The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,731.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE. [illegible] WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. [illegible]

[illegible] advertisements, inserted every other day, to pay two-thirds the above rates.

[illegible] Monthly Page Advertisements [illegible] per month.

[illegible] Advertisements having the run of the paper, [illegible] per square; each subsequent insertion, [illegible] cents per square.

[illegible] or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, [illegible] insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 30 per cent.

[illegible] Notices of Advertisements to be charged [illegible] per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

[illegible] with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Mr. E. E. Overall, of the Commercial Exchange and Reading Rooms, has our thanks for a copy of the Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 2d February.

Anglo-Confederate Lecture.—Complying with a request from some of our citizens, Capt. Thos. [illegible], of Virginia, will appear in a second lecture this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, with the condition that the half of the proceeds will be for the benefit of a "one legged Confederate soldier living in New Orleans." It will be tragi-comical, on matrimony, spooks, paper currency, women, including humorous sketches, and scenes of prison life on Johnson's Island and from College Hospital at Gettysburg. The previous lecture of Capt. H., was highly commended, and the present one promises abundant entertainment.

Sanitary Proclamation by the Mayor.—Mayor Kennedy issues to-day a proclamation relative to proper measures for preventing the introduction or spread of the cholera or other epidemic diseases. The occupants of tenements are requested to remove all filthy matter from their premises at once and before the 25th inst. Directions are given as to the dumping, burning, and disinfecting of all garbage, filth, &c., not removed by ordinance to be deposited in the river. Surgeons of the army, physicians, and citizens in general are requested to report what they hear of contagion or disease they may observe, and to suggest measures for preserving the public health. The proclamation, so far as it applies to Algiers and the parish of Jefferson, is understood as emanating from the military authority. It will be found at length on our French side.

From St. Martins.—We learn from the St. Martinsville Democrat of the 10th that Mr. Theodore Broussard, of that place, committed suicide by shooting himself on the Tuesday previous.

On the previous Tuesday night, Foggerty was mortally wounded by his brother-in-law, a son of Mr. Darcourt Landry, who was attempting to shoot a dog.

Sozodont Love.—In the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. The rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as cool and fresh as an infant.

A second letter from Vera Cruz says that [illegible] dispatch was received from Mexico announcing that a decree had been issued authorizing the [illegible] (and making the same a legal tender) of [illegible] of imperial paper currency.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.—Madame Celeste makes her third appearance this evening, as Cynthia, in the drama of the "Flowers in the Forest." She possesses great dramatic power, which is intensified by her foreign accent and energy.

Academy of Music.—A brilliant series of illusions, confluctions, dances, etc., are the order of this week, which, by the way, is the last of little Eddie's engagement. All the favorites are on the bills.

Skiff, Boston and Murray's Southern Circus give their last performance to-night, in the Third District. To-morrow, they are under- [illegible] for exhibition on the "Haunted Lot" in the Fourth District.

Varieties Theatre.—We would remind the admirers of Mr. B. Macauley that his benefit has been fixed for this evening. He will appear in the dual character in the drama of the "Marble Heart." This beautiful and popular play will be cast with the full strength of the company.

Mr. Macauley came a stranger to this city at the opening of this season; and he has succeeded in securing the respect of the patrons of the "Varieties." He has played many roles; and, in all of them, we have been pleased to recognize a talent and a devotion to his profession, which, while unaffected, rarely fail to achieve final success. The bill selected for this evening will afford a fine scope to Mr. Macauley's powers.

Arrival of the Victor.—The steamship Victor, Capt. Gates, from New York 4th inst., with a full cargo of merchandise, arrived last night. She brings the following passengers: [illegible]

Arrival of the Evening Star at Quarantine.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's steamer Evening Star, Capt. Quick, from New York 4th inst., via Havana 10th, arrived in the Quarantine Station last evening. She brings a full cargo of merchandise, and the following passengers: [illegible]

Death of Ramon G. Thibodaux.—Ramon G. Thibodaux is no more with us. As will be found, by a notice in our obituary column, he departed this life on last Monday morning, the 12th inst., and was buried, with Masonic honors, in the Terrebonne cemetery, on the 8th inst. He was honored while living and will be regretted by many old and sincere friends. He was, for a number of years, Master of Thibodaux Benevolent Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and in that capacity he represented the Congressional District in the United States Congress. Peace to his spirit.—Houma Civic Guard, 10th.

Brashear City.—The Franklin Planters' Banner of the 10th says:

Brashear City is constantly improving, and [illegible] to progress more rapidly than ever before as soon as steamer communication running between that place and the ports of Texas. We [illegible] by next summer to see the place more lively and active than at any period before the war. The place is constantly receiving accessions of men of enterprise, and these engage actively in business of various kinds, merchandising, building, sawing lumber, building sawmills, penetrating the swamps in quest of logs, [illegible] lumber and wood, gathering moss, [illegible] sailboats, and steamers for various [illegible] connected with trade and money making. The Banner is getting a pretty liberal patronage at Brashear, a very favorable omen. We have our list of friends and subscribers may increase rapidly at that point.

At Work in St. Mary.—The Franklin Planters' Banner of the 10th says:

The people of St. Mary are at work all over the parish, with but few exceptions. Black, white and yellow are trying to live and do something. The blacks do not generally perform more than two-thirds as much work to the hand as they formerly performed, but they do much better than they did previous to last Christmas.

Assistant Quartermaster Order.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., March 13, '66.

General Orders No. 33.

Pensacola, and all other ports of Florida, are embraced in the provisions of General Orders No. [illegible], current series, from these Headquarters, and the Health Officers at the several [illegible] quarantine stations in this Department are authorized to apply the laws and orders relating to Quarantine, to vessels, passengers and cargoes coming from any port which they may [illegible] sufficiently reason to believe is infected, [illegible] such ports may not at the time be included in the Quarantine proclamations and orders.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Dwellings for Workingmen.—The proprietor of a large iron foundry at Guise, in France, M. Godin Lemaire, has erected two large buildings for lodging houses for his workmen. Each building is four stories high, and has a square court-yard in the centre, covered with a skylight, so that in all weathers the children can play beneath. Every set of rooms for a family has its own cellar and storeroom; there are hot and cold baths on every floor. On the ground floors of the buildings are shops, where the housewife can buy all her [illegible], &c., at the cheapest rates. Such [illegible] the greatest credit on the [illegible] worthy of imitation. [illegible]

MAJORITY AND UNITY.

A great source of trouble in the politics of the present day is a sort of philosophical foppery that tries to formulate and solve every problem in a single phrase. Philosophers of this type have a pompous generality for every actual or conceivable situation, whether it involve the elements of revolution in China, of the growth of Russia, of the decay of Turkey, of the Irish difficulty in Great Britain, of sectional dissension and war in the United States. But somehow none of their formulas will exactly fit the case. Facts escape from their flimsy solutions as water flows through a seive. The misfortune is, they are not wise enough to know that there is something of the infinite in all questions presented to the practical consideration and decision of men, and that the attempt to compress them to the compass of a well-turned phrase is equally presumptuous, absurd, and impossible, not less so than it would be to undertake to measure the parallaxes of the stars with a yard stick.

Among the politicians who like to show off in the phraseological haberdashery to which we refer, is Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York. Having his conceit tickled by a characteristic letter from ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, he said, not long since apparelled in this style almost to the degree of a fashionable sensation. Here is a specimen. Says Mr. Wood: "State sovereignty being dead, unity follows. The people of the whole Union are one, and the majority is that one. This, you will say, is consolidation, and so it is."

Mr. Wood; it is needless to say, was a few years ago one of the most pronounced advocates of State sovereignty. He does not now say that he has lost faith in this, but that the thing "is dead." Is that so in the universal and absolute sense in which Mr. Wood asserts it? Does he believe that the idea of a perfectly dead and impossible thing can live as an object of faith? Does he believe that the sun can shine without casting a shadow or revealing color? Does he remember the striking and suggestive remark in Napoleon's Life of Cæsar, that nothing ever permanently perished which deserved to survive?

