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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1866.

Thanks to the Southern Express Company for papers.

BALL.—A grand fancy dress ball will be given in Mechanics' Institute this evening, by the General Society of Mechanics.

The "Louisiana Almanac" and "Bronze Pen Calendar" for 1867, both valuable works, published in French and English by Mr. Bouvain, can be had at his Bronze Pen store, 62 Bourbon street.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen that the committee appointed to make a final award of premiums in the Crosby Opera House enterprise, announce Monday the 21st of January next, as the day selected for the purpose. Mr. H. S. Williams, No. 8 St. Charles street, is the agent for this city, and parties interested will do well to notice his advertisement under the proper heading in another column of this paper.

CAR SONG.—This is the title of a musical composition, by Mrs. C. Edmondston, of this city, a copy of which has been laid on our table. It is published with an illustrated title page by Mr. A. E. Blackmar, 167 Canal street, who has copies for sale, and is dedicated to the New Orleans City Railroad Company. The words are appropriate and the music lively, though a different key would, we think, have been more harmonious. In the main, however, it reflects credit upon the fair lady who has acquired some reputation as a music composer.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—The December number of this periodical has been laid on our table. The table of contents is as follows: Impending Fate of the Confederacy, by Geo. Fitzhugh. Times in the Confederacy, by the Editor. Sketches of Foreign Travel, by Carte Blanche. Napoleon's Life of Cæsar (second volume), by John W. Daniel, of Virginia. The Modern Languages, by Major L. Dubois, of South Carolina. Railroad History and Results—the Railroad Age, by the Editor. Department of Commerce. Department of Freedmen. Department of Miscellany. Department of Industry and Enterprise. Daily Journal of the War, by the Editor.

The Crosby Art Union Scheme—What is Needed to Make its Success Complete.

It has already been announced in these columns, by the official card of the Committee, that the distribution of the premiums of the Association will be made by them on the 21st of January next, and the announcement has no doubt gratified a great many people. The honor as well as the interest of Chicago is concerned in the result of this gigantic scheme, that the certainty of its success is a matter for congratulation, and, in view of the grand proportions of the enterprise, of not a little pride.

There is, however, danger that, while felicitating ourselves on the accomplished success of the scheme, we may overlook the fact that the Association is a success to the certificate holders and the public alone, so far, and that now it is that Mr. Crosby's personal interest will commence. A sufficient number of certificates have been sold to pay the minimum value of the property, and the arrangements for its conveyance are now final. But, as all know, the object of the Association was not to dispose of the Opera House at its lowest cash value, but at its cost. If Mr. Crosby is to realize any pecuniary benefit from the Art Association, the remaining certificates must be not only disposed of, but that speedily.

The time required for the enterprise has extended far beyond that calculated, and the prolonged outlay has been greatly increased by the necessity of overcoming at every step the prejudice excited abroad by all sorts of swindling schemes. The expenses have consequently largely exceeded the original estimates, and, as a matter of course, proportionately reduced the chances of a surplus.

There are hundreds of people in this city yet who intend buying certificates before the close, and there are hundreds who have bought with design to buy more before the drawing. Now, to those it cannot make the slightest difference whether they take their certificates this week or four weeks hence; but if those and such as those throughout the country could be brought to realize that upon the fact whether they shall buy their certificates a few weeks earlier or later actually depends Mr. Crosby's sole chance of realizing any personal advantage whatever from this great undertaking, surely none would longer delay. We learn that some of our business men, who practically understand this, are organizing in the different business interests so that each shall be represented in a general movement, having for its object the formation of merchants' clubs, which will hold a large number of certificates.

We believe it is only necessary that it should be understood that there is need of action in this matter, to have the work heartily and cheerfully done.—*Chicago Sunday Times.*

The fine steamer Lotus No. 2, Captain Melancon, having taken the place of the New Era, will here after leave regularly for all points on the coast and Bayou Lafourche every Tuesday at 5 P. M. and Saturday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK SUNDAY NEWS.—Hon. Benjamin Wood has started a new paper, the *New York Sunday News*, of which he is sole editor and proprietor. The first number, which was issued on the 9th inst., presents a handsome appearance, and bears all the evidences of Mr. Wood's fine abilities as a writer and newspaper manager. His connection with the *News* is a sufficient recommendation to the public, and warrants us in predicting for it success.

