THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $8 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements for the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square. First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as for each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Cards with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 024

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1867.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 12 Crossman street, Second District, one show-case and one lot of railings; and, immediately after, at No. 23 Jefferson street, same District, a lot of furniture, &c. See advertisement.

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.—The advertisement of this road will not escape the attention of our readers, giving, as it does, the rates of fare to the various stations on and after February 1st, prox. There are many things concerning this road of interest to the public, and to-morrow's paper we shall have something to say about them. On this account we merely call attention to the reduction of fare to-day. The importance of this road to New Orleans is well known to our people, and since the President, Directors and Superintendent are doing all they can to make it advance the interests of the city, the people should feel a strong interest in it. We are gratified at this new evidence of prosperity.

Removal of Dryades Market.—Important action, as elsewhere reported, was taken by the City Council last night for the removal of Dryades Market. This is in consequence of a judgment for the ground on which it is situated being obtained against the city before the Supreme Court, by the heirs of David and Livaudais.

Trial of a Steam Plow.—Messrs. Longstreet, Owen & Co. have sent us invitations to be present at a private trial of the steam plow which has been attracting the attention of the public the last few days, by its easy movements through our streets. The test will be made to-morrow, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock M., at the Fair Grounds.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

To day is the time appointed for the removal of the remains of General Albert Sidney Johnston to the cemetery in Austin, Texas, where the body of this great and good man, this chivalric soldier, this noble and beloved hero will hereafter repose. To many of us this will be an important day. The event is well calculated to bring up many bitter and saddening remembrances, and to a portion of our citizens it will be a day mainly given over to sorrowful retrospection. For four years the last remains of General Johnston have rested in a cemetery near this city, and though unmarked by either monument or headstone, the little mound that covered them has been a spot of peculiar and loving interest to our people. Tender hands have lain wreaths upon it, fresh flowers have been strewn upon it, and many a tear has been dropped beside it from eyes that turned from weeping over other graves to give a tear to the memory of the dead hero, whose mortal remains reposed here. Many strangers also have visited the spot, and on All Saints Day last the inquiry was frequent by made where is the grave of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston? Strangers, else, we may here remark, have spoken of the want of a memorial stone as if our people were wanting in respect, but those who understand the circumstances of his interment here know that this was not the cause. At first, considering the bitter feeling engendered by the war, it was not deemed politic to mark the spot, even, much less to make any demonstrations of sorrow or respect. [illegible] it became known that Texas [illegible] adopted and much loved State would claim his remains and it was not thought advisable to erect a monument here, although there are thousands in our city who would have been glad to contribute for this purpose. Some time since, the Legislature, with the consent of his family, made arrangements for a permanent resting place in a cemetery at the Capitol of Texas, Austin, and a committee was appointed to perform the sad duty of removal. Wednesday, the 23d of January, was appointed for the purpose, and the day has at length arrived. The remains will be taken from the cemetery to the steamer Austin, which sails immediately after for Galveston.

Unless the weather should prove very unfavorable we believe that a large concourse of people will join in the procession, and pay their last respects to all that remains of the once noble soldier. It is a solemn duty that we are called upon to perform, and we feel assured that there are none in our city to day who can cherish a bitter or unkind feeling against the memory of Albert Sidney Johnston. He had few, if any enemies, personally, and even those who were, by the fate of war called his enemies could not fail to hold his name in high esteem. To Southern men and women that name must ever be a bright and shining one. For them he fought, and for them he died. And while reflecting upon his brave and noble deeds—his Christian virtues at home, and his bravery in the field—we should not forget that his high spirit was one stung by his own people, and at a time when he was risking his all for them. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Davis was his warm personal friend and admirer, and that he considered him the first soldier of the war. "If I have a true soldier," he said, "it is General Albert Sidney Johnston," and he told the people this when he ordered him to command the army of the Tennessee. Every one now knows how weak that army was in comparison to the force of the enemy, yet it was not known at the time, and many hard and unjust things were said against General Johnston at the beginning of the campaign. He bore it in silence, but wrote that letter to the President in which occur those mournful words, "Success is my profession, is the test of merit." Mr Davis was deeply touched by the spirit of resignation here displayed, by the nobleness of the man and his determination to do his duty well, whatever the country might think or say, and he gave the letter to the public. There were none so ignorant as not to feel the reproach contained in those words, and public opinion instantly turned in his favor. No greater triumph of virtue and true nobleness is recorded in history. But, alas! the triumph was a brief one. Before it was fairly known to him his life was sacrificed. Repentance came too late, yet thousands tried to do him honor after death to atone for injuries done his name during his life. This sad episode will not be forgotten to-day, and let us hope that it may prove a lesson to many, never to be forgotten, and a perpetual warning to rash and hasty judgments against our fellow men.

We envy the Texans the prize they will bear from us to-day, but while they can keep his grave ever green, we will have his memory still to keep ever fresh in our hearts. Let all who can pay their last tribute to the memory of a hero to-day.

Opelousas Railroad and Texas.

From the Planters' (La.) Banner.

Away in the name of common sense do Texas and Louisiana halt and dream and parley over the scheme of a railroad connection between Texas and New Orleans? Texas and Louisiana and New Orleans ought to be ashamed of themselves. What railroad scheme ever promised more magnificent results? An empire is separated from New Orleans by a firm, level prairie and a short reach of fine pine timbered lands. 188 miles of railroad have been constructed, and only 200 miles are to be constructed to enable Houston cars to run into New Orleans, and New Orleans cars to run into Houston. And forty miles of this road have already been graded. And still Texas, with her vast prairies, her rich timbered bottoms, her broad pastures, her wheat lands almost without limit, her broad cotton lands, her countless herds of cattle and horses, and flocks of sheep, her swarming and rapidly increasing population, her rich mineral resources, with a domain 500 miles square and boundary lines 2000 miles in length, such a State, with such a domain, and such resources, halts in the presence of an enterprise which, at a cost of less than two millions of dollars, would make the State $20,000,000 richer than she now is.

And Louisiana halts at an enterprise which would regenerate her and people this whole country from the parish of St. Mary to the Texas line, and in whose millions would contribute millions along the line to enrich the stockholders and the State.

And New Orleans pauses to gaze listlessly on an enterprise which would bring her side by side with her great patron, the Empire State of the South, and enrich her citizens faster than they were ever enriched before.

Houston alone appears to wake up to the importance of this matter. Her City Council have voted half a million of dollars towards the completion of this road, provided New Orleans will invest a like amount.

And when the road is completed, the Opelousas Railroad will, in a few years be extended into Northern Texas. The lowest route between Orange and New Iberia will create the necessity for the upper road to be extended. And both together will create the necessity for other roads, till the whole of this vast country west of the Mississippi to the San Antonio, from Red River to the Gulf, will be supplied with a network of railroads and telegraph lines.