"State sovereignty being dead, unity follows." Mr. Wood here assumes that either of these principles precludes the other. He thus, unconsciously no doubt, makes the confession that when he was a State sovereignty leader he was, ipso facto and on principle, a disunionist. He was accused of being no less by his political opponents, but he denied the charge. And that he could not have vehemently done unless convinced that the two principles were not irreconcilable, but harmonious in theory and in practice.

But let us admit that State sovereignty in every sense, qualified or unqualified, is in every sense dead, and buried too deep for resurrection. Hereupon, as Mr. Wood ostentatiously announces, "unity follows." Does it, indeed? Will Mr. Wood please show us the reality, the image, or the symbol of this "unity"? Is it in a sectional Congress controlled by a caucus intent on obstructing the restoration of Union, from motives of sectional ambition, hatred and intolerance? In what period of the history of the country could Mr. Wood find more disunity in spirit than among the representatives of those whom he regards as identical with the Union when he says: "The people of the whole Union are one, and the majority is that one"? Technically and practically, the majority in this country has been they who elected a Congress subservient to the views of the Sumners and Stevens, the Boutwells and Wades. We have yet to see proof that these people is one with the people of the South, or will ever consent in spirit to be so. No doubt the people of the whole Union may be one, under a constitution wisely contrived and ably administered to that end. But the idea of making a bare majority signify the whole people bears in itself the germ of discord, disseverance, and war. For Mr. Wood to say that "the people of the whole Union are one," is no more than to say that the whole is composed of all its parts. But when he adds that "the majority is that one," he asserts that a part comprises the whole—an impossible proposition.

Mr. Wood calls a superb political system founded on the absolute sovereignty of a majority, "consolidation." He mistakes; it is simply the political destruction of the minority, as the Radicals in Congress would soon show us if the President's veto were out of the way. They have no thought of the political consolidation of the white people of the South, a minority in the Union, with the Northern majority which they claim to represent. They propose simply to destroy the political existence of that minority. Mr. Wood need not point to any one of the great consolidated empires of ancient or modern times which was built up and sustained on the principle that the majority is the "whole people." The mass of the power of a majority, on the other hand, has paved the way for more than one of the empires governed by a central power which, if strong, or even absolute, has not been wielded for the benefit of one part of the people, whether a majority or a minority.

Mrs. Swisshelm and the President.

(From the New York Herald of the 8th.)

Mrs. Swisshelm is the latest Radical martyr. This sensible female recently published an article in the Reconstructionist, her paper, among other [illegible] things, in which she charged President Johnson with being the real murderer of Abraham Lincoln. We gave the article yesterday, simply to show how wicked, bad, malicious woman can write. For this she was very properly dismissed from the clerkship she held in the War Department. The [illegible] respecting the dismissal, the Chicago Tribune feels called upon to say:

Andrew Johnson has removed Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm to be dismissed from a clerkship at Washington, for using disrespectful language toward his inebriate majesty in her newspaper, the Reconstructionist. Meanwhile the unimpeachable Mrs. Cobb, who professes to draw from pardon brokerage, in a week, a sum greater than Mrs. Swisshelm would derive from her salary in a year, still holds the [illegible] of the White House. Doubtless Mrs. Cobb sustains the President's policy. This is the first time an American Chief Magistrate ever used that office which belong to the party to punish a woman for belonging to that party.

We learn that the dismissal was ordered by the chief of the bureau without the knowledge of the President, but the candid man, of any party, who will read the article, will say that she should not be dismissed from the public service. The notion of the Tribune that the offices belong to the Republican party is quite new and very modest.

(From Mrs. Swisshelm's Reconstructionist.)

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

When President Lincoln was murdered, nearly all loyal people believed that the South had made a serious mistake. Very few thought otherwise. Of these, two said to us: "You are mistaken. They know what they are about. Andy Johnson is their tool."

The thought was too horrible to be entertained. It was too dreadful to believe that this man who had just received such marks of confidence from the loyal millions was simply a skillful actor playing parts the better to serve the cause of treason. But those shrewd prophets shook their heads and said: "You will see."

Can it be possible that it was part of the assassination plot to get rid of one thus in secret bonds of friendship with Northern leaders of the secession ranks? or that stupid, miserable wretch, Atzerodt, going into the hotel; that they wished him to commit a crime they knew he had not the courage to perpetrate, and which he should find no opportunity to commit? That they intended to get rid of President Lincoln and Mr. Seward there can be no doubt. The attempt on the Senator's life was likewise in good faith, and the chain links of the evidence were not closely followed on the trial; and the necessity of his death was not imminent, as he could be removed.

The business was to get rid of the President, and they got him. That it was the South which nominated Mr. Johnson, labored cunningly to induce that Mr. Johnson's professions of loyalty, and the throwing forward of ultra pledges designed to be broken, there is no longer any doubt. That he was prepared beforehand to serve the purposes of treason there can be no doubt; that his administration and its programme were part and parcel of the assassination plot we have no longer the shadow of a doubt.

This does not make it necessary that he should have known of the intended assassination. We do not think that either Tyler or Fillmore knew that the men who used them intended murdering Harrison and Taylor; but in both these cases the President knew their men, and these three Presidents were made Presidents by assassination, are each with their administrations, as much incidents of the rebellion—emanations from the brains of the arch-fiends and wholesale murderers who plotted that rebellion, and was the starvation of our men at Andersonville, or the poisoning of our armies. Whether known or unknown to Mr. Johnson, his veto message is the main unfolding of assassination plot.

Could the people be made to feel that the assassins of President Lincoln are now the honored guests of the White House—that this veto is part of the treasonous programme, Northern copperheads would not insult a loyal people by their insolent rejoicings, and the traitors of the South would stand aghast before their indignation.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.—The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention met at Harrisburg on the 5th. Heister Clymer was nominated for Governor on the fourth ballot. Resolutions were adopted, returning the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to Senators and Members of Congress who have supported the President's reconstruction policy.

Mr. Clymer made an eloquent speech, accepting the nomination, denouncing all enemies of the Union and the Constitution, be they men who dared to proclaim their treason by deeds; or miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty, [illegible] undermine and destroy it. He knew no [illegible] than the Constitution of which Jefferson, Madison were founders, Jackson [illegible] and Johnson ap- [illegible] other standard of political action [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CITY HOTEL BURNED IN NATCHEZ.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 130—COTTON 41.

Natchez, Miss., March 13.—The City Hotel at this place was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy, but is covered by insurance to the amount of $14,000, by various companies.

Washington, March 12.—Senator Sherman presented the petition of a citizen of Columbia, S.C., asking indemnity for the loss sustained by the destruction of his house. He received a letter from Gen. Sherman alleging that Columbia was not fired by Federal authority, but by order of Gen. Wade Hampton. Gen. Sherman states the town was on fire when he entered. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill to admit Colorado was discussed.

Mr. Sumner approved its admission because of there being no provision in the State Constitution to allow negro suffrage.

The House would not permit the introduction of a resolution declaring the inexpediency of any scheme looking to a guarantee by this Government of any Mexican or Fenian loan.

The reciprocity bill was discussed.

Washington, March 12.—Weeks ago a British delegation from the British provinces visited Washington with a view to continue the reciprocity trade between the United States and the British provinces. A bill was reported for this purpose in the House. It passed several days in the discussion of the bill and yesterday rejected it—thus the foreign tariff act will now apply to the Provinces.

Toronto, March 12.—The number of volunteers called for by the Government largely exceeds the demand. An official military order has been published denouncing the contemplated Fenian raid, and relying upon the success of the volunteers in case of an attack.

