident by carrying a concealed weapon. The Recorder confiscated the weapon, lectured the prisoner and sent him home to take a cup of coffee.

Lizzie Malloy and numerous habitués were fined from $5 to $10, or sundry days of imprisonment for having again indulged in a souse in the gutter of the city after imbibing an undue quantity of lightning whisky.

Colored Dawson, cook, was charged by Emma Dixon with breach of trust. When the case was called the prosecutrix had relented and did not appear to prosecute. It appearing further that too much malice had been displayed against Dawson, the prosecutrix was condemned to pay a fine of $5, and an attachment issued in the case.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Vilie Vien is required to pay $10 for disturbing the peace on St. Louis street, and resisting the officer. The same sentence was inflicted on Paul Moreau, for breaking windows.

Colored Eugene, caught pilfering, went down for thirty days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866.

The movement in the general market to-day has been interrupted by rainy weather, and in our leading staple in particular still more by a further serious decline in Foreign Exchange, under the influence of which the sales have been confined to 2100 bales, and prices have ruled 1c lower.

The Gold market opened under the effect of the decline reported at New York on Saturday, with sales at the reduced rates of 123 to 123¼, but after the appearance of the evening papers with New York telegrams dated at 12 m. to day, quoting Gold at 125⅜, showing a favorable reaction and recovery of the decline, prices assumed more firmness, and closed at 123⅞ to 124, against the same figures on Saturday evening. The sales included $47,600 (total), two lots of $10,000 and 20,000) at 123, $20,000 at 123⅛, $20,000 at 123½ and $10,000 (5000, 20,000 and 80,000 in several lots) at 123⅞. A gold check on New York for $10,000 was passed at ¼ premium. Nothing was reported in Silver, the quotations for which are nominal.

Foreign Exchange was completely unsettled by the accounts from New York, but after the appearance of the evening papers with the intelligence referred to above the market assumed more firmness. Operations, however, were on quite a limited scale, the only sales of Sterling reported being a moderate amount to a bank at 130, £2000 A1 at 130, £1000 at 131, £1000 and 4000, A1 at 131⅛, £2000 at 131½; and a moderate amount of first class at 132. The market cannot be quoted over 130 for good clear bills, and 131 to 132 for A1 to first class. These figures indicate a further decline of 1¼ to 1⅞ or 2 per cent. In Francs we noticed sales of 200,000 good to A1, 50,000 and 150,000), at 4 37½; 50,000 at 4 36¼; 30,000 at 4 35; and 40,000 at 4 32½. The Banks held Sterling at 133 to 134.

In Domestic Exchange a very good counter demand prevailed for checks on New York, which the banks supplied at ⅛ per cent. discount. Outdoors, the sales included $125,000 New York Sight, (25,000 and 100,000 in several amounts to a bank) at ¾ per cent discount, inconsiderable amounts at ⅜ for three days' and 1¼ for five days'; and $30,000 very first class thirty days' at 1⅛, and about $10,000 at 1¼.

The Stock market is depressed by the decline in gold, and the only sales reported were 100 Shares Opelousas Railroad at $5, 25 Jackson at $6, and 100 Pontchartrain at $101 50. At auction, for account of a succession, 10 shares Bank of Louisiana sold at $9, $10 Crescent Insurance Scrip for 1858 at 65c per dollar, $170 Merchants fer '61 at 80, and $40 Home for '57 at 92. Nothing was reported in City Bonds which are still quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated and 80 to 82½ for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

The only sales of Uncurrent Bank Notes reported was $2000 Louisiana State Bank at 84c. per dollar. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 58 and 60, and 62 and 63c. per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 78 and 80 and 83 and 84c. Merchants' Bank at 77½ to 80 and 83 to 85; Bank of New Orleans at 88 to 90, and 92 to 94; 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 ⅛ to ¾ 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, Monday Evening, March 26, 1866.