The city press and the country journals should everywhere in Louisiana and Texas take hold of this matter in earnest. If such good results could be secured anywhere in the North, west or in New York or New England, cars would be whistling through the entire distance in less than twelve months. We hope before next spring to see our two States and two cities wake up and resolve that the great work shall be done as soon as money and men can put it through.

By telegraph to A. Moulton, Esq., agent of the Cromwell Line Steamships—Southwest Pass, Jan. 22.—The steamship Geo. Washington, Capt. Gager, hence for New York, went to sea yesterday morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Remains of Gen. Johnston.—In accordance with instructions to the Committee sent from Texas, for the purpose of removing the remains of Gen. A. S. Johnson from this city to Austin, Mr. T. W. Bothick, undertaker, opened the tomb of Mayor Mouton, in which they had been temporarily placed, and deposited the metallic burial case containing them to a handsome silver mounted velvet coffin, on the top of which is engraved "Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson." The removal of the remains will take place at 3 o'clock this evening.

Another Decision Declaring Confederate Notes No Consideration in Executory Contracts.—Judge Thomas, of the Second District Court, has added another to the numerous decisions of our State Courts to this point:

Theile & Sailer vs Grutcher & Co. and William Crutcher—Defendants, by act under private signature, dated December 7, 1861, agreed for and in consideration of the sum of nine thousand dollars, to deliver to plaintiffs, in good order, within six weeks after the raising of the blockade, two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, at the rate of nine cents per pound, for Liverpool strict middling, or other grades, to be taken at a difference of a cent per pound, it being optional with the purchasers to receive qualities above good middling or below good ordinary; said parcel of cotton to exceed four hundred pounds average weight per bale. Defendants set up the illegality of the consideration of the contract, viz.: that the same was paid and received in Confederate notes.

The payment by plaintiffs was made by their check on the Bank of Louisiana, and delivered to defendant, at a time when the bank upon which it was drawn was paying out nothing but Confederate notes. Plaintiff's funds on deposit was in that kind of money, which was the sole currency in circulation. Under the circumstances it must be presumed that the plaintiff knew in what funds the check would be paid. The defendants accepted this check, and received the Confederate money which was paid upon it. This payment was made at the time the contract in question was entered into, and formed as much a part of the original agreement as the cotton which was the object of it. The payment by check was merely an assignment of so much of the plaintiff's funds in bank to the defendant upon the contract in question, and this fact cannot disguise the true character of the payment. The fact being established that the consideration and the motive of the contract was Confederate money, question then arises: Was it a lawful or unlawful contract?

The United States, in all its departments, legislative, judicial and executive, has treated the so called Confederate Government as an unlawful body, having no constitutional or legal existence, but as being the creature of a temporary insurrection. The so called Confederate Government was never recognized as a Government by any nation on earth. All the States which seceded, have since, or during the war, declared that the ordinances of secession were null and void. The States which passed them never escaped from the dominion of the Constitution of the United States, for that Constitution declares that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, or emit bills of credit. Sec. 10, art. 1, Const. U. S. If no State could emit bills of credit, clearly no unlawful confederation of States can do it. For these reasons the Court is compelled to treat Confederate notes as the void issue of an illegal Government. 2 Black U. S. S. C. Rep. 635, 671, De Werty vs. Headricks, 2 Bingham, 314, 9 E. C. L. 107.

The contract sought to be enforced by the plaintiff having for its consideration Confederate notes, is null and void, and the court cannot lend its aid to enforce such unlawful contracts, no matter how much either party may lose by such refusal. The principle that courts cannot lend their aid to carry out illegal or immoral contracts taken no account of profit or loss which may accrue to either party. 2 Campbell, 447, 13 Ann. 201. The plaintiff claims that himself and defendant were both inhabitants of the so called Confederate States, and that, therefore, as between themselves the contract is lawful and binding, perhaps so far as their personal capacity is concerned this may be true, but a distinction must be drawn between the capacity of the parties to contract and the object of the contract itself. It does not follow that this contract is valid because the parties were of capacity to promise each other. Vattel and the other authorities cited by plaintiff in this point are inapplicable, for the questions there discussed refer only to the relations between people of the different nationalities, and not between people engaged in a temporary insurrection against their own Government. For instance, if the French Government should obtain control over Mexico, all purely commercial contracts entered into during the existence of such control, even where the currency of France would be enforced by the Mexican courts, after the destruction of the French authority. In the case of Orbard vs Hughes, 1 Wallace, 73, rebel upon by plaintiff, the only question raised was whether the notes of an association not chartered were sufficient consideration to sustain a promise. And the Court decided that they were. There is this sound distinction between the notes of a bank issued without a charter, where one is by law required, and the notes of the Confederate States, for though the former be issued without authority of law, it is not illegal to use them, and the issuers are bound for their redemption, whereas the latter were not only issued illegally, but it is unlawful to circulate them. For these considerations I am therefore of the contract sued upon. In coming to this conclusion, I am aware of the fear entertained by counsel for plaintiff, that the doctrine herein enunciated, if established, will cause a disruption of the relations of society, but I believe those fears to be groundless, for the distinction between executed and executory contracts is elementary. Where a contract has been fully executed, a Court will not listen to either party who seeks to set it aside on the ground of illegal or immoral consideration, but where the contract is executory, and the aid of the Court is invoked by either party to carry it out to completion, then the Court, if it appears in any manner that the cause of the contract is illicit, will refuse its aid. In this case the contract is still executory, and the Court will not interpose its judgment to constrain either party. 13 Ann 224. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that defendant do have and recover judgment of plaintiff with costs of suit.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr Bosworth presiding.

The Mayor announced the appointment of Louis Gauvet and Hy. Cloppenburg as Draining Commissioners for the Third District.

A communication from Mr Bellanger, Street Commissioner, noticed below, was read, and Messrs. Clark, Wolfley and Smith were appointed. His report relative to the neglect of the City Railroad Company to clean the streets on their roads, was referred.

The City Surveyor reported adversely upon the resolution to erect a sentry box for use of the Commissaries, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The following resolutions were received from the Lower Board:

A resolution amending the first section of Ordinance No. 3321, making the amount $30 instead of $11. Referred.

Resolution authorizing the Controller to sell to the lowest bidder contracts for altering the grading of sidewalks in such places where they are irregular, in the section bounded by Galvez, Claiborne, Canal and Toulouse streets. Referred.

The Controller is authorized to sell to the lowest bidder, a contract to make some changes in Breton Market. Concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for ditching, grading, etc., that section of the city bounded by Canal street, the New Canal, Galvez street and Hagan avenue. Referred.

Resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to discontinue certain suits, concurred in.

Calliope street is to be immediately repaired.

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract with Theo. Duval as principal, R. Watson security, for farming the Vegetable Market, concurred in.

Resolution placing contractors for cleaning and repairing public streets in default, and authorizing the Street Commissioner to undertake the work, was referred.

Resolution was adopted, that the city donate a piece of ground in Lafayette Cemetery for the purpose of sepulchre of the late Henry W. Allen.