Washington, March 13.—The Speaker announced the following select committee for the civil service of the United States, and to promote its efficiency, viz: Jencks, Shellabarger, Hogan, Baker, Myers, Mickee and Humphrey.

A bill passed for the incorporation of a military and naval asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer force.

The House concurred in the Senate bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses for consumption.

Omaha, March 13.—All the principal Chiefs of the Upper Platte and Sioux assembled at Fort Laramie, and gave positive assurance yesterday by telegraph, that they would keep the peace.

Sixty miles of the Union Pacific telegraph line is completed.

New York, March 13.—The steamer Hunter, from Havana the 9th inst., has arrived.

General Foster is concentrating detachments of troops in various parts of Florida into garrisons by regiments.

The guerrilla Quantrell has been arrested, and will be brought to Washington for trial.

New York, March 10.—Cotton closed dull at 41c. Flour declined 10c. Coffee inactive. Sugar dull and heavy at 11c. Molasses dull. Pork $26 12½. Money easy at 5 per cent. Sterling 108 5/8. Gold closed at 130. Government Stocks dull. Stocks firm.

St. Louis, March 10.—Flour heavy at $6 75 to $7 for single, and $8 50 to 10 for double extra. Wheat $1 60 to 1 80. Corn 55 to 65c. Pork $27. Bacon lower. Shoulders 13c. Clear Sides 17 1/8c. Sugar-cured Hams 21c. Lard 18c.

Louisville, March 13.—Tobacco—leaf firmer; choice leaf advanced; sales 111 hhds. Pork nominal at $27 50. Bacon Shoulders 14c.; clear sides 17¼c. Corn 58 to 62c. Oats 42c. Whisky $2.25. Flour, superfine $7.25, fine $5 to $5.25.

Cincinnati, March 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $1.80. Corn 48c. Oats 27c. Pork inactive at $27.50. Lard 18¼c. Sugar 12½ to 15½c. Coffee dull at 28c. Cotton nominal at 37c. Whisky $2.25.

Vicksburg, March 13.—The steamer Grey Eagle passed down at 6 P. M., and the Swallow at 8 P. M.

The Magenta passed up at 10 A. M., and the Continental at 2 P. M. River rising.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

From New York and Washington.—The Fenian Alarm—United States Troops to Defend the Canada Border.—Gold in New York, to-day, at 130 1-8.—Cotton at 40 Cents.

New York, March 13.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler, and Rollins, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, have arrived to investigate the distillery frauds.

The publication of the names of the seized distilleries is withheld, because several are reported guiltless of their intention to defraud the Government.

The Fenians at Union Square are still increasing the funds and adding to the volume of their operations.

There is no clue to the robbers who stole the $1,400,000 from Lord's office.

Washington, March 13.—Col. Estavan from Mexico, the reported confidential agent of Maximilian, has opened an office on Pennsylvania avenue.

Senator Dixon is seriously ill.

New York, March 13.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the treasury agents in the South have been directed to inform the public, and especially the sub-treasurers to the Confederate cotton loan, that the so-called Confederate cotton is considered the property of the late Confederacy, and is liable to seizure and confiscation.

The World's Albany special says it is understood that the Governor of New York will take no steps to prevent the invasion of Canada by the Fenians, but leave the entire matter in the hands of the Federal Government.

Secretary Seward has assured the Canadian authorities that the borders shall be well guarded, and national troops are reported on their way there.

The House Committee on the Air Line Railway to New York, has decided to report adversely upon Evan's bill.

Smuggling on the Canadian frontier, except whisky, is generally closed.

Washington, March 13.—Senate.—The bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses passed, the word "May" being inserted instead of April.

House.—A resolution was adopted to purchase the portrait of Johsua R. Giddings now on exhibition in the Congressional Library.

Toronto, March 13.—The number of volunteers answering the Government call is largely in excess of the demand.

New York, March 13.—The Stock market shows more spirit and activity. The excitement in gold still continues.

The Commercial's special says the President told a Congressman on Saturday that he regarded Louisiana more and more loyal than those her purchase, and South Carolina more loyal than for thirty years past.

Secretary Seward has assured the English Minister that the Fenians will not be permitted to commit any overt act, and the Government will issue a proclamation in case of the violation of the laws.

The Post's special says the Committee on Ways and Means will report in favor of five cents per pound tax on cotton and five per cent on all incomes above $1000.

New York, March 13.—The steamer New York, from Aspinwall the 4th, has arrived with $1,425,000.

The steamer Sewanee, from Panama the 28th ult., has arrived. New gold discoveries have been made at Tumaco.

All is quiet in Central America. A monetary crisis is pending in Lima and Callao. The declaration of war against Spain by Ecuador is confirmed, and an alliance between the latter, Peru and Chili.

Raleigh, March 13.—The bill allowing negroes to testify in cases where they are concerned, has passed the North Carolina Legislature.

New York, March 13.—Luther S. Lawrence, a broker, arrested some time since as having $5000 in United States bonds in his possession, has been honorably discharged.

An Albany special says it is believed Gov. Fenton will pardon young Ketchum. The grounds are not stated.

The Cork (Ireland) Reporter says emigration to the United States has already commenced on a large scale.

The Suez Canal and English Diplomacy.

In a letter of Mr. John Mitchel, from Paris, on the 16th February, in the New York News, we read:

The Suez Canal is likely to go forward quite successfully. Certain difficulties had arisen between the Company and the Pacha of Egypt; and English diplomacy had induced the Sultan of Turkey (nominal sovereign of the country) to mingle himself up with the question, with a view of complicating the trouble; for you are aware that Pharaoh did not more hate the idea of Moses getting to the Red Sea, than the English abhor the thought of M. de Lesseps getting there. Well, those difficulties are at last all happily settled; and, what is more provoking to our Anglo-Saxon brethren, settled by the arbitration of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, to whom Sultan, Pacha and Company all submitted their deferences. And all parties are content. The Sultan has no farther objection to make. The Pacha declares himself "pour le moins aussi canaliste que M. de Lesseps;" and the latter gentleman is now in Egypt making final arrangements and hurrying on the work.

But this agreeable arrangement is not pleasing in England; and in Parliament the other day, a member asks one of the ministers whether her Majesty's Government sanctions the award made by the Emperor; to which the minister replies that "Her Majesty's Government could not yet pronounce upon it, as the Emperor's award was not yet complete. But any the French official organs, it is complete; it is in course of actual execution; and in any case Her Majesty's Government has nothing to pronounce upon, having no voice in the matter. It seems, therefore, that in England they will have to contrive some other means or pretext for troubling that canal. At the worst, if European affairs should ever lead to war, England can send a "stone fleet" to block it up, as she once destroyed the harbor of Cherbourg.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1866.

Senate.—This body was called to order by the Hon. A. Voorhies, Lieutenant Governor, at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Beckwith.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Kenner's bill amending the act fixing the terms of District Courts in the rural Parishes was adopted.

An act to amend the Revenue Act, introduced by Mr. Brusle, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Barthe offered an act to amend the charter of the city of Carrollton, with a view of the effectual collection of taxes.

The House bill, granting $6872 35 to Messrs. Finnegan and McLean, for repairs on the steamer Algerine, in 1860, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Duvigneaud's bill, relative to the Constitutional amendment to be laid before the people at the election in May next, was taken up, amended and sent to the House as adopted.

Mr. Munday offered an act authorizing the leasing of the N. O. Opelousas Railroad, which was referred to a select committee.