DEATH OF EDWARD O. EATON.—The Memphis papers announce the death, in that city, of Prof. Edward O. Eaton, so well known in New Orleans and throughout the South as a talented professor and composer of music. He was quite a young man, and served with credit in the army as a member of Col. Dreux's battalion, and other companies.

A RADICAL CONGRESSMAN OUSTED.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the Western press, dated on the night of the 5th, states that "the Sixth Tennessee Congressional election case has been decided against Arnell, and in favor of Mr. Thomas."

At the election something over a year ago, Mr. Thomas received a large majority of the votes cast in the district, but "Gov." Brownlow threw out enough as "illegal" to defeat him, and gave the certificate to Arnell, a violent Radical, and he was admitted to a seat in the last session, with the Tennessee members.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The audiences that have attended the representation of the new comedy this week prove that *Mons. Benoiton's Family* are every bit as attractive as they are "fast." There is but one drawback, we believe, to the general satisfaction; and that is the disappointment is not seeing the estimable, although remarkable eccentric lady to whom so many dashing daughters and fortunes owe their existence. Apropos, we would offer a suggestion to Manager Floyd. Why cannot *Mad. Benoiton* be seen? A mere glance would suffice; for it would be impossible, we take it, ever to fix that excellent woman long enough "at home" to get more than a glimpse of her. This could be done in the last scene, as *Madame* does actually return home—is caught sight of from the parlor window's front—is seen to approach the street-door—is even known to enter the house. True, after this, she emerges instantly; but why may she not be represented as passing, bonneted and beshawled, with the eager speed of one who has just remembered that she has forgotten to retail a most spicy piece of scandal to some expectant neighbor? With such an apparition seen scurrying away across the rear of the stage, the public curiosity would, doubtless, be relieved. Mr. Jonny Gamp's detailed praises of her friend have not been able, by the way, to make Mrs. Harris more than a respectable myth. In spite of the frequent allusion to Mad. Benoiton, during the play, unless our suggestion be carried out, it is to be feared that *Madame Benoiton* will not be spared the sadne distressing fate.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Matinee* for the ladies and children, to-day, is, on the whole, the best that has been given them this season. All the favorites are in it, and the entertainment concludes with the popular ballet-pantomime of the "Contrabandist." This is produced, by the way, in superb style, and is brilliant with dancing peasants, picturesque costumes and illuminated living tableaux.

SAILING OF THE MERRIMAC.—The steamship Merrimac, Capt. Van Sice, will leave her wharf this morning for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, will leave her wharf this morning for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Quick, from New York, 5th inst., with merchandise and passengers to Wm. Creery, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs Wolf, two children and servant, Mrs Maloney, Miss Maloney, Mrs H Turner, H K Gibson, Miss F Astley, L W Hunter, M. J. Alley, Mrs Sylvester and three children, R Cunningham, E Smith and servant, Mrs Cadwalader, Geo. Gray, Capt W O Jones, Lieut L Keller, W Rogers, Frank Jones, and 284 United States troops.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,997

THE DEATH OF YOUNG ITURBIDE.

The brief telegram published in our paper yesterday, announcing that young Iturbide had died at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, on the night of the 12th inst., has recalled one of the few agreeable episodes in Mexican history. We venture to say that few who read the brief dispatch knew the hopes which hung around the young boy, or thought more of the intelligence than if it had told of the death of young Smith, or the son of Mr. Brown. And yet, had he lived to man's estate, this young lad might have played an important part in the history of his distracted and unfortunate country. He was the grandson and heir male of Augustin I. (Iturbide) Emperor of Mexico in the year 1822. Taken in connexion with recent events the history of young Iturbide is of interest, and more especially since he held so warm a place in the hearts of the Mexican people, who are not much given to favorites. It may be remembered that, when the Emperor Maximilian was hard pressed by foes without and within, he offered to resign the throne to any native Mexican, and suggested the name of young Iturbide, this young lad who has just died. In his favor the Emperor offered to abdicate the throne, feeling that a foreign Prince would never be popular with the people, while under a native the Empire might be perpetuated. In this offer the Emperor showed a devotion to the country, outweighing all selfish desires or hopes, and which could have come, after so many sacrifices for Mexico, from no less noble heart. But in the present agitated state of the country the people would not consent; although the idea of having young Iturbide, as heir to the throne, was received with pleasure.