COTTON.—We gave no quotations in our last report, but referring to those of Friday evening remarked that the market closed decidedly easier. This morning, with intelligence of a additional decline in Gold at New York, there was a further falling off in Foreign Exchange, under the depressing influence of which buyers had stood aloof and prices have further given way fully 1c per pound. In fact a portion of the business was at a still greater decline, but for the present we reduce our quotations only 1c, as follows: Ordinary 21 to 33c, Good Ordinary 34 to 35, Low Middling 36 to 37, Middling 39 to 41. The sales summed up 2100 bales, partly for the North and partly for foreign export, only seven brokers participating in the business. In addition to the depressing effect of the decline in Foreign Exchange the market was unfavorably affected by a renewal of comparatively liberal receipts.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 83,390
Received to-day	6,354
Received previously	506,194—512,548
Total	595,787
Cleared to-day	4,329
Cleared previously	417,[illegible]—[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared	173,[illegible]

The clearances comprise 2758 bales for Liverpool, 1934 for Havre, and 228 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only a few barrels of Molasses and hogsheads of Sugar have been received from the coast since Saturday. The market is well supplied with Louisiana Sugar, but is very nearly bare of Molasses. There is no demand for either, however, and we have no sales of any importance to report to-day. We quote 12¾ to 13c for Low Fair, 13¾c for Fair and 1c per pound for Good Fair Sugar; 80c per gallon for Fermenting Molasses, 80c for Prime and 90c per gallon for choice. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but there is no demand for that product, and we have not a sale to report. No. 13 Cuba Sugar may be quoted at 12¾c per pound, and Cuba Molasses at 40 to 42c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—We have heard of sales of a few hogsheads to the trade at prices ruling within the range of the following quotations:

	Light.	Heavy.
Low Refused	[illegible]	7@7½c, Currency.
Good do	7@8	8@9 do
Common Leaf	9@10	10@12 do
Fair do	12@14	14@17 do
Good do	15@17	17@20 do
Fine do	18@20	20@25 do
Choice Selections	21@30	[illegible] do

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market is well supplied with the various articles of Western Produce, but the demand has fallen off and prices are ruling in favor of buyers. Rainy weather has also operated against business to-day, and the movement was on a very limited scale.

FLOUR.—Is in good local demand, and the sales to-day embrace 2500 barrels, of which 100 Superfine and 300 barrels on private terms, 100 Common at $6 37½; 100 Low Fine at $6 75; 100 do at $7; 100 Superfine at $8 25; 200 at $8 30; 190 Superfine, in three equal lots, at $8 50; 100 on its merits, at $9 25; 100 Low Extra at $9 50; 150 do at $10; 140 Choice Extra at $13 50, and 400 at $14 per barrel. A good jobbing trade is doing at $8 50 per barrel for Superfine.

CORN.—Is in liberal supply but less in demand and prices are much lower. We have heard of some sales, the particulars of which are suppressed—75c per bushel has been offered and refused, all in the market could be sold readily at that price. 500 sacks White sold at 90c, and 300 at 92½c per bushel.

OATS.—Are in liberal supply, but the market is very dull and prices are 2c lower than they were on Saturday. Some 500 sacks have sold at 58c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is in good supply, but difficult of sale even at lower prices. Some small lots have been disposed of at $1 35 per 100 pounds.

HAY.—The sales are confined to 270 bales Prime Western at $27 50 per ton and smaller lots at $30 per ton.

BACON.—Is in good supply, but very much neglected even in a retail way, and prices are still lower. Shoulders are retailing at 13½ to 13¾c, Ribbed Sides 16 to 16½c, Clear Ribbed 17c, Clear Sides 17½c, Smoked Hams 18c, and Sugar-cured 20 to 24c per pound.

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 21c in kegs.

GREEN MEAT.—The market is extremely dull—there is scarcely anything doing even at retail—dealers are asking 12c per pound for Shoulders and 15c for Sides.

WHISKY.—The market is liberally supplied but there is scarcely any demand even at retail. Western Rectified may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1 75 to 2 per gallon.

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 30c, Cheese, Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

STAR CANDLES.—Are dull, and are selling in small lots at 25c 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 90c to $1 in cans.

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 29c in bales.

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

GUNNY BAGS.—Are selling in a small way at 28 to 30c a piece.