Judge Duvigneaud called up the order of the day. The bills relative to public education were then adopted to wit: An act to dispense with the mill tax an to authorise the Police Juries of the Parishes to establish free schools and to levy and collect taxes for the support thereof. And acts to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Schools and to transfer his duties to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The first mentioned bill, which takes effect from and after its passage reads as follows.—"An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to organize Free Public Schools in the State of Louisiana," approved March 15, 1855.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the second section of the above entitled Act, which reads as follows, to-wit: "That for this purpose there shall be anually levied upon the ad valorem amount of taxable property in each parish, one mill on the dollar, which shall be collected by the Collectors of State Taxes, in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected," be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows, to wit: The Police Juries of the several Parishes of the State are hereby authorized to establish Free Public Schools in their respective parishes, and levy and collect such taxes, and adopt such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the State, as by them may be deemed proper for the maintenance and government of the same.

Mr. Munday reported favorably on the acts for the relief of J. D. Lott and Bloomfield Joe.

Mr. Barthe reported against the bill to amend article 356 of the Civil Code; and favorably on the bill to legitimise the children of Clark Osborn.

Mr. Brusle, from the Special Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the founding of a soldier's home, and strongly recommended the passage of an act on that subject.

Mr. Mohan offered a constitutional amendment to fix the working time at eight hours in place of nine hours as a day's work. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Munday called up the House bill to legalize a certain contract under private signature, relative to the ferry at Simmsport, La. Concurred in.

The House bill granting $150 to J. L. Slack for services as District Attorney, was concurred in.

Mr. Newton called up the House bill for the relief of R. T. Hall, which was amended by the House, by inserting $250 in place of $300. The bill was concurred in.

After amending and passing the House bill to establish a bureau of immigration, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Although the hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock, it was not until about ten minutes after 12 o'clock that the House came to order. Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker pro tem., presiding.

Rev. Father Chalone opened the proceedings with prayer.

The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, it was resolved that a Special Committee be appointed to examine the calendar and select therefrom such bills as in their opinion ought to be passed at once and to report to the House.

An act introduced by Mr. Scanlan, providing for the assessment of taxes in the city of New Orleans, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An act, to amend the act providing for the reclaiming of swamp lands in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, was referred to the Special Committee on Drainage.

The act relative to judicial advertisements in the parish of Orleans, called up as the order of the day, was referred to a special committee of five members selected from the city delegation. The following were appointed to this committee: Messrs. McConnell, Jones, Fenner, Scanlan and Thisneman.

A communication inviting the members of the House to be present at the lecture to be held at the Lyceum Hall was received.

An act for the relief of Sarah L., widow of James E. Chisholm, deceased, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Duralde, it was resolved that the House adjourn it adjourns to meet at 7 o'clock P. M., each day during the remainder of the session.

Pending the consideration of the act, providing for the liquidation of certain banks, the House adjourned.

A Northern Estimate of Confederate Leaders.

The following sketches occur in a long review of late in the New York Citizen, a Republican paper, edited by Col. Halpine, late of the United States army:

DAVIS.

Let those loyal gentlemen, disciples of Mr. Abbott, who worship the character of Bonaparte, make some consistent homage to the military directory of Jefferson Davis. Both were men of destiny, and the personal of the survivor is by far the nobler. Of the fallen angels, whose dark plumage swept from our Senate Halls, he made the most courtly adieu. Of all the traitors he was most entirely in earnest. Of all decision he was the sincerest, the promptest and the most enduring. He, only, of the conspirators, felt that his quarrel with the Union was irreconcilable, and stood by his capital till the last, and has never yet advised submission. His captivity has been belittled by none of Bonaparte's querulousness. Blind, and gray, and wasted, his dominions are narrowed to a casemate, while the republic he would overthrow reaches to the oldest oceans.

LEE.

In Robert Lee the same austere Providence, to purify our republicanism, shattered our faith in traditional respectability. The heir of Washington went with the rest of the new chivalry, and with ten times the talent of that great Fabians, crushed the armies of our lesser respectabilities, till he met in Grant a man with out a pedigree. He was the equal of Wellington in manoeuvring great bodies of troops upon small interior forces. The Duke at Waterloo fought his whole army upon a mile and a quarter arc; but Lee, at Cold Harbor for five days presented a solid line of battle wherever we sought him, till his whole force seemed manoeuvred by the wink of his eye, and every salient that we touched was a coign. While the fortifications of Richmond stand, his name shall evoke admiration. The art of war is unacquainted with any defence so admirable. Splendid as were the triumphs of his engineering, the victories of his infantry, where his best monuments. But over the glory of his talent fall a shadow as eternal as his memory the frowns of a resolute Democracy, whose sacrifice was longer than his art.

STUART.

I stood in the cemetery of Hollywood at the grave of Stuart—a space without a shaft. He revolutionised the cavalry tactics of our time, and was in dash and dissoluteness the Prince Rupert of the West. Forrest and Stoneman, Morgan and Grierson, Mosby and Kilpatrick were his imitators. He inaugurated the grand raid which taught Sheridan the nothingness of distance, and emboldened Sherman to tear the continent like a pocket map.

The fervid imagination of the Southern people, demonstrated in feats of romance, like Stuart's made them, during the war, the great suggestive captains. They built the first ironclad, made the first of the great rides, and under Stonewall Jackson executed the earliest of the great infantry marches. But the colder adaptability of the North developed every hint from the South into a perfect system. The experiment of the Merrimac has grown to the Dictator, the Dunderberg, and the Ironsides. The engineering assiduity of Beauregard, imitated by the North, has marked the camps of our armies, as if the protecting mountains had followed our columns. But it may be doubted that any division commander has yet arisen to rival the splendid infantry genius of Jackson.

JACKSON.

As Lee was master of manoeuvre, Jackson was the great captain of aggressive warfare. He combined the cunning and boldness of Napoleon. To cover his great movement by the Bank in 1862, he did not hesitate to fight Pope's whole army with a division, and the celerity of his march up the Shenandoah, to appear again on the field of Bull Run, was only equaled by the energy of his attack. He moved infantry with the speed of horse, and having hurled three great commanders back from the Old Dominion, died before the lustre of its arms had diminished in that flash of victory when rebellion had assumed, indeed, the proportions of a nation. He was the most republican of rebels, stern and simple as any Roundhead, and this is why we hold his memory greener than that of his companions whose affection to the Union was augmented by their treason to popular institutions.

There were other personages identified with this grand historical defense, but these are the great statures—Davis, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Beauregard.

Archbishop McCloskey on Fenianism.—We read in the New York Times of the 6th: The cogent reasoning of Archbishop McCloskey against the Fenian movement, presented on Sunday in his remarks at St. Patrick's Cathedral, should commend itself heartily not only to Irishmen, but to all others who have the true interests of Ireland at heart. He said:

"If our people persist, as unfortunately they have persisted thus far, in a movement which all sensible men and all true friends of Ireland consider one of folly, which must result in nothing but destruction and mischief, it will not only incite England to oppress Ireland still more, and to rivet still more securely the chains upon her people, but it will excite perhaps the anger and disgust of the American people themselves against us. And I say in all the sincerity of my heart that I look to this movement with a feeling of deep apprehension, for the reasons of the spirit that has been evinced by those who counsel the people have followed in this movement. I would raise up against Irishmen, first as Irishmen, and then as Catholics, in this land, a spirit of persecution equal to that under which they have so long groaned in their own land. I appeal to all men, and beg of them for their own sakes and for the sake of their religion and their God, to withdraw themselves from a movement that has already gone too far. The reason alledged for not listening to advice from bishops and clergy in this matter is that they say this is a political movement, and that therefore the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have nothing to do with it, and must stand aside from it. That is true. Bishops and priests have nothing to do with it. They say this movement has nothing to do with religion."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stealing.—A. Conn is charged by Jno. Hag gerty with larceny to the extent of $670 in U. S. currency. Accused was arrested by officer Posey, on Girod street.