During the past fifty years Mexico has had no ruler more popular than Don Augustin Iturbide, known as the Emperor Augustin. He was the son of a native of Pampeluna, in Spain, who had settled in Mexico, and was born in 1790, in Valladolid de Michoacan. Entering the service of his native province at an early age, and serving without pay, he rose from the ranks in his twentieth year, and was made a Lieutenant. At that time, in 1810, Morales was in insurrection, and the activity, energy and bravery displayed by Iturbide led to his second promotion. When the curate of Dolores, Don Miguel Hidalgo, raised his revolt, Iturbide was tendered the rank of Lieut. General, but declined it. In consideration of this devotion to his country he was made Commander of Guanajuato and Valladolid, as well as of the army of the North. But a conspiracy was raised to injure his reputation, growing out of envy for his increasing popularity, and, though honorably acquitted, Iturbide retired to his plantation, where he remained until 1819, when he was called to command the Army of the South. At this time an attempt was made to free Mexico from Spain and Iturbide marched his army to Acapulco to carry out the "Iguala plan," as it was called. In February, 1821, this was carried into execution, proving entirely successful. "Without bloodshed, conflagrations, robberies or depredations," writes its author, "nay, even without a misfortune, a single sigh or a tear, my country was rendered happy, and, from a colony, transformed into a great and independent Empire." After this Iturbide became so popular that when the Spanish Viceroy-General came he did not think it prudent to attack him, and hence conceded the treaty of Cordova. This treaty opened the gates of the Capitol, as well as the road to power, to Iturbide, and he entered the City of Mexico as the favorite of the people. His popularity increasing, he was created Emperor in the following year, 1822. Congress passing a decree rendering the throne hereditary in his family, and allowing him an income of $1,500,000 per annum. But although a good and a wise ruler, plotters and traitors were at work around him. Santa Anna was then commander of San Juan de Ulloa, and many evil reports were made of him that the Emperor felt called upon to have him tried before the Council. This so incensed the great revolutionist that he, without a thought for his country, joined the insurgents and headed the revolt by which the good Emperor was finally deposed and banished. But his popularity was still great and he was rendered a pension of $25,000 a year provided he remained abroad. While an exile in France Iturbide saw the troubles of his native country, and could not remain away from it, when there was a possibility of his doing good. He landed in Mexico in disguise in 1824, but was discovered, captured and executed on the 19th April, 1824.

But though he was shot by order of the Council, his name was still dear to the people, and they continued the pension to his family, only stipulating that they should reside in Columbia or the United States. Madame Iturbide chose the latter, and for the past twenty five years she has resided in the North. To show that the family was still beloved, at least two of the sons went back to Mexico, and received official appointments. One married there, his son, the grandson and heir of the former Emperor, being the boy who died last Wednesday night. Of course it is impossible to predict what may be the future of Mexico, but it is highly probable that, had young Iturbide lived, and were the Empire to be restored, he would have succeeded to the throne; and there is a possibility also that were Mexico to become a Republic, that he might have been its President. His death therefore is a matter of more importance than many of our readers imagined, when they glanced at the brief mention, over their coffee perhaps, yesterday morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

WASHINGTON NEWS.

News by the Cable.

Domestic Markets, Gold, Etc.

Washington, Dec. 14—The Supreme Court has refused to open the test oath case and allow Sherwood and Hamilton to discuss it.

The House passed the suffrage bill without debate to-day.

Massachusetts, Dec. 14—The Southern Loyalists have been reinforced by ex-Gov. Pease and Judge Paschall, of Texas.

Washington, Dec. 14—Stevens's bill for North Carolina displeases the Southern Loyalists. Ex-Gov. Pease, of Texas, in speaking to Senator Roberts, of the same State, assured him with seeming triumph that when Congress acted it would be Radical far beyond Mr. Stevens's proposition, "or at least you and your friends will think so, Senator."