PORK.—The market is extremely dull and depressed, and prices have declined about $1 per barrel. A lot of 150 barrels Mess sold at $27 50 per barrel. We have heard of other sales not reported. Dealers are obtaining $28 50 per barrel at retail.

COFFEE.—The market for this article is very dull. There is only a slow retail business doing at 26 to 29c per pound, currency, for Ordinary to Prime Rio. We quote Fair to Good Fair Rio at 20½ to 20¾c, Prime 21 to 21¼c, gold.

FREIGHTS.—Coastwise Freights are very dull and the rates are merely nominal. Foreign freights are quiet, there is not much disengaged tonnage, however, nor is there much offering to go forward. The rates are ¾c per pound for Cotton by steam and sail for New York, ⅞c by sail and ¾c by steam for Boston, 9-16d to ½d by sail and ⅝d by steam for Liverpool, and 1⅛ to 1¼c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 27 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 86 Western Beeves, 56 Yearlings, 156 Sheep, 13 Calves, and 104 Hogs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	12 @ 13
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	12 @ 13
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, Choice per ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, ℔ lbs. ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep ℔ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	7 @ 12 00

14 bales cotton M Greenwood & Son—sundries to order—Total, 150 bales cotton.

VICKSBURG.—Per steamer Gen Quitman—254 bales cotton Ricks H & Wetherly—116 Buckner Newman & co—112 Wright Allen & co—[illegible]

[illegible]

SHREVEPORT.—Per steamer Doubloon—[illegible]

[illegible]

BAYOU SARA.—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON.—Per steamer [illegible]

BATON ROUGE.—Per steamer [illegible]

THIBODEAUX.—Per steamer J M Sharp—[illegible]

THIBODEAUX.—Per steamer Ann Over—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 27, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Grant, Holmes, for New York—A Morton.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, for New York—[illegible]

Steamship Jas S Green, Fairchild, for Apalachicola—[illegible]

Ship Trenton, (British) Walker for Liverpool—J O R [illegible]

Bark Samuel Tarbox, Tarbox for Havre—Lovell & [illegible]

Schr Mist, Johnson, for Mobile—Hosting [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Levaca, to G A Fosdick—1st district.

U S Transport Steamship Comeret, Latham from Brazos Santiago via Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

Ship Flying Eagle, Hayes, from Liverpool Jan 25th, to master—5th district.

Bark Fanny, Carver from Matanzas (previously reported) at Quarantine to J S Mahan & co—[illegible]

Bark Emily, (British) Thurmand from Liverpool Jan 22d to John Gass & co—5d district 27.

Bark Albion, Wheeler from Troon (Wales) Jan 24th, to T Dugan—[illegible]

Bark Caroline, (British) Jeffrey, 18 days from Rockland, (Me) to Thibault & Norton—1st district.

Brig F H Kennedy, Geyer, from Havana 6th inst (previously reported at Quarantine) to master—[illegible]

Brig [illegible] Reed, from Havana, (previously reported at Quarantine) to J B Mahon & co—[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

Silver Spray, Fenton, from Cincinnati.

Magnolia, Leathers, from St Louis.

Gen J A Quitman, Cannon, from Vicksburg.

Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.

Doubloon, Harrison, from Shreveport.

Plain City, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.

Morena, [illegible] from Baton Rouge.

J M Sharp, Streck, from Thibodeaux.

Ann Over, Aucoin, from Thibodeaux.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed to sea and to sea, in the [illegible]

Rival and Enchen, schrs No Go, Mantello and Frank—brought up ship Flying Eagle.

MEMORANDA.

The steamship Evening Star, hence for New York via Havana, went to sea on the 25th inst at 11 P M.

The ship Crusader, hence, went to sea on the 24th inst.

The ship Germania, hence, went to sea on the 21st instant.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, from New York 17th inst, to J M Courtenay.

Steamship Kensington, Galpman, from Boston 10th inst, to Creevy, Nickerson & co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crocker, from New York 15th inst, to G A Fosdick—

Ship Woodville, Pettigrew, from Liverpool Jan 24th, to master.