Oscar Jane, a colored individual, was found carrying a sack of coffee from the levee, said to have been stolen from the store of Ch. Lyttle. He had to bring the coffee to the Police Station where he was incarcerated. His horse and dray, No. 2730, were sent to the Pound.

Drowned.—An unknown white man was found drowned at the foot of Erato street.

Dray License.—Several drays were sent to the Pound, because their proprietors had not taken out the required license.

The Inquest.—The Coroner yesterday discharged the parties held in arrest, suspected of having been implicated in the killing of Fred. Gruber, on Friday night last. One of them, named Murphy, was required to give bonds in the sum of $1000, to appear before the Recorder when wanted. Thus far the mystery is not cleared up.

First District Court.—Judge E. Abell.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted, directing the Sheriff to produce in Court the body of Robert Gray, and to show cause why the same should not be set at liberty.

George Williams was found guilty of larceny.

Emigration to Brazil.

We have the Rio Janeiro Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 24th and the 2d ultimo. We read in the former number:

There are a number of well-off American planters about to settle in Brazil, who will be prepared, as soon as they have selected their location, to give employment to a large number of persons from Europe.

On the 16th January there was a large meeting in the Exchange at Rio, attended by a large number of the most influential citizens, both foreigners and Brazilians, the object of which was to form a colonization society.

We find the subjoined in the same paper of the 2d February:

In our last supplement for the American packet we mentioned that a Colonization society was in course of organization, and we have now the pleasure of announcing to intending emigrants that it is a reality, on a wider and more comprehensive basis than we then anticipated.

A committee of Brazilians and foreigners is to be chosen by the society, and will be intrusted with the organization and the carrying out of its objects. These objects, as we said, embrace the care of the immigrants on their arrival and, as far as possible, the promotion of their wishes in emigrating. They, therefore, who purpose emigrating, will in future find here ready for them a society to assist them with kind attentions, and disinterested advice and information.

There arrived here during the past week two cargoes of Indian corn from Russia! These sailed from Odessa to Dublin for orders, and were there sent on here to one of the best corn growing countries in the world, to a port round which are millions of acres suited to its culture!

The agriculturist will naturally exclaim: What system can it be that is carried on, or what crop is it that brings a larger profit? The only answer that can be given is that coffee absorbs the attention of the fazendeiro, that it suits his system of agriculture better to furnish his own family with the hoe than to cultivate the still richer bottoms with the plough. But what an opening such neglect opens to the more scientific farmers of the United States and Europe, with whom ploughs and other implements of husbandry take the place and do the work of several hoes.

Each member of the New York Fire Department has been presented with a life insurance policy for $1000.

Brigadier General Fullerton, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a special commissioner of the same in this city, has been appointed Private Secretary to the President.

General Joe Johnston testified on the 6th before the Reconstruction Committee.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, March 13, 1866.

The active movement in our leading staple yesterday has been followed by a quiet market and a slight decline in prices, mainly caused by an unfavorable reaction in Foreign Exchange. The sales, however, reached 2000 bales, making a total for the past three days of 11,000 bales. It was generally supposed that the advance in 5.20's in the London market would depress gold at New York, and it seemed difficult to account for its being still quoted there yesterday, at about 132, after the receipt of the foreign advices. The matter, however, is partly explained by a private telegram from a New York banking house, which, while it quoted at 132, added "a clique buying."

A subsequent telegram from the same party quoted the market dull at 131¼, and a still later one as closing at 130¼, showing that the clique had been unable to sustain prices against the bears. These dispatches, moreover, prepared us for the reduced quotation of 129¾.

Gold opened the morning at higher rates, the sales having been 130 and others at 129 and 129¾, but the market soon gave way under the news from New York, and closed at 127¼ to 128 against 129 last evening. The sales included $5,000 and $10,000 at 127¼, $10,000 at 127½, $5,000 and $10,000 at 129, $10,000 at 128½, $10,000 at 129¼, three lots of $10,000 at 128¼; $1,000 at 129; $3,000 and $8,000 at 129¾, $10,000 at 129¾, and $10,000 at 130.

Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 120 to 121 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 123 to 124. Mexican dollars are held at a fraction above the outside quotations for gold, or are exchanged for it at par.

Foreign Exchange opened at about yesterday's currency, but was subsequently depressed by the accounts from New York, and ruled at easier rates, Sterling closing at 138¼ to 138½ for A 1 to first class clear bills, against 138½ to 139 and 139½ last evening. The sales included £2000 good clear bills, £1000 and 5500, at 138, £5000 A 1, (2000 and 4000) at 138¼, and £9000 first class, early in the day, 1000, 3000 and 5000, at 139. The sales of Francs included 60,000 commercial at 4.12½, and some A 1 at 4.09¼ and 4.07½. The Banks held Sterling at 139½ to 140 and Francs at 4.05.

Domestic Exchange ruled still more in favor of buyers, the sales outdoors including $175,000 New York sight, (50,000 and 125,000,) at ¼ discount; $170,000 (15,000, 25,000 and 130,000,) at 3/8, and $50 000 at 1/2; $20,000 ten days' at ¼ and $10,000 thirty days' at 1¼. The Banks checked on New York at par to 1/8 per cent. discount, but towards the close there was a general leaning to the latter.

We heard of but few sales of Stocks. Fifty shares Citizens' Bank sold at $122, and another lot at $123. Yesterday 50 shares Water Works sold at $33 50, and 30 Southern Bank at $102 50. Quotations are about the same as noted in our report on Friday evening. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They are quoted at 90¼ to 91 for the Consolidated, and 80 to 82½ for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

In Uncurrent Bank notes there was a good inquiry for Louisiana State Bank bills, but the supply is limited. $700 sold at 78c per dollar. A large lot would probably command a still higher rate. A small amount of Merchants' Bank sold at 80¼c. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 53 to 55c, and 75 to 80c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 73 to 75, and 75 to 78; Merchants' Bank at 77 to 79, and 82 to 83; Bank of New Orleans at 85 to 90, and 91 to 93; and Crescent City Bank, and Union Bank at about the same. 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 ¼ 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, Tuesday Evening, March 13, 1866.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with a very good enquiry, and a disposition in the part of buyers to go in at last evening's prices, but at an early hour Foreign Exchange being unsettled and depressed by the receipt of telegrams reporting that Gold had declined at N. York to 129¾, the movement was checked, and the day's sales were confined to 2000 bales, at irregular and decidedly easier prices, ten buyers participating in the business. Prices were also depressed by the extent of the receipts, which have been increased by the Red River being navigable for the largest boats, and planters and holders availing themselves of the opportunity to send the residue of their crops to market. The following quotations approximate as nearly as possible to the prices paid in the latter part of the day, viz: Ordinary 33 to 35c, Good Ordinary 36 to 37, Low Middling 38 to 39, Middling 41 to 44. The sales for the past three days sum up 11,000 bales. The receipts proper since Friday evening, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements,) show an increase compared with the corresponding period last week of 1097 bales, (9764 against 8667.) A revision of yesterday's business makes the sales only 7200 bales, one party having taken 300 less than was reported.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 29,809
Received to-day	3,332
Received previously	390,981—394,133
Total	397,432
Cleared to-day	3,263
Cleared previously	466,068—470,321
Stock on hand not cleared	126,187

The clearances comprise 1140 bales for Liverpool, and 1323 for Havre.

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday are confined to 17 bbls Molasses, and a few hhds. Sugar. The stock on hand is very small, but the demand is still very limited, and only 18 hhds. White Clarified Sugar were sold at 16½c per lb. There were no sales of Molasses. The last were at 91½c per gallon for very Choice. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but there is very little demand for either. Cuba Molasses may be quoted at 40 to 42c per gallon. There is some enquiry at 40c but the stock is held higher, and is being placed in store. Prices for Cuba Sugar are entirely nominal, and even approximating figures could not be given accurately.