The Mayor is authorized to donate to the United States Government a tract of land lying in the parish of St Bernard.

Dryades Market is to be removed to Melpomene street, between Dryades and Rampart.

Resolution to repeal the law prohibiting music in drinking houses, was laid on the table.

Mr H. Zou, by communication, made a proposal to light the city's oil lamps by a new process. The subject was properly referred.

Mr C. Fisher asked that he be given a lease of a triangular lot of ground, the property of the city. Referred to Finance Committee, who were given power to act.

Alderman Clarke offered a resolution that will discontinue tax payers paying their indebtedness in State money. The resolution was afterwards withdrawn.

An appropriation of $150 per month was voted the Home of the Aged and Infirm.

The City Surveyor was authorized to have a stone crossing made on Elysian Fields, at a given point.

A resolution was adopted ordering wooden bridges to be constructed across the canal along Claiborne street.

Adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening—Mr. Moore in the chair.

A communication from the Lady Superior of the House of Good Shepherd, asking aid, was referred.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $350,886 69.

A resolution for approving of the farming of the Magazine Market to G. M. Redon, eleven months for $15,500, and the Vegetable Market to Theo. Duvalle, for $18,300, was adopted finally and sent up for concurrence.

A resolution from Mr. Prague, proposing to memorialize the Legislature to amend the act relative to the workhouse, prisons, &c., so as to enable the city to employ the inmates thereof in public work of the city, was adopted.

A resolution to have Dolta street, from Notre Dame to Canal street, and Water, from Notre Dame to Julia street, and Clay, from Cosmo to St. Louis street, was adopted finally.

One to have an examination made into the Street Commissioners' department, to see what, if any improvements are necessary, was adopted.

The City Surveyor reported on various subjects.

A communication from Mr. Bellanger, Street Commissioner, complained of injustice done him by the report of the Committee on Streets and Landings at their last meeting, and asked for a joint committee to investigate the matter, was referred to said committee.

A resolution from the Upper Board appointing committee as requested by Mr. Be[illegible] was concurred in.

A resolution to [illegible] the pay for carts in the employ of the city at $4 per day was adopted.

A resolution to sell a contract, after five days' notice, to supply the city institutions with beef—the bids to be for "beef all round"—was adopted at second reading.

A resolution to have six policemen placed in the rear of Claiborne street, Second District, to be taken from the police force, was adopted.

A communication from H. S. Armstrong, proposing a substitution of securities, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Prague.

A resolution stating that, by act of the Legislature, the city was prevented from draining into Bayou St. John, and providing for the sale of a contract, after ten days' notice, for digging the necessary drains, ditches and levees, so as to run the water from the Bienville street draining machine to the swamp on the other side of the Metairie Ridge, was adopted finally.

Resolutions from the Upper Board to sell after five days' notice a contract to remove the Dryades Market from its present location to the property of the city, situated on Melpomene street, between Rampart and Dryades streets; and one to warrant in favor of B. Mathurin for $4000 as consideration for his cancelling the lease of said market, and one for the Finance Committee to appoint a collector for said market to receive the revenues thereof, were concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

Commenced Running.—Messrs. Nicholson & Co. started the cars to running yesterday on the branch of their City Railroad, extending from Dryades street, along Clio, to the Jackson Railroad depot, and thence along Magnolia street, one square, to Erato, and down Erato to Dryades again. The road has just been completed, and a free ride was extended to all who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Fire.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. W. J. Salter, No. 226 Josephine street, between Magazine and Constance streets. The building being a frame one with shingle roof, the flames communicated to the building No. 228, also a frame one, and occupied as offices by Dr Woods and Dr Wirt, and also to the residence of Mrs. Biscoe, No. 221, thence to No. 222, occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Salter.

The destruction of all these buildings, with the exception of a portion of the house occupied by Mr. T. C. Salter, was complete. The residence No. 220 was damaged to a considerable extent with water. The fire was checked in the building occupied by T. C. Salter, new house with a slate roof, but not till it was almost entirely consumed.

The house of Mr. W. J. Salter, No. 226, was insured to the amount of $4000. The policy on the furniture and wearing apparel expired on last Saturday. Much of his furniture and other valuables were burned. The insurance on the buildings Nos. 222 and 224 was $4000. The loss, over and above the insurance, on the buildings of the Salter brothers amounts probably to $10,000.

The numbers occupied by Dr. Wood and Dr Wirt belonged to Mr. Fazzell and was worth about $2000, whether insured or not we are unable to state. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the stove pipe getting heated and igniting the partition over head.

Number 222 belonged to Mr. T. C. Salter; number 224 to his brother, Thaddeus Salter, and number 226 to the other brother. Their loss in clothing, furniture, &c., over and above insurance, must be considerable.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—James Laurence, colored, was yesterday convicted as accessory to the embezzlement of $125, entrusted to his James's wife by John Capers, colored.

John Maguire, Fred James and Frank Murphy were tried for the larceny of three bales of cotton belonging to A. L. Short & Co., stolen on the 15th of August last. Murphy was discharged by *nol pros* and made State evidence. The accused were all acquitted. Col. Field was their counsel.

The case of William Sanry, colored, charged with having assaulted Elizabeth McGiff, on the night of the 8th of July last, with intent to commit a rape, was continued on account of absent witnesses.

Sinking of the Platte Valley.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 19.)

We are called upon this morning to chronicle another one of those accidents on our great river, the frequent occurrence of which in the last ten years has almost rendered the passage of the Mississippi as dangerous to life as venturing in battle. Mr. March W. Taylor, a river pilot, who was a passenger on the Platte Valley, gave us all the information of the unfortunate occurrence which we have. He reached the city about 9 o'clock last night, on the tug We Come to Stay, which was down the river on a sounding expedition, and came up to the scene a short time after the boat sunk.

The Platte Valley was an old boat, though of staunch build, belonging to the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company. She had been recently placed in the St. Louis and Vicksburg trade, and left our wharf last evening about 7 o'clock destined for the latter place, heavily freighted and full of passengers. When about eight miles below the passengers being at supper and the boat under full headway, she struck the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Jeff Thompson, which our readers will remember was destroyed and submerged in 1862, at the fall of Memphis.

The collision tore the entire starboard side and bottom out of the Platte Valley, and she sunk to her boilers in a few moments, sweeping to a watery grave, it is supposed, a large number of those who were on deck, how many, there is no means of ascertaining. Almost all the cabin passengers were saved, though the utmost terror and confusion prevailed. The wreck of the Thompson lies some three or four hundred yards from the Arkansas shore. The bow of the Platte Valley swung out towards the middle of the river after she struck, and the went under in that direction.

The loss of life would have been appalling had it not been for the large number of barrels of flour in her hold. These buoyed up the steamer for some minutes after her hold was filled, otherwise her people would not have had time to have escaped to the hurricane roof. Mr. Taylor informs us that he saw several gentlemen, in the highest state of excitement, leap from the roof into the river, who were, of course lost, as the water was too cold for any human being to exist in it a sufficient length of time to swim ashore.