The gunboat with John H. Surratt is expected to arrive in two weeks.

The President has issued the bonds and land patents provided for by law on the completion of twenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Orders have been issued that soldiers shall not leave their posts to testify before Court Martials without orders from Department Headquarters. In urgent cases post commanders may grant permission of reporting to headquarters for approval. Judge Advocates are directed to subpœna through the regular channels.

Washington, Dec. 14—The Chaplain of the House in his prayer this morning thanked God that there was one spot under Federal control whose suffrage is restricted by color.

Mr. Shellabarger's territorializing petition was referred to the New Orleans Riot Committee.

Mr. Washburne introduced a Government telegraph bill providing for a line hence to New York, the tariff to be a three cent stamp, one cent per word, and the profits to be applied to the payment of the debt. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown canal. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Williams' territorializing bill has been referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill allowing the widows and orphans of missing soldiers to claim bounty, pay and provisions.

Mr. Delano offered a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay Lamson & Co., of New York, $60,000, which was lost on the steamer Republic, en route for New Orleans. There was a spirited opposition against establishing the precedent but the bill passed by 76 to 57.

The Freedmen Bill was taken up. The previous question was moved and it passed by 117 to 46.

The message was taken up and discussed till the adjournment. The House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—The deficiency bill has passed. The question regarding compensation to the Tennessee senators and the nonadmission of the amnestied Stay law.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill making mechanical and agricultural scrip receivable for pre-emption claims which was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a library for the benefit of the Government employees. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. Sprague introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel to assist in the survey of a canal route over the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Poland gave way with his Bankrupt bill for Wade's bill, admitting Nebraska. Mr. Sumner opposed it because the Constitution did not recognize negroes. The bill was taken up and several votes had, including its certain passage when the Senate after an exciting session adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Dec. 14—Julian's bill providing civil governments for the districts lately in revolt against the United States, and for the restoration of said districts to their forfeited rights as States in the Union, is in substance as follows:

Whereas, the people of the districts late in revolt against the United States by their acts of treason and rebellion against the same have destroyed all civil Government within their borders and have no power to restore such Governments without the intervention of Congress,

Whereas, the Governments inaugurated in said districts by the President are de facto and provisional only, having no validity whatever save in the continued acquiescence of Congress, and

Whereas, the restoration of civil governments in said districts on a just principle and by authority of the nation is imperatively demanded by the lawless bloodshed of those people and the best interest of the whole country, therefore, etc. Section 1 provides that North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Virginia be and are hereby created into temporary and territorial governments under the names by which they have heretofore been known as States.

Section 2 vests the Executive power in each of said territories in a Governor, who shall hold office for—years and till his successor is appointed and qualified unless sooner removed by the President, the Governors of said territories to reside within the boundaries of the same, to command the militia thereof and exercise generally all the powers of Governors of territories, including the pardoning and veto powers.

Section 3 provides for the appointment of a Secretary for each of said territories with usual duties and authority.

Section 4 provides that the legislative power be vested in a Governor and a legislative assembly to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are to possess the qualifications prescribed for voters. Previous to the first election the Governor shall cause a census of the inhabitants to be made, fix the time and places for the election, the Legislature to meet within ninety days after the first election.

Section 5 provides that the Senators and Representatives shall be elected by the loyal male citizens of the United States over twenty-one and resident of the county, parish, township or ward in which they offer to vote, who shall take the oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress on July 2d, 1862, but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States shall vote or be eligible to be elected at such an election.

Section 6 authorizes the Governor, by the advice and consent of the territorial Legislature, to appoint all the officers of the territory, not provided for in this bill, and until the election of such Legislature to make such appointments by himself.

Section 7 provides for the courts and judicial machinery for the territories.

Section 8 provides for the appointment of attorneys.

Section 9 directs the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justice, the Attorney and Marshal of each of these territories shall be nominated by and with the consent of the Senate appointed by the President.

Section 10 authorizes that the seats of Government be fixed by the Legislature, and provides for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from each territory by the voters qualified to vote for Legislators.

Section 11 provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States shall have the same force to effect these territories as elsewhere in the United States.