Ship Compere, Black, from Mobile, to Mummy, Belling & co.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Cuba, Wilson, from Baltimore 9th, via Havana 18th inst, to Creevy, Nickerson & co.

Brig Derby, (British) ———, from Cienfuegos—Cargo, sugar to J Avet.

Schr Helena, (British) Fabher, from Matamoros, to master.

Schr Village Gen, (British) Golding, from Havana, to master.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship General Grant—228 bales cotton 70 bales moss 12 bales wool 493 tes beef 941 hides 84 pkgs mdse.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Raleigh—40 bales cotton 50 old iron 90 tes pe.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Jas S Green—30 sks corn and sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Trenton—2738 bales cotton 7298 staves 11 hhds tobacco.

HAVRE—Per bark Samuel Tarbox—194 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per schr Mist—136 sks corn 30 bbls whisky 15 bbls pork 10 bx beans and sundries.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—Per steamship Matagorda—19 bales cotton Sykes & Conley—[illegible]

INDIANOLA—Per steamship Lillian—[illegible]

LAVACA—Per steamship Reindeer—4 bales cotton to J A Tully—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Flying Eagle—[illegible]

MATANZAS—Per bark Fanny—[illegible]

ROCKLAND—Per bark Caroline—[illegible]

HAVANA—Per brig E H Kennedy—1921 boxes sugar [illegible]

HAVANA—Per brig H L Eaton—[illegible]

CARDENAS—Per schr [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Silver Spray—[illegible]

[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Magnolia—[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

FIRST WEEK OF THE SPRING SEASON.

New Features—Superior Attractions.

Engagement of the World-Renowned Comedian Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

This and Every Evening [illegible] will be presented an original comedy, by Dr. Walden, written expressly for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled SAM—Son Lord Dundreary's long lost brother. [illegible]

[illegible]

LITERARY LECTURES.

A SERIES of nine Literary Lectures will be delivered, in aid of the Library of the Lyceum [illegible], commencing on TUESDAY [illegible]

Mr. E. K. WHITAKER—[illegible]

REV. DE PALMER—[illegible]

PROF. SEAMAN—[illegible]

Mr. W. H. BURSELL—[illegible] Napoleon and Progress.

WM. EVELYN—Popular Ballads.

Mr. E. K. WHITAKER—Washington Irving.

COL. C. H. FARRAR—[illegible]

F. L. CLAIBORNE—[illegible]

DR. W. C. HURLEY—[illegible]

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

Harry T. Hays

Is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of Orleans, subject to the nomination of the Convention of the National Democratic Party. mh 20 tf

State Assessor.

JOHN T. DUFOUR, candidate for the office of State Assessor of the Second District, subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention. mh 2 lm

René Salaun

IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR

FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh20 tde

FOR CLERK

OF THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

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

Edgard Montégut

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

FOR CLERK

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Colonel Henry B. Kelly.

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh25 1m

S. P. De Labarre

Is a Candidate for

Clerk of the Second District Court

at the next election, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, 1866, subject to the nomination by the Convention of the National Democratic Party. mh22 1m

CLERK

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

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

Paul E. Lareschè,

Candidate for

Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

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

S. D. HUBBARD,

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

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

EDITORS N. O. BEE—Please announce GASPARD JAMES for Clerk of the Sixth District Court, subject to nomination of the National Democratic Convention. mh20 1m

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH O. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court. mh20 1m

☞ The name of A. B. BACON will be presented to the Democratic Parish Convention as a suitable one for Candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing May election. mh20 1m

Charles W. Hopkins,

Candidate for

State Tax Collector, Second District.

Subject to the nomination of the National Democratic Party. mh24 1m

FOR CORONER.

Mr. Editor:

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

FOR CORONER.

Doctor F. R. Alpuente.

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

FOR CORONER.

DR. JAMES BURNS will be supported by his many friends for the office of Coroner of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first Monday in May next. mh8 td

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of the above Association are hereby notified to meet at their hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets, at 3 o'clock, P. M., THIS DAY, in order to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN BRENKLE, died yesterday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., at the age of 32 years, a native of Salmbach, (France.) By order of the President.