Tobacco.—The supplies are yet insufficient for extended operations. There have been sales of 37 hhds. in several lots, taken partly for Mexico, but mostly for the city trade, at prices ruling 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 18 to 20c, Fine 24 to 26c, Choice Selections 28 to 30c per lb.

Western Produce and Provisions.—We have no important change to note since yesterday. The general market has exhibited very little animation and prices are ruling in favor of buyers. Supplies are coming in freely, and buyers are still holding aloof for larger receipts from the West. Full particulars of our market are given in detail in the following remarks:

Flour.—We have not any change to note in the market since yesterday. The lower grades are in liberal supply, but difficult of sale, while the better descriptions are scarce and in request. There were sales to-day of 2500 bbls., of which 160 Common at $6 25, 100 and 114 Fine at $7 50; 64 and 100 Superfine at $8, 100, 150, 200, 200, and 450 Superfine at $8 25; 125 do at $8 37½; 100 and 200 Fair Extra at $11, and 60 Choice Extra at $14 50 per bbl.

Corn.—Is in liberal supply and fair demand. The sales to-day embraced 9500 sacks, of which 2200 mixed, in lots, at 75c; 3000 yellow mixed and 2500 yellow at 77c, and 1500 white at 82c per bushel.

Oats.—The market is well supplied—there is not much demand, but prices are the same as yesterday. There were sales of 2200 sacks ordinary at 50c per bushel. Prime are held at 55c and Choice at 58c per bushel.

Bran.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The sales embraced 1200 sacks in lots at $1 60 per 100 lbs.

Hay.—The supplies are small, but more liberal receipts are expected. 300 bales Prime Western sold at $30 per ton. There were other sales, the particulars of which we have not yet learned.

Pork.—The market is very dull and depressed. There were sales of 150 bbls. Mess, in three lots, at $30 per bbl., which is the retail price.

Green Meat.—There is not much on hand. Shoulders have been selling from first hands at 13¾c per lb. At retail Shoulders command 14¾c and Sides 16c per lb.

Bacon.—The market is in good supply, but dull. Shoulders are selling in a small or retail way at 14½c per lb, Ribbed Sides 18c, Clear Sides 19c, Plain Hams 22 to 23c, and Canvassed Sugar Cured at 24 to 25c per lb.

Lard.—Is in fair supply, but there is only a retail demand at 20c per lb for Prime in tierces and 22c in kegs.

Whisky.—The market is very dull and there is only a small retail business doing at $2 20 to $2 24 per gallon for Rectified.

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

Coal Oil.—Is retailing in bbls at 80c, and in cans at $1 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 45 to 50c. Western 40 to 40c, Cheese, Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

Sundries.—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $4; Apples at $5 to $6, Onions at $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl; Beans at $7 to $8 and Eggs at $27 to $30 per bbl.

Bale Rope.—The market is very dull. Round lots are held at 15c per lb. Dealers are obtaining at retail 16 to 16½c per lb.

India Bagging.—There has not been any movement in this article for many weeks. There is now some retail demand, however, which is being supplied at 26½c per yard in rolls and 28c in bales.

Burlaps.—Are retailing at 24c each.

Coffee.—There is a good demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 25 to 28c per lb for Ordinary to Choice Rio.

Freights.—The market continues very dull. The rates are ¼ to ⅜c per lb for cotton by steamships for New York, ¾c by sail and ⅜ to 1c by steam for Boston, ⅛ to ⅜d by sail and 1¼ to 1⅜d by steam for Liverpool, and 1⅜ to 1½ by sail for Havre and Bremen.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, March 14 1866.

Arrived yesterday 146 Western Beeves, 65 Texas Beeves, and 120 Hogs.

Sold: 23 Western Beeves, 129 Texas Beeves, 82 Hogs, 125 Sheep and 9 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 316 Western Beeves, 380 Texas Beeves, 611 Hogs, 1076 Sheep, 17 Calves and 72 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible] ST LOUIS—Per steamer Kate Kinney [illegible]; CAIRO—Per steamer White Cloud [illegible]; OUACHITA CITY—Per steamer Alabama [illegible]; THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Mittie Stephens [illegible]; JEFFERSOON—Per steamer Richmond [illegible]; CAMDEN—Per steamer Talisman [illegible]; BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Monarch [illegible]; WASHINGTON—Per steamer J M Sharp [illegible]; POINTE A LA HACHE—Per steamer T P Lay [illegible]; POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per steamer Hunter [illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

March 13—18 hhds sugar A Rocheroau—10 bales moss J Calliouet—3 do E Montagne jr—sundries to order.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 14, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Austin, Stringsport, for Galveston, I C Harris.

Propeller Lucretia, Blakesley, for Mobile. Steamer Benefit, English, for Mobile. Steamer Mary Conley, English, for Mobile. Ship Lammergeier, (British) Wilson, for Liverpool.

Brig Ida McCombry, McLelland, for Cardenas in ballast.

Brig Mercurio, (Mexican) Basso, for Laguna and Campeachy.

Schr Kate Brigham, Lunt, for Havre.

Schr W S Miller, Thomson, for Cardenas, in ballast.

Schr Fanny, Kahn, for Pensacola.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Victor, Gates, from New York 3d inst. to [illegible]

Steamship W. G. Hewes, Austin, from Indianola, via Galveston [illegible]

Steamship St Mary, Tripp, from Brazos Santiago [illegible]

Lugger St Joseph, Chridame, from Pointe a la Hache [illegible]

Lugger La Provence, Francis, from Jesuits' Bend [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

White Cloud No 2, Hopkins, from Cairo. Kate Kinney, Porter, from St Louis. J M Sharp, Le Noire, from Washington. Hunter, [illegible], from Pointe-a-la-Hache. Thomas P Ray, Rivers, from Pointe-a-la-Hache. Monarch, Rogers, from Camden. Alabama, Woods, from Ouachita City. Mittie Stephens, [illegible], from Thibodeaux. Talisman, Goodwin, from Camden. Richmond, Harris, from Jefferson. Monarch, Dugas, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship E Boynton, Ryder, from Boston. Ship Milton, ———, from New York. Brig John Hastings, from Havana, to J H Martinez & co. Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, from Boston. Schr Anderson, (British) 4 days from Matamoros.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Evening Star, Quick, from New York 3d and via Havana 10th inst, to J M Courtenay. Steamship Manhattan, (British) Pendexter, from Havana, to W S Hall & co.

Ship Wanderer, Gregory, from Havana, to Bartlett & De Verte.

Schrs Gazelle and Arcole.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin—175 bbls flour, [illegible] and sundries.

MOBILE—Per propeller Lucretia—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Benefit—Sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary Conley—Sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Lammergeier—1860 bales cotton, 300 staves.

LAGUNA AND CAMPEACHY—Per brig Mercurio [illegible]

PENSACOLA—Per schr Fanny—[illegible]

HAGRE—Per schr Kate Brigham—1366 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Victor—Ass'd mdse.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE—Per lugger St Joseph—172 [illegible] F Martin.

JESUITS BEND—Per lugger La Provence—[illegible] sweet potatoes to order.

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. LARESCHE'S SALES.

BY JOHN L. LARESCHE, Auctioneer. Office, 47 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in Suburb Franklin, in the Third District of this city, designated by the No. 21, of square No. 46, measuring, American measure, 32 feet front on Mandeville street by 122 feet deep. Said lot is comprised within Mandeville, Marigny, Liberal and Force streets.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before Paul E. Laresche, notary public. mh14 2t

SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

BY SOULE & COPPENS, A. Coppens, Auctioneer, Office, Royal street, No. 91

WILL be sold, on THURSDAY next, March 15th, 1866, at the head of the Old Basin, opposite St Louis street, at 11 o'clock, precisely—

The splendid double masted yacht LILLIE, 38 feet in length, with new sails, rigging, apparel and appurtenances, the whole in excellent order. She is a fast sailing vessel, is coppered and copper fastened, was built with choice material, and would be suitable in every respect, for any amateur.