Section 12 authorizes the people of said territories to form for themselves State Governments under the nations before the rebellion, which are to be admitted equal with the other States in the Union.

Section 13. The qualifications for voters for legislators are made qualifications for voters at a State Convention. Citizens of the territory enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States are authorized to vote at their place of service.

Section 14 provides for the meeting and mode of conducting the State Conventions.

Washington, Dec 14.—Gen. Escobedo sends the Mexican here copies of letters from Gen. Trevino, dated Matalmla, November 24th and 26th, reporting the defeat of an Imperial reconnoitre at Boca, seven leagues from San Luis Potosi, which Trevino believed would fall in a week. The garrisons were deserting and proclaiming for the Republic. The garrison of Durango, said to be about 1,000 men, had fled on learning of the approach of Aranda with 1000 men.

The Conveyance was resumed to-day. The question of the power of the Senate to make inquiries before committees and administer oaths to witnesses, is under an elaborate argument.

Mr. Taylor has withdrawn from the Riot Committee, and McCullough has been substituted.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Finance Committee will take up the tariff bill on the 20th, and continue its consideration during the recess of Congress, which adjourns on the 21st.

It is contemplated to establish a Government *Gazette*, in which all advertisements are to be published, thereby avoiding patronizing political papers.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase contemplates vacating the bench for the Presidency of the Pacific Railroad, at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

New York, Dec. 14—Evening—Gold closed at 137¾. United States 5-20's of '64, 104¼; '65, 105. Cotton closed a half a cent lower, with sales of 1500 bales Middling at 34 to 35½c. Flour firmer, sales 10,000 barrels Southern at $10 75 to $16. Wheat 3c to 5c better. Corn firm. Pork firmer; sales 2000 bbls new Mess at $22 12½ to $22 25. Beef lower. Lard steady; sales 600 barrels at 12¾ to 13¼c. Lard steady. Rice 8¾ to 9½c for Carolina. Whisky dull. Freights dull.

Richmond, Dec. 14—The Senate has passed the House bill incorporating the Richmond Express Company, with amendments which will probably defeat it. The House has passed the amnestied Stay law.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14—Flour firmer under the New York news; superfine $8 to $10. Wheat 5c higher; No. one spring $2 30; No. one Western $2 80. Corn steady at 55c for ear and 50 to 60c for shelled. Old nominal at 70 to 72c. Oats firm at 35 to 36c. Whisky dull—free not saleable. Hogs dull and 25c lower, closing at $7 25 to $7 50; receipts 10,000 head. Pork quiet at $19 12 to $20. Bulk meats dull at 8 to 10c for shoulders and clear sides. Green meats dull and lower for sides at 9½ to 10c for hams. Lard dull and offered at 12c. At the close sales of 40,000 pounds tallow at 12c. Groceries unchanged. Sugar 11 to 14c. Coffee 25 to 26c. Cotton quiet and firm at 31½ to 32. Gold 137. The money market is tight at 9½.

[Last Evening's Dispatches.]

Congressional Proceedings—New Orleans Riot Committee—Southern Postoffices—The Peace Convention at Philadelphia—Atlantic Cable—New York Markets—The Case of Fraser, Trenholm & Company.

Washington, Dec. 14—The New Orleans riot committee's investigation take a wide range, eliciting testimony to what the loyalists' convention would have done and the probability of another rebellion to follow the change in the form of the government from State to territorial, not confining itself to the incidents leading to and out of the riot.

The committee investigates the animus, sentiments and feelings of the people.

The Postoffice Department has determined to discontinue offices at points where anti-rebellion postmasters reside, or neglect settlements.

The Peace Convention at Philadelphia have received by a vote of 29 to 3, to take its news from the United States and European News Association.

In the case of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the proceedings had reached that point in chancery where the defendants were compelled to make a full statement under oath, and exhibit their books. To avoid this, it is alleged the defendants compromised with Colonel Morse and a treasury agent named Montgomery Gibbs, by turning over all to the Federal government, less $150,000, claimed as due the defendants from the Confederacy.

This compromise was repudiated and orders were dispatched per cable to push the chancery proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 14—Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, this morning presented a petition of Louisiana loyalists, praying Congress to supercede the present State government and secure them a Republican form.