Through the noble and brave conduct on Capt. Blake and Mr. Jones, commander and clerk, all the women and children in the cabin were saved. These gentlemen did not leave the boat until every thing alive, on her was placed in the steam tugs and yawls. Their action is worthy of the highest commendation. All trunk baggage was lost, and with it a considerable amount of money. The list of cabin passengers were consequently unable to publish the list, which must have numbered over a hundred names.

Our friend, Col Gus' Henry, Jr., and wife, were aboard the Platte Valley, who only suffered the lost of baggage which was considerable—Mrs. Henry losing three large trunks of clothing. Capt Cleaves, a well known river man, lost $35,000, we are informed, which had been deposited in his trunk. Capt Cleaves has been planting the past season, somewhere down the Mississippi. The unfortunates were most kindly treated by Mr. Grooms, near whose place the accident to the Platte Valley occurred. He did everything in his power to relieve their condition and make them comfortable. Most of them returned to the city last night.

The steamers lying at our wharf, Louisville and Olive Branch, were tendered by their commanders as free transportation to their respective destination for the passengers of the Platte Valley. Many accepted the generous offer, and are now on their way homeward.

NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

We have no definite means of ascertaining the number of lives which perished by this terrible catastrophe, but from the information we get, we feel safe in placing it at fifty-five or sixty. The cabin contained at least one hundred persons, and the boiler deck was well filled. Several emigrant families, composed of ten or twelve women and children, besides the men are known to have been in the steerage. But few, indeed, of those who were on the boiler deck could have possibly made their escape, for that part of the boat plunged beneath the water almost in an instant after the collision.

The steam tug to which reference has been made, rendered great assistance in rescuing the people from the Platte Valley. She had been employed by the steamers Louisville, Olive Branch and Platte Valley, to ply the length of President's Island yesterday, and take the soundings of the channel in that part of the river, and fortunately was near the steamer when she perished on the wreck of the Thompson. She took off most of the survivors, as the condition of the life boats and skiffs rendered them unavailable for prompt action.

A HOPELESS WRECK.

The boat is a hopeless wreck. Nothing will be saved—not even her machinery. The velocity of her speed, when she struck, was so great as to almost shiver the timbers of her hull, and the current is so swift where she sunk that the boat and cargo will be separated and scattered beyond finding. We suppose boat and cargo were insured for whole or partial insurance, but we do not know.

As we have already mentioned, Col. Gus. Henry, Jr., and wife were among the passengers of the boat. They had gone aboard at our wharf, destined for their home at Tucumbia, Ala., from a trip to Tuscumbia, Ala. But a few weeks since, Hon. Gus. Henry and wife, parents of the Colonel, barely escaped with their lives from the steamer Fashion, which was burned some twenty miles above Bayou Sara, in Louisiana.

Proclamation by the President.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Whereas, in virtue of the power conferred by the act of Congress, approved June 22, 1860, sections fifteen and twenty-four of which act were designated by proper provisions to secure the strict neutrality of citizens of the United States residing in or visiting the Empires of China and Japan, a notification was issued on the 4th of August last by the Legation of the United States in Japan, through the Consulate of the open ports of that Empire, requesting shipmasters not to approach the coasts of Loo-choo and Nagato, pending the then contemplated hostilities between the Tycoon of Japan and the Daimios of the said provinces; and whereas, authentic information having been received by the said Legation that such hostilities had actually commenced, a regulation pursuant to the act referred to was issued by the Minister Resident of the United States in Japan, forbidding American merchant vessels from stopping or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country, except the three opened ports, viz: Kanagawa, (Yokohama,) Nagaski and Hakodadi, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather, as provided by treaty, and giving notice that masters of vessels committing a breach of the regulation would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment, and also to forfeiture of the protection of the United States if the visit to such non-opened port or roadstead should either involve a breach of treaty or be construed as an act in aid of insurrection or rebellion.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, with a view to prevent acts which might injuriously affect the relations existing between the Government of the United States and that of Japan, do hereby call public attention to the aforesaid notification and regulation, which are hereby sanctioned and confirmed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-[illegible], and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Jan. 22.—Brevet Brigadier General H. C. Gillem has been assigned the command of the military district of Mississippi.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has announced to the bar that on the first Monday of March the Court will adjourn to the first Monday of April.

The South Carolina Murder Committee has been instructed to inquire about the whipping of citizens of the United States in North Carolina when confined in jail.

Hon. T. D. Holbrook, of Idaho, and ex-Governor Cumming, of Idaho, had a personal rencontre at Willard's, yesterday, without serious results.

Dawes, of Tennessee, who is contesting Arnell's seat, is required to furnish the grounds on which the contest is based, within eight days.

Washington, January 22.—Assistant Surgeon H. T. Tilley, chief medical officer of the Fredmen's Bureau of Arkansas, and Col M. K. Hogan, who is filling the same position in North Carolina, are both to be mustered out.

Washington, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—Petitions, memorials and protests were presented, none of which are of any importance.

A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of Memphis, was presented, asking aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

A petition from Maryland was read against the bankrupt bill, which was tabled.

The Tariff bill was discussed, and after a short executive session, it adjourned.

House.—Leave of absence was granted to Washburne, of Illinois, for the balance of the session.

A bill to punish obstructions on railroads and to carrying the mails, was referred to the Post Office Committee.

A bill to sell the Hot Springs, Arkansas, reservation, was referred to the Committee on Public Land.

The Secretary of the Interior is to be called on for information relative to the Hot Springs reservation.

The Judiciary Committee has reported, recommending the passage of a bill declaring valid certain acts and proclamations of the President from '61 to '65. It shields officers from acts committed in the discharge of their duty, and declares that officers shall be presumed to have acted under orders. The bill has been recommitted to the committee, with the privilege to report at any time. The same committee have reported a bill declaring it the rule of all United States Courts that persons guilty of treason, murder, bribery and other felony, or had given aid, comfort and counsel to the enemies of the United States, or had engaged in the rebellion, shall not be allowed to practice in said courts.

Mr. Boutwell spoke in favor of the bill, saying that as five Judges of the Supreme Court did not have sufficient self respect to adopt rules to exclude rebel traitors, it was time for Congress to step in and make rules for them. A regular debate ensued. Every device of the minority to stave off was resorted to. The House was still in session.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a report to the House, which shows the issue of 5-20's under the act of March 3d, 1865, to amount to $[illegible].