A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary. mh27 1t

Cathedral Church of St. Louis of the City of New Orleans.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

THE pew-holders of said Church are hereby notified that an election for Two Wardens will be held at the Secretary's office, No. 20 St. Anthony Alley, on MONDAY, the 2d of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., in conformity with the statute of the charter of said St. Louis Church, approved 17th March, 1850.

ANT. DUBUC, Secretary. mh27 tu th sat mon td

WANTED.

BY a respectable family, a good COOK, also, a WASHER and IRONER, who understands fluting, and good SEAMSTRESS, who understands fine sewing; also, a BOY, to attend to the dining-room, white or colored; reference required. Address Bee office, A. M.

The Crescent Monthly.

The Number for April, Now Ready.

CONTENTS.—1. The Constitution of the Universe; 2. Augusta; 3. Deadly Bush; 4. The Century Plant; 5. The Bewitched Piano; 6. Mrs. Gaskell; 7. Why? 8. An Old Story; 9. Ode; 10. Dr. Draper's Civil Policy in America; 11. On Top of a London Omnibus; 12. Eclecticism; 13. Editorial Notes; 14. Reviews.

This now Southern Magazine is now ready for delivery to subscribers, and will be issued to the public as rapidly as the copies can be obtained from the binder. Subscribers in the city will please [illegible]

WILLIAM EVELYN, Publisher. mh27 1w 30 Camp street.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Very Comfortable Dwelling House on Elmira street, between Love and Goodchildren streets, within a quarter of a square of the City Railroad.

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

THURSDAY, March 29th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Elmira, Love, Desiree and Goodchildren streets, measuring together 71 feet 6 inches front on Elmira street, by 120 feet 7 inches in depth, between parallel lines. Together with the comfortable frame dwelling house thereon, newly painted and in good order, containing two rooms, cabinet, with an eight foot gallery, privy, cisterns, well and stable. There is a small garden [illegible].

Terms—Cash, payable in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Ernest Bonny, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh27 td

A Splendid Investment.

The well known "Globe Ball Room" and adjoining buildings, fronting on St. Claude and St. Peter streets and on Carondelet Walk. Also, a valuable building lot on Chartres street—Sale to effect a partition.

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

THURSDAY, April 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold—

A PORTION OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situated in the Second District [illegible]

[illegible] GLOBE BALL ROOM [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

Very Comfortable Two-story Brick Residence, divided into two tenements, with gas introduced in a portion of the same, being Nos. 1 and 3 Liberty street, between Canal and Gasquet streets.

Succession of Robert Graham, No. 7[illegible]

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

WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible]

A CERTAIN PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND, [illegible]

[illegible]

Valuable Building Lot on Ursulines street, between Roman and Derbigny streets.

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

THURSDAY, March 29th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Ursulines, Roman, Hospital and Derbigny streets. [illegible]

[illegible]

Desirable Three-story Brick Residence, situated in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, corner of Burgundy and Dumaine streets, within one square of the City Railroad.

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

THURSDAY, March 29th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible] Burgundy, Dumaine, Rampart and St. Ann streets, [illegible]

[illegible]

Very Valuable Building Lot on Royal street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office, 42 Royal street.

THURSDAY, March 29th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold at public auction—

A LOT OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Royal, St. Philip, Bourbon and Ursulines streets, measuring [illegible] front on Royal street [illegible] feet in depth, between parallel lines.

The whole according to [illegible]

Terms—Cash, payable in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before E. [illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh27 tds

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

BY SOULE & COPPENS.

A. COPPENS, Auctioneer. Office, 91 Royal street.

SATURDAY, March 31st, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District, in the square bounded by Ursulines, Dauphine, St. Philip and Bourbon streets, measuring [illegible] French measure, front on Ursulines street by a depth of [illegible]

Together with a brick house, slate roof, containing four rooms, two garrets, a three buildings in the yard, one of which is a brick building, slate roofed; water works privies, etc., the whole in good order.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury Notes.

Act of sale before A. D. Doriocourt, Notary Public at the expense of purchaser. mh27 td

JUDICIAL SALES.