The petition represent the present organization as anti Republican because a majority of the citizens are disfranchised, and because the loyal citizens are not adequately protected, that a large majority of the present voters are still rebels, that murders and persecution of loyal men are increasing in frequency and turpitude, and their lives, liberty and property are endangered. This petition is signed by Governor Wells, Chief Justice Hyman, Assistant Justice Howell, George W. Kendall, and several hundred others.

Mr. Julian offered a bill this morning of great length for the purpose of reorganizing the rebel States and restoring them to the Union. It is somewhat the same as Stevens' bill for North Carolina. Referred to the Commite on Reconstruction.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the construction of a telegraph line between Washington and New York to be operated by the Postoffice Department as an experiment, each message to have a three cents stamp and to pay small tolls. A suitable appropriation is proposed to carry the experiment into effect. Referred to the committee on postoffice and post roads.

London, Friday noon, Dec. 14—The following are the opening prices of American securities: 5-20's, '62, 71½; Erie 57; Illinois 70¾.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 14, noon—The cotton market at this hour shows no change. Middling uplands rule at 14d. The sales to-day will probably amount to 12,000 bales.

Galveston, Dec. 13.—Arrived, schooners Wm. Hunter and Mary Jane, for New York. Cleared for New York, bark Jessie Nicholson.

The cotton market is active, with sales of 1000 bales low middling at 29½ to 31½c. in specie.

New York, Dec. 14—1 P. M.—Gold 137¾; sterling exchange 109½; 6s 112; 5s 107½; 10-40s 99¾; 7s 105; new 5s 105¾. Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day: sales 300 bbls. Southern at $10 70 to $16. Wheat steady. Corn steady; white Southern $1 10. Pork steady; mess $22 to $23. Lard 12½ to 12¾.

New York, Dec. 14—Gold opened at 137¾. The total earnings of the Western Union Telegraph lines for July, August, September and October, were $2,202,105 19; net $811,192 42, of which was expended for construction, $112,899 19.

The board of underwriters have adopted resolutions adverse to the practice of paying losses before the cause of the fire is ascertained.

Young Iturbide was buried in Philadelphia. He died of disease of the kidneys.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fair at the Mercerie Building.—The fair going on every day at the Mercerie Building, on Camp street, is being largely attended and is certainly the most superb entertainment in point of elegance of the exhibitions and variety of attractions, including the concerts and balls at night, that has been given for some time. It is any nothing of the very mild excuse of the absence of everything like importunity.

We give the following extracts from the address of the Crosby Benevolent Association under whose auspices the fair is being held, as being opportune to the occasion:

The Board of Directors of this Association beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of New Orleans, and the public generally, to the following facts:

Our organization took place the 11th of May last, and we obtained a Charter on the 6th October ultimo; our Association has therefore become a permanent institution. Copies of the Constitution and Charter, in pamphlet form, may be had at our rooms, or of any of the Directors.

We have distributed circulars through the country, with the view of forming Auxiliary Societies in our country towns and parishes, one of which is already in operation. We have upon our rolls over two hundred annual members, a number of contributors, honorary and life members, and confidently hope to see them increased to thousands.

We have labored under many difficulties, and combatted with heat, dust, and the debilitating effects of the summer weather, we have afforded relief to fifty orphans of Southern soldiers, sending many to their homes in distant States; and to some of those, who are crippled for life, (seven in number,) we have given artificial limbs, at a cost of over one thousand dollars.

We are now paying the rents monthly of sixty families, over two hundred women and children, widows and orphans of Southern soldiers, all destitute and in absolute want, many in miserable hovels, and without sufficient food or clothing even for the summer season.

This certainly will not be permitted to continue in a community that has always manifested a character for charitable impulse. The cry of the widow and orphan of the comrades in arms of our husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, will not be heard in vain. We should, one and all, see that Louisiana placed side by side with Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee, in substantial and hearty sympathy with our suffering poor.

Kalamazoo—Calice Malle is under arrest, charged by Alice Briant with kidnapping a child from her charge, only 7 years old. Calice was held to bail for hearing before the Recorder.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1866.