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate has confirmed twenty-five nominations—among them William R. Whitaker, Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans; David Sigler, of Indiana, Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, La.; John S. McFarland, Assessor of the Internal Revenue for the Second District of Kentucky; J. Crockett, Sayres, ditto for the Sixth District of Kentucky; Benjamin Grate, ditto for the Seventh District of Kentucky; Thomas J. Carlisle, ditto for the Third District of Tennessee. Among the twenty-five rejections are: F. S. Cockrell, Collector for the Eighth District of Kentucky; A. H. Biante, Collector for the Seventh District of Tennessee; Geo. J. Stenley, Assessor for the First District of West Virginia; Thomas A. Stallings, Collector, ditto; Leroy Cofran, Collector for the Ninth District of Kentucky; Asa Faulkner, ditto for the Third District of Tennessee.

The Mayor of Georgetown has issued a caution to all qualified voters, regardless of color, to come forward and register, otherwise they will not be allowed to vote at the approaching election.

General Leach and Colonel Brown, of the North Carolina delegation, have left. Messrs. Bayden and Haines remain in charge of the Tar States' interests.

House.—The bill making a rule for the Supreme Court was read a third time, and the Democrats, 45 strong, are calling the yeas and nays on all kinds of questions. At half past 9 o'clock most of the members are dining in their seats. During the evening the calls of the House showed less than a quorum, when the neighboring restaurants were searched and warrants were issued for such as were absent without leave. A point of order was made on Ingersoll that smoking was out of order in the hall.

10:30 P. M.—A motion to adjourn has been made, with the amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered on each amendment. These votes will occupy till 1 or 2 o'clock.

Morton has been elected Senator from Indiana.

None of the Crosby Opera-House prizes go South.

Fort Laramie advices report continued Indian outrages. The weather is too cold for offensive operations against them.

New York, Jan. 22.—Arrived: Steamer Enterprise, from Galveston.

Forty arrests have been made for violation of the excise law.

A huge scheme to circulate counterfeits was frustrated by timely police discoveries.

James B Freeman, an Internal Revenue officer, has been arrested, charged with levying black mail.

Vera Cruz advices say 100 negroes and Americans burned the village of Tamapa and Cotastla. Maximilian was conscripting heavily in the city of Mexico. Diaz, heading 1500 Republicans, was reported in the neighborhood of the city, awaiting its evacuation.

A New Orleans special says the blockader Mary, at Mobile, is ready for sea, with a large gun plus crew. She is supposed to be a Fenian privateer, or to raid on Cuba under the auspices of the Knights of Arabia.

New York, Jan. 22.—Arrived: Ebber, from Galveston.

The ship Oneida, from Calcutta, was cut through with ice in the harbor by floating ice, and put ashore with eleven feet of water in her hold. Arrived Gen H Hood from Havana, with most of her crew badly frost bitten.

The crew of the Samuel Russell are badly frozen.

The brig Geo. E. Maltby, from Demarara for Baltimore, was met at sea in a sinking condition, and her captain and crew were brought here by the Blue Wave from Kingston.

New York, Jan. 22.—A Southern relief meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Friday night. Beecher and Greeley will address it.

There is no change to notice in money, and the market is easy at 6 to 7 on Government and Stock collaterals. Gold was weaker towards the close, and left off at 135¼. Foreign Ex. change moderately active at 109⅛ to 109⅜. Governments dull and lower. Stocks heavy and lower. Mining shares a little firmer.

The market is very heavy, owing to the impeachment question. U. S. 5-20's, '62 coupons, 107⅛ to 108, '64 coupons, 105⅞ to 106; '65 coupons, 105⅞ to 106; new issue, 104⅞. 10-40's, registered, 99⅞ to 100, coupons, 99⅞. 7-30's, all series, 104⅛ to 104⅜. Missouri State 6's, 92 to 93.

Cumberland Coal has fallen thirty per cent. since morning, and is now quoted at fifty cents. Money is 7 cent. Pacific 161 to 163; Atlantic do 107½. Gold 135⅛.

Augusta, Jan. 22.—Cotton—sales 150 bales; Middling 31c, flat and irregular.

Charleston, Jan. 22.—Cotton declined ½c, Middling 32½ to 33c.

New York, Jan. 22.—Arrived: steamer San Jacinto, from Savannah; George Washington, from New Orleans; and Yazoo, from Norfolk.

Cotton a shade lower; sales 80 bales Middling Uplands 31 to 31½c. Flour lower, grades improved 5 to 10c; State $8 50 to $12 40, Ohio $11 90 to $14 15, Western $9 50 to $13 75, Southern brands quiet and steady. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and drooping. Mixed Western $1 17. Pork heavy at $21 37½; new Mess, $19 50 for old. Lard heavy. Whisky, quiet. Rice quiet. Sugar firm; sales 100 hhds Muscovado at 10⅛ to 12c, and 1000 boxes Havana at 11c. Coffee and Molasses firm and quiet. Naval stores quiet at 65½ to 71½c for Spirits of Turpentine, and $1 25 to $10 for Rosin. Petroleum quiet and firm at 20c for crude and 32c for bonded. Tallow heavy, sales 300,000 pounds at 11⅞ to 11⅜c. Freights firm.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Thos. Carney, convicted of Fenianism, is sentenced to be hung on the 15th of March. Geo. J. Mathews was discharged.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—The Pioneer arrived at the Delaware breakwater on Sunday, but was unable to come up on account of the ice.

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—Cotton firm—Middling Uplands 31 to 31¼c. Coffee steady—the stock of Rio is reduced. Flour dull, and quotations unchanged. Wheat—neither receipts nor sales. Corn dull—both White and Yellow are quoted at $1 to $1 01. Clover Seed $8 75 to $9. Timothy $1 60 to $1 75. Flax $2 50. Sugars firm. Whisky unchanged.

Savannah, Jan. 22.—Gen. Scott has left for the scene of the negro troubles in South Carolina, carrying with him the negro lawyer, Bradley, who is charged with hatching the trouble.

Madison, Wis, Jan. 22.—Howe has been reelected U. S. Senator from this State.

Wilmington, Jan. 22.—Cotton dull—Middling 31½c.

Savannah, Jan. 22.—Cotton dull and nominal—Liverpool Middling 32c.

Madison, Wis, Jan. 22.—Resolutions requesting Doolittle to resign, have passed the Legislature by a strict party vote.

Vicksburg, Jan. 22.—Passed down: Quitman, at 9 A. M., and Magenta, at 6 P. M. River falling rapidly. Weather very cloudy and moderate.

Louisville, Jan. 22.—Sales 45 hogsheads tobacco; market active. Superfine Flour $9 75. Shelled Corn 70c, ear 63c. Oats 62c. Mess Pork $21 50 to $22. Bacon Shoulders 11½c; Clear Sides 13¾c. Hams 16c. Lard 12½c. Raw Whisky 22c. Cotton 30½c. N. O. Sugar 12¾c. Plantation Molasses 80c. Bulk Shoulders 8½c, Clear Sides 12c.

The weather is cloudy and milder. The steamers Indiana and Wild Wagoner, leave for New Orleans on Thursday. The river is falling fast. The ice is thinning but leaving navigation suspended.

Galveston, Jan. 22.—Cotton dull and prices unchanged. Gold 136 to 137.