Ami Merle & al. vs. R. A. Stewart.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ST. BERNARD—Second Judicial District Court—No. 352.—By virtue of an alias writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of St. Bernard, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of April next, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House of said Parish, the following described mortgaged property, to wit:

All and singular that CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, situate in the Parish of St. Bernard, in this State, on the left Bank of the river Mississippi at about eleven miles below the city of New Orleans, measuring twenty-one arpents front on said river, and having at the depth of forty arpents from the river, a further front of twenty-two twenty-five arpents on the upper line, then opening twenty-two degrees and extending in depth to Lake Borgne, bounded on the upper side by the plantation formerly belonging to James Hewitt and now to Mrs. F. H. Knapp, and on the lower side by the plantation formerly owned by Mrs. Beauregard, and at present by Dr. A. T. B. Merritt, the whole according to a plan drawn by A. B. Phelps, surveyor, in the month of February 1831; which said tract of land contains about twelve hundred superficial arpents, great portion which is covered with valuable timber; but although the measurement is supposed to be accurate, the said quantity of land is not guaranteed, but the plantation is sold as it stands, together with the buildings and improvements on said plantation, including the stock of animals, utensils and implements of husbandry, and all the rights, privileges, customs, servitudes, ways and appurtenances unto said plantation belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Seized in the above suit.

Said sale is made on the following terms and conditions, to wit:

The purchaser to assume the payment of two installments of fifteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($15,312 50) each, secured by the same mortgage, together with the interest due thereon, in virtue of the act of sale and mortgage due to Eugenia Marie, on the 19th of July, 1861 and the other to Corine Merle, on the 7th of October, 1862, passed on the 17th of June, 1857, by Theodore Guyol, then a notary public of the city of New Orleans, and for the balance of the bid cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Parish of St. Bernard, March 17th 1866.

mh27 td ANT CHALAIRE, Sheriff.

NOTICE to the Police Juries of the several Parishes on the Mississippi River and Outlets—Office of the Board of Levee Commissioners, New Orleans, March 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has limited the amount of money to be disposed of by the Board of Levee Commissioners and whereas, the Levees already under contract will probably absorb the entire appropriation—

Resolved, That the Police Juries of the several Parishes on the Mississippi river and its outlets, are hereby earnestly requested to enforce all needful rules and regulations necessary to preserve and keep in repair all their Levees, and particularly to preserve the new work already done by State authority.

Resolved further, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be immediately forwarded by the Secretary of the Board to the Presidents of the Police Juries throughout the State, in which these are Levees, and, that the same be published three times in the New Orleans Picayune.

I certify the above to be a true copy from the minutes of the Board, as adopted at the above date.

N. C. SNETHEN, Secretary of Board of Levee Commissioners. mh25 3t

WANTED.

TO go to the country for the summer, a WOMAN, to take care of a child and do sew. French or Creole preferred. [illegible]

A MAN WANTED for general work. Apply at 44 Dauphine street. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. L. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

28........CAMP STREET........28

mh24 1m New Orleans.

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

W. DAUPHIN,

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

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

MILLINERY,

STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

mh15 1m1p

Thomas C. Payan,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER

AND IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 72 Canal Street,

Between Camp and Magazine streets,

mh13 1m NEW ORLEANS.

SHOES. SHOES.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

49........OLD LEVEE STREET........49

Between Conti and Bienville streets.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufacturers mh9 1m

FRED. GRUBER'S SALOON,

At the Corner of Common Street and Theatre Alley.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the old and favorable known stand of J. [illegible] McDonald, 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.

mh8 1m J F GRUBER

Soule & Coppens.

A. COPPENS, Auctioneer and Appraiser,

91........ROYAL STREET........91

Between Conti and St. Louis.

ma 9 1m New Orleans, La.

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 that 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 five years.

Metalic and Frame Coffins

Of every description admirably trimmed; also METALLIC CASKETS, a shape very shape, from CRANE, BREED & CO'S Manufactory, Cincinnati, newly ornamented, trimmed with splendid, perfectly finished silver settings, and equal to anything of the kind. Also, LARGE AND SMALL HEARSES, Carriages, and everything in the FUNERAL BUSINESS.