The commercial week closes this evening with a quiet market in most departments of trade. Sugar and Molasses have been less active, the latter evidencing a slight improvement, and the movement in Western Produce has disclosed the usual activity, while operations in our leading staple have been of a retail character, the demand being checked by the increase asked by holders, many of whom asked rates far above the views of buyers. Hence the sales were limited, comprising about 2000 bales, and we now quote at $2 50 to $2 60 for Fine, and $2 20 to $2 50 for Coarse, in warehouse; and $2 05 for the former, and $2 per sack for the latter in cargo.

LEATHER—We quote Hemlock sole at the Oak do. 50 to 52c, Harness 52 to 60c, Texas rough at 18 to 20c per lb, and Calf skins $10 to $90 per dozen.

HAY—Hay—The market is very dull, and only a very small retail business is doing, at 12c per lb. The last sale of importance was made at 12½c per lb. Large lots are quoted at 9½ to 10c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock is not large, but the market is extremely dull, the demand for the country having been pretty well supplied. A few small retail lots were sales in lots, at 25c per yard, in bales, but this price is now nominal and could not be obtained. It is reported selling slowly at 25c, in rolls, and 27c per yard, in bales.

IRON COTTON TIES—The stock on hand is limited and the demand very active at 11 to 12c per lb.

WOOL—There is only a very little in the market, and the demand is principally to fill manufacturers' orders. Our quotations remain as follows: 13 to 15c for Louisiana native; Texas, half to three-quarters Mexican, at 19 to 23c; three quarters to seven eights Merino at 23 to 25c; burry 13 to 15c, and washed at 29 to 31c per lb.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $3 50 per bbl. Onions $2 75 to $3 50. Green Apples $5 to $7 50. Cabbages $10 to $18 per crate; Chickens $6 to $15, Turkeys $20 to $25, and Geese $10 to $12 per dozen; Eggs $40 to $45 per bbl.

GUNNY BAGS—There have been sales of about 100 bales at 28c apiece.

CHEESE—There have been sales of 50 barrels fall strained Lard at 9¾c, on time, 180 Extra strained at $1 30 cash, and $1 25 on time, 53 barrels Cool at 40c on time, single barrel 50c, 200 hundred weight 25c, and 25 at the same, 200 cans at 70c on time.

NAVAL STORES—There were sales to-day of 100 bbls Spirits at 65c, cash. Rosin is rapidly declining, and for the present we omit quotations.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice Western Butter is scarce at 50 to 55c, do Northern is scarce and in demand at 40 to 45c. Western Cheese is in fair supply and command 12c, skimming at 10c, Cream or Factory at 20 to 22c, Sifton Cheese 20 to 22c, English Dairy at 22 to 24c, and Fine Apple at 30 to 32c per lb.

WHISKY—There is only a retail business being carried on at $2 20 to $2 40 per gallon for Western Rectified, while Louisiana is selling by the retail at $1 90, and in small parcels at $2 per gallon.

MALT—The last sale reported was at $1 75 per lb for Choice Canada.

HOPS—There is a very good demand for the new crop at 65 to 70c per lb. Bavarian is scarce at 50c per lb.

FREIGHTS—There is not much disengaged tonnage on the berth, either foreign or coastwise, and offerings for shipment are quite brisk. Three Bremen ships were taken for Liverpool yesterday at 9-16d. for Cotton. The rates are 1⅛c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York; $1 per bbl for Flour, and ½c per gallon for Molasses. Steam for Boston, 1⅛c for Cotton; $1 12½ for Flour, and 7c for Molasses. Sail for New York, 5-16c per lb for Cotton; 75 to 80c for Flour, and 5c per gallon for Molasses. Sail for Liverpool 9-16d for Cotton; 1¼c for Havre. The rates by steam for Liverpool is 1d per lb for Cotton.

Cattle Statistics.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 15, 1866.

Arrived during the past week—2835 Texas, 20 Western Beeves, 505 Calves and Yearlings, 181 Hogs, and 1474 Sheep.