Terms—Cash, in City or United States Treasury notes.

Also, at private sale, ONE MILLION RIVER BRICKS. mh14 6t

TOURNE & NEWBERGER'S SALES.

Unreserved Sale of the Steamship MINNETONKA, By Order of the Underwriter's Agent.

BY TOURNE & NEUBERGER. Eugene Tourne, Auctioneer. Office, 57 Carondelet street.

THURSDAY, the 15th of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at the highest bidder—

The steamship MINNETONKA, class A 1½, 895 tons burthen, built in 1866, as she now lies at the wharf of the Brooklyn Warehouse, Algiers; together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, appurtenances &c., a full inventory of which can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms—Cash, U. S. Treasury notes. mh14 td

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

Desirable Residence on Ursulines Street, No. 329, between Prieur and Johnson Streets.

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

SATURDAY, March 17th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Ursulines, Johnson, Hospital and Prieur streets designated as Nos. 1 and 2.

[illegible]

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year to notes of the purchasers secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing 8 per cent interest from the day of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent thereafter until final payment; said notes to be secured by vendor's privilege with the clause de non alienando. The buildings to be kept insured to their full value and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Acts of sale before A. Boudousquie, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. mh13 td

Splendid Property front on Bayou Road, well known as the Thierry property; also several Houses on Barracks street, one of which is established as a distillery.

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

THURSDAY, March 15th 1866 at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction—

1. SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND forming the greater part of the square bounded by Bayou Road, Derbigny, Hospital and Roman streets, [illegible]

2. A PORTION OR PARCEL OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Barracks, Chartres, Esplanade and Levee or Decatur streets [illegible]

1. A LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING [illegible]

2. A ONE-STORY HOUSE [illegible]

3. A SMALL ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]

4. A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]

[illegible]

Act of sale before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. mh10 td

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Wednesday Evening, March 14, 1866.

BENEFIT OF MR. B. MACAULEY.

First time this season of the intensely interesting romantic drama of

THE MARBLE HEART, Or, The Sculptor's Dream.

Phidias / Raphael ... Mr. B. Macauley.

Supported by the entire Company.

To-morrow (Thursday)—Shakespeare's comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT, with the amusing afterpiece entitled the EATON BOY; in which the popular comedian and old Varieties favorite, A. H. DAVENPORT, who is engaged at this establishment, will appear as Captain Popham. mh14

VARIETIES THEATRE. GRAVIER STREET.

EXTRA CARD.

Wednesday Evening, March 14, 1866.

BENEFIT OF MR. B. MACAULEY.

On which occasion the beautiful and intensely interesting French drama entitled the

MARBLE HEART.

Will be presented, with appropriate scenery and accessories, and a remarkably fine Distribution of Characters.

Box office now open from 10 till 4. mh13 2t

Varieties Theatre—Gravier street.

EXTRA CARD.

Friday Evening, March 16, 1866, Benefit of MRS. W. H. LEIGHTON.

On which occasion THREE PIECES will be performed: ERNESTINE, or the FOSTER SISTERS; POCAHONTAS, or THE GENTLE SAVAGE, And the FOOL OF THE FAMILY, or THE IDIOT OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

All the favorites will appear.

Box office open daily from 10 to 4. mh14 3t

LITERARY LECTURES.

A SERIES of nine Literary Lectures will be delivered in Lyceum Hall, one each week for the benefit of the Lyceum Library by the following gentlemen:

REV. DR. PALMER—On Conversation.

Mr. W. R. WHITTAKER—Walter Scott.

PROF. SEAMAN—Future of America in relation to Progress and Civilization.

Mr. W. H. BURWELL—Louis Napoleon and Progress.

WM. EVELYN—Popular Ballads.

COL. C. C. S. FARRAR—Fanaticism.

T. L. CLAIBORNE—Morn, Noon and Night of Letters.

Mr. W. R. WHITTAKER—Washington Irving.

DR. HURLEY—Phrenology.

The course will commence on Tuesday, the 13th inst at 7 P. M., with the lecture on Walter Scott, by Mr. W. R. Whittaker, which will be public and free of charge. The prices of admission for the remainder of the course are as follows:

Single tickets 50 cents.

Tickets for the course $4.

Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $1.

Tickets for the course admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5.

Tickets may be obtained from the Librarian, No. 10 City Hall, at Blackmar's and at Grunewald's music stores on Canal street. mh10 1f

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. mh9 td

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. mh14 4f

NOTICE.

NO person whatever is authorized to make purchases or incur debts for my account, or as being my partner. I have sold the Grocery Store, No. 11 Front Levee, between Hospital and Ursulines streets, to Mr. Fletcher. XAVIER MOREL.

NEW ORLEANS, 13th March, 1866. mh14 3t

THOMAS C. PAYAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Ready-Made Clothing, 72 CANAL STREET 72 BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE,

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

DRY GOODS,

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

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

A [illegible] the GOODS recently purchased by him at PANIC PRICES on the Northern markets, and in England, France and Germany.

Thomas C. Payan respectfully solicits a call from purchasers at his vast establishment before they go anywhere else. mh13 10t 1p

La Florita, HAVANA PAPER CIGARS MANUFACTORY.

COMPETING favorably with all the best Brands imported from Cuba, constantly on hand and for sale by J. VILLARRUBIA, At the Blue Stores, No. 9 Bienville st. mh12 6t

Sugar! Cigars!

625 boxes Brown and Yellow SUGAR, 125,000 Havana CIGARS of approved brands, for sale by J. VILLARRUBIA, At the Blue Stores, No. 9 Bienville street. mh12 6t

Removal.

A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed to No. 68 ROYAL STREET.

His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms. mh13 1mly

Office of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, New Orleans, Saturday, March 10th, 1866.

THE Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have, THIS DAY, declared a dividend of [illegible] [illegible]

To Let.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS on ground floor, fronting on the street, suitable for a Store.

Apply at No. 6 Dumaine street, between Royal and Chartres streets. mh9 1f

LEGAL NOTICES.

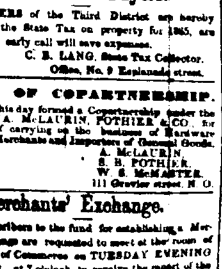
Jules A. Blanc vs His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans, No. 16,911.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent and to all other persons interested to show cause within ten days from the date of the first publication, why the tableau of distribution presented by the syndic should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of the Court. E. H. LEHMANN, Deputy Clerk. mh14 19 23

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

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



OVER One Hundred modifications of weighing machines adapted to every required operation of weighing.

The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such, that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. mh11 3m

Star Candles.

1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh10 1m

Stearine,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh10 1m

Fruits.

BRANDY CHERRIES, FRUITS IN JUICE, BORDEAUX PRUNES, CURRANTS. Landing, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. mh10 3t

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS of the Third District are hereby notified that the State Tax on property for 1865, are now due. An early call will save expenses.

C. B. LANG, State Tax Collector. Office, No. 9 Esplanade street. mh7 3td

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the style of A. McLAURIN, POTHIER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of Hardware Commission Merchants and Importers of General Goods.

A. McLAURIN. S. B. POTHIER. W. S. McMASTER. 111 Gravier street, N. O. mar10 1w

Merchants' Exchange.

THE Subscribers to the fund for establishing a Merchants' Exchange are requested to meet at the room of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee on Organization. CHAS. BRIGGS, Chairman.

Gunpowder! Gunpowder! HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

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

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

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

Thomas C. Payan, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 72 Canal Street, Between Camp and Magazine streets, NEW ORLEANS. mh13 1p

SHOES. SHOES.