The Customhouse receipts for the week are the largest known at this port, amounting to $32,500, nearly three times as much as New Orleans, and about one-third as much for the year '60.

The municipal authorities and citizens are making arrangements to receive the remains of General Johnston.

[illegible] Lawson, of the [illegible] Golden Light, charged [illegible] smuggling, was acquitted in the U. S. District Court to-day, and immediately re-arrested on the charge of perjury.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 22.—A fire occurred last night on Dauphin street, by which four buildings were destroyed. They were occupied by Levy & Co. and Frohlichstein, both dry goods merchants, Bellevaux, shoe merchant, and Renth, fruit dealer. The loss is put down at $50,000, on which there is partial insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Three firemen were injured, but none fatally.

Cotton—sales to-day 1200 bales, closing dull, with Middling at 31½c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Flour unchanged and dull—Superfine $9 50 to $10 25; trade and fancy brands $11 to $14 50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet—ear 55c; shelled 67c. Oats closed weak at 52c. Whisky dull at $2 25. Cotton dull at 31 to 31½c for Middling. Hogs closed rather dull at $7 50 to $8—receipts 3500 head. Pork firm at $21. Bulk Meats held firmly at 7¾c—9¾ to 10¼c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams, closing dull. Lard quiet at 12½c. Groceries firm and unchanged—Sugar 11¾ to 14c. Coffee 22½ to 26½c. Gold 134. Money quiet at 9 to 12 per cent.

Cairo, Jan. 22.—The river rose upwards of one foot six inches in 24 hours. The ice has stopped running out of the Mississippi, owing to the gorge at Dog Tooth, 20 miles above. A large quantity of freight has accumulated here. The steamer Kilgour has discharged here 314 bales of cotton for reshipment east. The Tahr man brought out 220 bales for reshipment to New Orleans.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The markets are quiet. There are no shipping facilities. Scarcely anything is doing in Flour. Grain is unchanged. Provisions, better inquiry. Pork unchanged. Bulk meats, 10¾c for packed hams. Bacon, Clear Sides 14c. Lard firmer at 13c for country kegs. Hogs higher at $6 50 to $6 85. Whisky unsettled at $2 10.

Queenstown, Jan. 22—noon.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, from New York on January the 9th, has touched here en route to Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 22—noon.—The steamship City of Washington, which left New York on the 12th of January, was obliged to put into the Shannon this morning short of coal.

London, Jan. 22.—The *Herald*, of this morning, editorially says that the Government has protested against the detention of Spain in the Tornado case owing to its irregular [illegible].

The *Herald* admits that the operation of the Tornado looked suspicious.

Florence, Jan. 22.—The questions between Italy and Turkey arising from the firing upon an Italian vessel by the Turks has been amicably settled. The Sublime Porte yields every point and consents to pay an indemnity.

Athens, Jan. 22.—The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a long letter to the U. S. Consul here, thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended the Cretans. He also petitions the Consul for American ships of war to convey the women and children.

London, Jan. 22.—The Court of Admiralty has just given judgment in favor of the United States in the Rappahannock case. The ship is to be recovered by the U. S. Consul, Dudley, at the Coutts here.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Boston, Jan. 22.—Another disastrous conflagration has occurred here. The fire broke out at 2 A. M. in Water Meyers' confectionary on Chauncey street, and some excellent goods were ruined in [illegible] Water Meyers' [illegible] Mulberry streets. Everybody, sentinels on Washington street was [illegible].

H. Robertson & Co., dry goods, Hussey, Murray, dry goods; J. J. Girard & Ives, dry goods and [illegible], and Mrs. May Margaret [illegible].

[illegible]

New York, Jan. 22.—Arrived: Ebber, from Galveston.

A Great Chess Player.

Henry Vethake, [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] He was the first of [illegible]. The Principles [illegible] Political Economy, published in 1838, and edited the supplementary volume of the Encyclopedia Americana, published in 1847.

It was however, as an expert chess player that he was the most distinguished. The following interesting account of his achievements in chess is given in the Book of the Chess Congress:

"Henry Vethake, of German parentage, is a grandson of the officer, who directed the artillery of the Prussian at the battle of Minden. He commenced his career as a chess player at nine years old by beating his father. His precocity attracted attention, and during his boyhood he played frequently in New York, society as a chess prodigy. He dropped chess altogether while in college, but as a few years after he again became recognized as the strongest player in New York. He sometimes alludes to an amusing occurrence of this period. To while away the time on board a North River steamboat, he accepted the invitation of a stranger to play a game of chess. Mr Vethake played, as a strong player is wont to, when he discovers that he could give half his pieces to his adversary. He had not observed that the game was keenly overlooked by Mr John R Livingston, the well known associate of Robert Fulton. Mr Livingston discovered to Mr. Vethake, despite some unaccountable bad moves, the germ of superior chess talent. This he expressed to the young stranger in courteous and complimentary terms, and assured him, moreover, that, in fact, all he needed was some lessons from some one, like himself, who really knew the game, to become a good player.

"Mr Vethake, in return, meekly entreated that so important a course of instruction might begin at once. Mr Livingston graciously complied; but after a few moves, accompanied by illustrative remark, he found his own game so completely pulled to pieces, that he was forced in amazement to utter a good humored 'Enough, do! Do!' The crushing strength of his young antagonist's play had sufficiently revealed his name. The greater part of Mr. Vethake's life, from the completion of his law studies to his removal to Philadelphia, in 1836, was spent as professor of mathematics in the various institutions, where he had no opportunity of finding players approaching to his own strength. For ten or fifteen years, therefore, he may be said to have abandoned chess altogether. During a visit to Germany, in 1829-30, his interest in chess was renewed by looking over a game in the hotel at Aix la Chapelle. He sought the best players at various stopping places and beat them all. At Berlin he found a stronger adversary, but succeeded in drawing his game, to the great mortification of the Prussian, who said that it had been a Frenchman who had thus wrested victory from him, he could never have forgiven himself. And this was said in the days of Deschappelles and La Bourdonnais."

Domestic Exchange has undergone no material alteration. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent discount, at which they drew to a limited extent. The supplies of Commercial were light, and the sales restricted in consequence of the inability to agree as to rates. The sales included: $10,000, $30,000 and $50,000 Boston and New York sight at 3-16 per cent discount, $30,000, $40,000, $50,000 and $150,000 same at ⅛, $30,000 at ¾, $40,000 one day's at ⅜, $10,000 and $15,000 fifteen days' at 1⅛, $30,000 thirty days at 1¾, $30,000 same at 1⅝, $30,000 ditto at 1⅞, $20,000 ditto at 1¾, $10,000 at 2. The rates for Commercial sight were 3-16 to ⅜ per cent discount, ⅛ for one day's, 1 to 1⅛ for ten to twenty days, 1½ to 2 for thirty days, and 2¼ to 3 for sixty days.