ESTABLISHMENT,

51........On St. Ann street........51.

mar3 1st-mot-tm

CARRERE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

37........Carondelet Street........37

NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRERE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11........South William Street........1

feb17 tf NEW YORK.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

Corner Delord and Foucher Sts.

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

feb15 3m LEEDS & CO

BORNIO & BROTHER,

77........GRAVIER STREET........77

IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Leaf Tobacco &c.

SOLE AGENTS

In this city for the Cigarette Manufactory

"LA HONRADEZ."

A fresh stock constantly on hand.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

feb15 3m 77 Gravier st.

A. CARRIERE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IMPORTER OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC

25........Bienville Street........25

EXCHANGE,

For sale on

PARIS AND BORDEAUX. feb1 3m

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Tin Plates, Copper, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, &c.

No. 71 CANAL STREET, New Orleans

Agents for the Vieille Montagne SHEET ZINC COMPANY, and PLOUGHS of all the most approved makers. jan1 3m

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

72........Chartres Street........72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

☞ Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

☞ Mr. FORGET continue his old prices. ap4 tf

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.

ALLEN LEWIS & CO.'S BUILDING,

Strand near 22d street,

dec9 tf Galveston, (Texas.)

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cistern Made and Repaired.

☞ Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. Nov. 13 [illegible]

MISCHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Hubert)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to. feb6 6m

W. H. JOHNSON. JOSEPH DENEGRE. D. S. PENN.

JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 18 COMMON STREET,

New Orleans.

jan12 3m

Victor Pessou,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

No. 39 Old Levee Street. jan18 3m

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS of the Third District are hereby notified that the State Tax on property for 1866, are now due. An early call will save expenses.

C. B. LANG, State Tax Collector.

mh7 20d Office, No. 9 Esplanade street.

Office of the N. O., Jackson and G. N. Railroad Company.

New Orleans, March 22, 1866.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Carondelet street, on MONDAY April 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock m., in conformity with the charter.

mh23 t ap9 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

February 14, 1866.

ON and after Monday next, 20th inst., the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M., arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.

The ferry boat will leave the city wharf, near foot of Canal street, every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M.

feb15 tf A. B. SEGER, President.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

IN bales and hogsheads, suitable for the Mexican, West India and African markets. Also, manufactured TOBACCO of all qualities, in lots to suit purchasers. Constantly on hand, for sale by

N. J. PEGRAM,

Tobacco Broker, 162 Poydras street.

New Orleans, March 23, 1866. mh23 1m

Gas Light Company.

New Orleans, March 22d, 1866.

CHEAP FUEL.

THE Gas Company will dispose of their present stock of COKE, at the reduced price of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per barrel.

Consumers of this article will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to lay in a supply.

mh23 1w WM. BROWN, Treasurer.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

1000 SACKS good article Mixed—at 75 cents a bushel. 500 sacks, damaged, at 50 cents per bushel. For sale, cash, by L. ARTIGUES, Corner Conti and Old Levee, No. 79.

Waterworks Department, Commercial Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, March [illegible], 1866.

A DIVIDEND of Five dollars per share has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d April next.

[illegible] E. E. PERCY, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA—

The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2400 tons........Howes, Commander

EVENING STAR, 2015 tons........Quick, Commander

GUIDING STAR, 2300 tons........Berry, Commander

RISING STAR, 2800 tons........Nelson, Commander

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons........Sumner, Commander

MERRIMAC, 2000 tons........Venables, Commander

MARIPOSA, 1500 tons........———, Commander

MONTEREY, 1200 tons........———, Commander

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 line in the world.

Rates of passage reduced.

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

For freight or passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,

dec5 1y 22 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, MARCH 3

CITY OF MANCHESTER........10

CITY OF NEW YORK........17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown to Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 160 Gravier street. mh5

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

WASHINGTON........Duchesne........Saturday, April 7.

PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, April 21.

NAPOLEON III........Bocande........Saturday, May 5.

LAFAYETTE........Lemarie........Saturday, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their luggage 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. Perrilliat, 29 Carondelet st., aug8

Regular Red River Packet.