BLANCAND & GUITET, 49 OLD LEVEE STREET 49 Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufactories. 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 John 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. J. F. GRUBER. mh8 1m

Soule & Coppens. A. COPPENS, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 91 ROYAL STREET 91 Between Conti and St. Louis, NEW ORLEANS, La. mar9 1m

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, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO. feb23 3m

CARRERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 37 Carondelet Street 37 NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRERE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 11 South William Street 11 NEW YORK. feb17 1f

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, feb16 3m 77 Gravier st.

PILGRIMS RESTAURAT, 15 and 17 Madison Street 15 and 17 KEPT BY EUGENE FLECHE, (SUCCESSORS TO AUGUSTE BROUE.)

Planters will constantly find Rooms for Families and single Gentlemen.

Private Saloon, GOOD WINE and GOOD TABLE at Moderate Terms. feb15 1m

A. CARRIERE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, IMPORTER OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC. 26 Bienville Street 26

EXCHANGE For sale on PARIS AND BORDEAUX. feb1 3m

Johnson, Denis, Berault & Legendre ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 16 Carondelet street 16 NEW ORLEANS and PARISH OF ST JAMES.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. They will also undertake the collection of claims and other legal business in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, comprising the parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary; also Iberville and East and West Baton Rouge.

CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSON. HENRY DENIS. ST MARTIN BERAULT. EMILE LEGENDRE. jan29 3m

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Iron, Nails, Tin Plates, Copper, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 74 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

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

J. MASSIE MARTIN. JNO. F. BUTTS. E. B. MARTIN. Of Opelousas. At Opelousas.

MARTIN & BUTTS, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 172 Gravier street (up stairs). jan13 3m New Orleans.

N. VIGNIE, GENERAL AGENCY For the Sale and Purchase of IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, VACANT LOTS, Plantations and Lands of every Description. Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street. jan18 3m

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

JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE, 26 COMMON STREET, New Orleans. jan12 3m

Victor Pessou, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Dealer in Wines and Liquors. No. 22 Old Levee Street. jan10 3m

LAMBERT & COMMAGERE, SUCCESSOR TO X. LAMBERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FRENCH BRANDY, WINES, Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cordials, etc. 52 MAGAZINE STREET 52 New Orleans. jan4 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 continues his old prices. dec18 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 23d street, dec8 1f Galveston, (Texas.)

JACOB OTT, Carpenter. Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS. Cisterns Made and Repaired. Orders left at 28 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to. Nov. 1866

MAYER BROTHERS, CRESCENT CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS, Nos. 49 & 51 Lafayette street. Sales Rooms—No. 51 Tchoupitoulas street.—N. O., La.

Mayer Brothers, No. 51 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, Between Poydras and Natchez streets. DEALERS IN Leaf, Chewing and Manufacturers of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars. A heavy, well selected stock constantly on hand.

Orders from the trade, wholesale grocers and commission merchants respectfully solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

MISCHE & CO., (Successors to Harrast & Huber.) 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 domestic, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices. Country orders promptly attended to. feb6 6m

C. A. RICHARDS, Wine and Spirit Bottling House, 64 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Where may be found all of his original brands of Bottled Liquors, consisting of Golden Sheaf Bourbon, Extract of Rye, London Dock Gin, Concentrated Punches, Cordials, Syrups, Bitters, California Wines, &c.

ALSO—

C. A. Richards's Celebrated Standard Spirit AND WINES.

Wholesale Dealers, Country Merchants, Jobbers and Planters supplied at lowest market prices.

LANDING ex-ship [illegible] from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—

[illegible] CLARET, Ross & Co. [illegible] CHAMPAGNE. [illegible] CLARET J. Ross & Co. [illegible] COGNAC BRANDY.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

GRAND LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The new and splendid first-class steamships MORNING STAR, [illegible] tons, Howes, Commander; EVENING STAR, [illegible] tons, Quick, Commander; GUIDING STAR, [illegible] tons, Berry, Commander; RISING STAR, [illegible] tons, Nelson, Commander.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamships MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons, Sumner, Commander; MERRIMAC, 2000 tons, [illegible], Commander; MARIPOSA, 1200 tons, [illegible], Commander; MONTEREY, 1200 tons, [illegible], 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 steamer 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 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, 38 Carondelet street. dec9 1y

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; CITY OF MANCHESTER; CITY OF NEW YORK; and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 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 to Queenstown: Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street. mh13

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following: NOUVEAU MONDE; WASHINGTON; LAFAYETTE; EUROPE; NAPOLEON III (Shortly ready); ST LAURENT (Building); PEREIRE (Building); VILLE DE PARIS (Building).

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK. Pier No. 50 North River.

NOUVEAU MONDE ... (new side-wheel steamer) De Valency ... Friday, March 2.

WASHINGTON ... M. Servan ... Friday, March 30.

Carrying only Cabin Passengers.

[The Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers, just completed, will commence in March.]

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 for [illegible] here with [illegible] Paris, at an additional charge of [illegible] first, and $5 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 38 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 35 Carondelet st. augl

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAN LOW PRESSURE Line, Side-Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

Passage to Galveston ... $18. Do. do. Indianola ... 30.

Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates.

THE new and elegant iron steamship AUSTIN, Wm. Stringsport, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the foot of Julia street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills lading will be signed at the Agent's office. mh11

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW Pressure Line—Side-Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

Passage to Galveston ... $18. Do. do. Indianola ... 30.

Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates.

THE new and elegant iron steamship MATAGORDA, John Lewis, commander, will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, March 16th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from the foot of Julia street.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of Lading will be signed at the Agent's office. mh14

DAILY LINE TO MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave WEDNESDAY, March 14th, on the arrival of the 4½ o'clock, P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train—

The new iron steamer LOUISE, Jas. Hopkins, 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.

No bills of lading will be signed after 4 P. M.

Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than card rates. mh11

Opening! Opening!

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

ALSO:

One hundred (100) cartons assorted Ribbons. C. JAUBERT & CO., mh4 1m 39 Chartres 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 thoroughly fresh and sound. For sale in lots to suit by HARPER, WALKER & CO., mh4 1m 48 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.

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

All persons having claims against the above firms are hereby notified to present the same immediately and all persons indebted to the said firms are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice.

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

Louisiana Sash Factory, 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier street, New Orleans.

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

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

New Orleans, March 3, 1866. mh7 2m

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

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following Irish Linens, Printed Linens, [illegible] Lawns, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirt Fronts, Brown and Blay Linens, Linen Checks, Plaited Linens, White and Brown Linen Nettings, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Linen Duck, Madder Duck, [illegible] Linens, [illegible] Towels, Diapers, Brown and [illegible], Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, [illegible], Printed Lawns, Damask [illegible], Ginghams, Tarlatan Checks, [illegible], Thread, etc., etc.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. February 14, 1866.

ON and after Monday next, 19th 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, 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 Algiers depot every day until 5 P. M. [illegible] President. feb15 1m

Removal.

L. S. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 25 Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Faucheux will please call at his office, 111 Gravier street between Camp and Magazine streets. mh13 3m

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE, OF PARIS.

For sale by L. GRAND & CO., jan10 3m 8 Carondelet street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

217,500 HAVANA SEGARS, Of Late Importation.

COMPOSED of the most popular Brands such as Regalia del Rey, La Corona, Londres, [illegible], Colorados, and Londres Figaro, [illegible] and [illegible], Walter Scott, Mayorga, etc., etc.

Also, a very large stock of Havana Segarettes, brands of Honradez, Figaro, Cabanas, [illegible] and Tobacco; and 200 pounds of Havana Tobacco, also smoking.

For sale, at moderate prices, by FERNANDEZ, Cor. Customhouse [illegible]

Vaccination.

MRS. FERARI informs her customers [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]