The Stock market was quiet. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers. In the open market the transactions included 50 shares Louisiana State Bank at $33 50, and 25 Gas Company at $151.

City Bonds were extremely dull. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoors. The Consolidated are quoted at 90 to 92½, and the Railroad issues at 77 to 78, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 75 to 76. Jackson Railroad, first mortgage bonds, at 80 to 82½, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons, at 60 to 62½.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $7,000 State Treasury notes at 91c. per dollar, and $5000 same at 91½c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 61 to 62 per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 91½ to 91¾c. Dealers pay the inside figure for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them at ½ at par. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ to ½ per cent discount. National currency being the standard, they are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 22, 1867.

Cotton—The market opened this morning under the unfavorable influence of an erroneously reported decline at Liverpool, and notwithstanding the noon dispatches, corrected the error, quoting the market at the latter place at 14⅛d, yet buyers in view of the unsatisfactory position of Exchange, have exhibited no desire to operate at any time of the day, and consequently the sales have been, for the time of the year, unusually light, footing up at the close barely 2750 bales, thirteen brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated increased weakness, the bulk of the limited sales effected being at figures ½c per lb lower, the market closing with a tendency to greater ease. Referring to the above remarks, we now quote as follows: Ordinary 27 to 30c. Good Ordinary 31, Low Middling 31½c, and Middling 32c. The sales for the past three days comprise [illegible] bales. The receipts proper since Friday, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements, comprised 15,914 bales, against [illegible] during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 778 bales. The exports embrace [illegible] bales, [illegible] of which were coastwise and [illegible] to foreign ports.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866 .... [illegible]
Received to-day .... [illegible]
Received previously .... [illegible]

Cleared to-day .... [illegible]
Cleared previously .... [illegible]

Stock on hand .... [illegible]

The clearances comprise 1078 bales for Liverpool and 1960 for New York.

Sugar and Molasses—The receipts since yesterday are small and are confined to 225 hhds Sugar and 1191 bbls Molasses. The levee offerings were very good, and nearly all the receipts of first hands have been sold at yesterday's prices. The sales to-day embraced 700 hhds Sugar and 1800 bbls Molasses at the following rates: Sugar, Inferior 8 to 8¾c per lb; Common 9c to 11c; Fair 11½ to 12c; Fully Fair 12½ to 13c; Prime 13 to 13¼c; Choice [illegible]. Molasses, [illegible] to [illegible]c; White [illegible]; Prime 60 to 71c. Choice [illegible] per gallon.

Tobacco—The supplies are too light to create any noticeable activity, and sales are making at full prices. The receipts [illegible] are small and [illegible]. [illegible] Weights to Inferior and trashy Lugs, 4 to [illegible]; Heavy [illegible] Good do [illegible]; Inferior Common Leaf 6 to 7½c; Medium Leaf [illegible]; Fair 9 to 11c; Fine 12 to 15c; Choice Selections, Cutters and Balers 15 to 26c.

Grain and Feed—The market is bare of supplies in first hands. The receipts are small and altogether insufficient for the demand, which is active. Prices are extremely firm, and have advanced to Corn [illegible] further, advance to [illegible] Corn 129c per bbl, Oats for [illegible] to Bran, and $1 per [illegible] for Hay. Of [illegible] that has just arrived from the West since yesterday, and nearly all her cargo of Grain and Feed has already been sold.

Corn—The sales embrace about 12,000 sacks, the largest portion of which [illegible] White Mixed at $1 22½; [illegible] White at $1 25, and the balance at $1 10 to $1 20 for Mixed and Yellow, and $1 [illegible] per sack for White.

Oats—The market is bare, and no sales of consequence, the day at 80c, but since then the stock from first hands [illegible] being fetched 78 to 85c per bushel.

Bran—Yesterday, not previously reported, 250 sacks sold at $2 05 per 100 lbs. What little is now left is fetching $2 05 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Good is scarce and in request. Prime is selling readily to the trade at $42 50 to $[illegible] per ton.

Flour—We have again to note a very good business, with a light stock and firm prices. The sales to-day embraced 2200 bbls, of which Common at $10 87½, 100 Fine at $11 50, 100 do at $11 75, 100 Superfine at $12; 100 do at $12 12½, 50 Superfine at $11 50, 100 Double Extra on private terms, 100 do at $13 87½, and 150 Choice Extra at $15 50 per bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales to day 200 bbls Kiln dried at $[illegible] and 50 at $[illegible] 75 per bbl.

Dried Apples—21 bbls sold at [illegible] per lb.

Dried Beef—7 casks sold at 7c per lb.

Pork—The market is still bare. The receipts are very light and insufficient for the demand, which is urgent, and prices have still further advanced at least $1 per bbl. Mess, in lots to dealers this morning at $24, for new Mess, subsequently $25 was asked. It can be purchased, to arrive at $22 and is retailing at $[illegible]. 20 bbls Prime Mess sold at $20 per bbl.

Bacon—The market is entirely bare of Sides and Shoulders which are very much in request, and would command high prices. Breakfast Bacon is selling at 26 per lb. New Hams are selling at 18¾ to 22c for uncanvassed and sugar cured, all canvassed, 18½ to 28.

Green Meat—There is none in market. A few Shoulders left in dealers' hands are retailing at 11c per lb.

Lard—Is scarce and in request, at 13½c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 14½c in kegs. It is retailing at 14½c in tierces, and 15c in kegs.

Butter—Is in good supply and in fair demand, at 30 to 40c per lb for Northern, and 25 to 30c per lb for Western.

Cheese—Is in good demand and is getting scarce. It is selling at 16 to 18c for Western, 18 to 20c for Northern, and 20 to 22c for English dairy.

Coffee—Importers are not doing much, the dealers having been supplied. A brisk jobbing business is doing, however, at 23c per lb, currency, for Fair to Prime Rio. There were sales of 300 sacks, from first hands to day, at 17¼ to 17¾c, gold, for Fair Rio, and 18¼c for Prime.

Salt—The stock of new is light, that of old is large. We have heard of three cargoes sold of Liverpool, old, in store at $1 50 to $1 55 per sack. New is offering at $1 90 to $1 95 for Fine in warehouse, $2 to $2 05 from store. Coarse $1 85, for Coarse from warehouse, and $1 90 to $1 95 from store.

Sundries—Eggs are selling on the landing at $14 per bbl; Potatoes and Onions $3 75. Apples $1 50 to $7 per bbl. Chickens are selling at $10, Geese at $12, and Turkeys at $21 per dozen.

Star Candles—The market is well supplied and is dull. Small sales are making to the trade at 17c per lb for 12 oz, 18c for 13 oz, 19c for 14 oz, and 21¼ to 22c for full weight.

Wool—There is a good demand for Louisiana native at 13 to 15c, Texas, half to three quarters Merino at 19 to 24c, three quarters to seven eights Merino at 23 to 25c, burry 13 to 15c, and washed at 28 to 31c per lb.