FOR JEFFERSON, SHREVEPORT, Grand Bayou, Grand Ecore, Campte, St. Maurice, Collie, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's and all Landings on Red River—The fast and fine side-wheel steamer I. D. HINE, J. F. Ware master, Jno. W. Seymour, clerk leaves on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage on board, or to RIPLEY & BRO., No. 41 Front l, and 42 Fulton streets; E. O. NOHOHUE, No. 2 Tchoupitoulas st.; CELLOS ALLARD & GOODWYN, N. 58 Front and 16 Fulton streets, Agents. mh2 2t

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

MATAMOROS—TAMPICO—VERA CRUZ.

THE side wheel steamer SONORA, Capt. Hobbeed, 150 horse-power, will sail from New Orleans on the 1st of April next, for the above ports. For freight or passage, apply to

VICTOR PERRILLIAT, Agent

mh6 tf 29 Carondelet street.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

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

Passage to Galveston........$16

Do. do. Indianola........30

Freights to Texas one half of the usual rates.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, March 28th, at 8 A. M.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—The steamship MATAGORDA, John Lewis, Commander, will leave as above, from the foot of John street, carrying freight and passengers.

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 Company. mh27 1t

DAILY LINE TO MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave TUESDAY, March 27th, on the arrival of the 4½ o'clock, P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train—

The new iron steamer MANHATTAN, J. W. Wilson, commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to

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

N. B.—No freight received after 2½ P. M.

Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than usual rates. mh27 1t

NOTICE.

MRS. WIDOW LEON MAYER notifies all persons who have any jewelry, etc., to be repaired by Mr. Leon Mayer, her deceased husband, to call for the same within ten days from this date. Nothing will be delivered by Mrs. MAYER without the receipt given therefor by her late husband.

WIDOW LEON MAYER,

St. Philip street, No. 5, near Levee

New Orleans, March 17th, 1866. mh18 tds

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made for the renewal of the following described CERTIFICATES, which have been lost or mislaid: Certificate No. 92 for 18 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Polk Cotton Copper Company, on which $100 per share have been paid, issued in favor of George W. Parker; also No. 21, of the "Variété Association," in which $100 have been paid, issued in favor of George W. Parker.

L. F. GENERES,

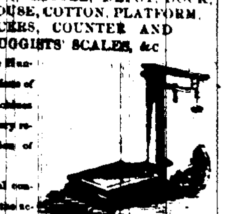
feb27 eod 1m Dative Administrator of Geo. W. Parker.

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.,

mh1 3m 9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET

COTTON SEED........COTTON SEED.

2500 BUSHELS Dean's Prolific, as raised, 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 genuine. For sale in lots to suit by

HARPER, WALKER & CO.,

mh4 1m 31 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. William Waterman, the firms of WATERMAN & CO. and ROWNLEE & 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 same are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same [illegible].

ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN,
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.

Louisiana Soap Factory, 301, 303 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 Louisiana Soap, Starch and Door Factory at [illegible] Nos. 301, 303 and 307 Gravier street, under the name and title of ROBERTS & CO. [illegible]

ROBERT ROBERTS,
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN,
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.

New Orleans, March 5, 1866. mh7 3m

Star Candles.

1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by

J. AVET,

At the Blue Store,

mh10 1m Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

Stearine,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by

J. AVET,

At the Blue Store,

mh10 1m Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

Havana Cigars,

IN BOND.

90,000 HAVANA CIGARS, Media Regalia, Browns and Cilindrados of different Brands, in Bond. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER,

mh16 13d 77 Gravier street.

Removal.

A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed to No. 28 ROYAL STREET.

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

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139........Gravier Street........139

Between Dryades and St. Charles Streets,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Agents for the [illegible] Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving, of Irish Linens, Printed Linens, Linen Diaper, Shirting, Fronts, Damask, Linen Skirts and Shirts, Linen Collars, Table Cloths, [illegible]

[illegible]

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT, OR ON TIME, on the

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE

OF PARIS.

For sale by L. GRAND & CO.,

[illegible] 8 Carondelet street.