Sold—2197 Texas and 6 Western Beeves, 367 Calves and Yearlings, 48 Hogs, 1474 Sheep, and 24 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—1127 Texas and 12 Western Beeves, 120 Calves and Yearlings, 448 Hogs, 3825 Sheep, and 1[illegible]

Western Beef, Choice, ⅌ lb net	—	09	@ 12 ½
Texas Beef, fat quality, ⅌ lb gross	—	08	— 12
Western Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	3 00	— 4 00
Texas Sheep, fat quality, per lb head	—	35	— 4 50
Texas Beeves, fat quality, ⅌ head	—	—	— 19
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	26 00	— 35 00
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—	08	— 12
Corn	—	7 00	— 9 00
Corn-fed Hogs, ⅌ head	—	8 00	— 9 00
Corn-fed Sheep, ⅌ head	—	1 50	— 3 00
Cattle Sheep, ⅌ head	—	—	— 3 50
Milch Cows, single ⅌ head	—	105 00	— 150 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	80 00	— 90 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	—	8 00	— 12 00
Calves, ⅌ head	—	8 00	— 12 00
Texas Cows with Calves, ⅌ head	—	42	— 50 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, December 15, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship George Washington, Gager, for New York. A Moulton.
Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, for New York, via Havana. Wm Creery.
Steamer Roth, Dubie, for St Louis. Master.
Brig Thos Harward, Sylvester, for Liverpool. Lowell & Bailey.
Brig Mills, (British) Kelloch, Havana. J M Orr.
Schr Tantalus, Montecalo, for Havana. Polg Br.
Schr Union, Stone, for Pensacola, to Sellect. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, from New York 5th inst, to Wm Creery—21 district.
Steamer Louisa, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Ship Expositor, Irving, from Martinique, in ballast, to Creery, Nicholson & co—Point.

—STEAMBOATS—

Wild Wagoner, Roberts, from Louisville.
Julia Thompson, from St Louis.
Westmoreland, Evans, from Cincinnati.
Louisiana, Hudson, for Cincinnati.
Mary McDonald, Cable, from St Louis.
Lexington, Mc Farlane, from St Louis.
Flicker, Charlet, from Pointe Coupee.
Vicksburg, Tobin, from Texas.
Magnolia, Lombard, from Red River.
Alabama, Lee, from Shreveport.
Honorah, Powers, from Jefferson.
Chenas, Pickett, from Washington.
Mattie Sharpless, Letourneau, from Jefferson.
Wilson, Durant, from Lower Coast.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Dec 7—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Gen Grant, Holmes.
Dec 8—Cleared for New Orleans, steamship Mississippi, Sumner, via Havana; Honforoit, Ryder, and Geo Cromwell, Vail.
Boston, Dec 8—Arrived from N Orleans, bark Rosalie H, Dec 6—Cleared for Orleans ship Arthur, Forster, Tab, ship Hesperus, Berry, ship Admiral, Leary.
Rockland, (Me) Dec 3—Sailed for New Orleans, bark O W Horton, Baker.

FOREIGN PORTS

Matanzas, Nov 28—Arrived from New Orleans, brig Richard, Griffin.
Bermuda, Nov 27—Sailed prev, brig Victoria, Capt, from New Orleans for Falmouth, to sail same day, having repaired.

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—[illegible] 683 bales cotton 7 do wool 17 hhds sugar 6 do hides [illegible] pkgs and 1 pkg mdse.
NEW ORLEANS—Per steamship Merrimac—[illegible] for New York—[illegible] cotton [illegible] do wool, and sundries—For Havana—[illegible] pkgs mdse.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Roth—[illegible] hhds sugar.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Thos Harward—3753 bales cotton.
HAVANA—Per brig Mc—3115 bbls flour [illegible].
HAVANA—Per schr Tantalus—[illegible] bbls flour 300 [illegible] empty crates.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—Amount [illegible].
MOBILE—Per steamer Louisiana—[illegible].
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Adelaide—[illegible] and 5[illegible] bales hides 6 do hides [illegible].

CONSIGNEES

Per steamship Mariposa from New York—Adams Express Co—J B Alexander—Avery & Albert—Amerbach & Lowenthal—J Bach—Bernard & Bernard—G W Blum & Brank—E Bernard—J Bernard—G W Bernard—Bernard & Bernard—Bernard & Bernard—Bernard & Wolf