Freights—Coastwise Freights are dull. The rates by steam are lower, while those by sail are weaker. The rates are 1¾c per lb for Cotton, and $1 per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and Boston. 1¼c for Cotton, 90c per bbl for Flour, and $2 for Molasses by sail. Steam for Liverpool 1⅝ to 1½d for Cotton, sail, ⅜ to 11-16d; sail for Havre 1¼c.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, January 21, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—220 Texas Beeves, 121 Calves and Yearlings and 64 Sheep.

Sold—220 Texas and 30 Western Beeves, 169 Hogs and 16 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—319 Texas and 2 Western Beeves, 121 Calves and Yearlings, 353 Hogs, 187 Sheep and 69 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves Choice per lb, head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Choice Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ₱ head	[illegible]
Western Sheep, ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ₱ head	[illegible]
Calves, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves one head	[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 22, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate activity, notwithstanding several of the leading articles have undergone a notable improvement. Sugar and Molasses have been in good demand at full prices, and the movement in Western Produce has been fair, attended with a further advance in Corn, Oats, Hay and Pork, while operations in our leading staple have been of a restricted character, and prices, under unfavorable advices from Liverpool, have disclosed increased weakness, the sales at the close comprising barely 2750 bales, the market closing with a tendency to further ease.

The movement in Coin has exhibited little activity, and rates have declined in consequence of adverse intelligence from New York. Gold opened this morning nominally at 136¼ to 136¾, against 136¼ last evening, but subsequently receded and closed weak at 135¾. There were no sales at the Board. In the open market the transactions comprised $3500 at 135¾, $13,000 at 135⅝, $10,000 at 135¾, $7000, $8000, $10,000, $10,000 and $14,000 at 135⅝, $8000 and $15,000 at 136, $10,000 and $10,000 at 136¼, $6000 and $20,000 at 136⅜, $15,000 at 136¼, $2000, $4000 and $10,000 at 136⅜, $20,000 at the same, and $2000 at 136⅛. In Silver we noticed sales of $400 in American coin at 122, and $2000 at 123⅛. Also, some Mexican dollars at ½ per cent premium for gold.

The Foreign Exchange market has been attended with little movement, and rates, in agreement with the decline in Gold, have materially depreciated. The offerings were light, and the negotiations restricted, the majority of dealers being indisposed to purchase unless at figures considerably below the views of sellers. The sales of Sterling comprised £1500 bill of lading, at 144⅞, £800, £1000 and £250, clear, at 145½, £2000 at 145, £3000 A1 at 145⅜, £3000 at 145⅞, £2000, £2000 and £5000 at 146, £1000 at 147, and £2000, for gold, at 107¼. In Francs we noticed sales of 15,000 A1 commercial at 3.90, 50,000 and 300,000 at 3.87½, 75,000 at 3.86¼, 15,000 at the same, and 50,000, banking, at 3.82½. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 145 for bill of lading bills, 145 to 146½ for A1 [illegible] and 147½ [illegible]. Francs at 3.90 to 3.85 for A1 for Bank; and 3.90 for Bank commercial.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.
PIONEER, every Monday at .... 4 P. M.
and every Thursday at .... 4 P. M.
FLICKER, every Monday at .... 5 P. M.
and every Thursday at .... 5 P. M.
ALOE, every Wednesday at .... 5 P. M.
and every Saturday at .... 5 P. M.
LOTUS No. 2, every Wednesday at .... 10 A. M.
and every Saturday at .... 10 A. M.
J. M. SHARP, every Tuesday at .... 10 A. M.
and every Friday at .... 10 A. M.
FOR BAYOU DE GLAIZE.
WM. BUTLER, every Saturday at .... 5 P. M.
J. D. HINDE, every Saturday at .... 5 P. M.
FOR OPELOUSAS.
IRENE, every Wednesday at .... 5 P. M.
FOR THE LOWER COAST.
COTILE, every Tuesday at .... 10 A. M.
and every Friday at .... 10 A. M.
FOR VICKSBURG.
ROBT. E. LEE, every Tuesday at .... 5 P. M.

Notice.

The co-partnership between J. B. Biron & L. Chaplain, for the transaction of the business of the "Cosmopolitan Restaurant," is dissolved by mutual consent, from the 21st inst., as per act before Messrs. Gottschalk & Mesnet, notaries. L. Chaplain will alone attend to the liquidation of the late firm.

J. B. BIRON.
L. CHAPLAIN.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will keep the Restaurant on his own account and solicit the same kind of patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

jan23 L. CHAPLAIN.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 23, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mariposa, Hudson, for New York .... [illegible]
Steamship Cuba, [illegible]
Steamship Florida, O'Leary, for Apalachicola .... [illegible]
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile .... [illegible]
Bark Elwood Cooper, Fuller, for Liverpool .... [illegible]
Brig Fannie, Marshman, for New York .... [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

N. O. JACKSON AND G. N. RAILROAD.

[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Abat & Generes vs Gabriel Morano Fazende.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, Parish of St. John the Baptist—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

A CERTAIN PLANTATION [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—[illegible] DISTRICT COURT [illegible]

[illegible]

Coal! Coal! Coal!

[illegible]

Coal! Coal! Coal!

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PRICES REDUCED AT McPHERSON'S GALLERY.

132 [illegible] 132

[illegible]

Engine for Sale.

A [illegible]

Coffee-House and Grocery Store for Sale.

A [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice.

ALL PERSONS [illegible]

Notice.

J. HIMBERY [illegible]

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

Monterey, Mexico, [illegible]
LEON ORTIGOSA.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

ALL PERSONS [illegible]

M. O. TRACY [illegible]

To Rent.

FROM the [illegible] of February, the HOUSE [illegible]

Redemption of City Bonds.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.

New Orleans, [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given [illegible]

JOHN T. MONROE, [illegible]
P. G. MORGAN, [illegible]
JOS. HERNANDEZ, [illegible]
GEO. CLARK, [illegible]
T. H. HIGINBOTHAM.

jan12 O. DE BUYS, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED under the name of M. JUDSON will be continued under the name and style of JUDSON & CO.

N. A. DELAPLAINE becomes a partner in the above house from date.

NOTICE.

New Orleans, 31st December [illegible]

MR. AUGUSTE DESSOMMES [illegible] O. Tabary, [illegible] admitted as a member of our firm, his interest dating from the 1st of May last.

LEVY DIETER & CO.

We have this day opened a house in Paris, France, under the style of A. DESSOMMES, LEVY & CO., and from this date the name of our house here will be changed to DIETER, GOLDSTEIN & CO.

LEVY, DIETER & CO.

New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

Office To Let.

AN OFFICE, on Customhouse street, attached to a house at the corner of Customhouse and Royal streets.

Apply to MR. A. BOUDOUSQUIE, Notary, up stairs.

Pepper, Woodson & Bohanna,

GOLD AND COTTON REPORTERS,
No. 180 Common Street,
(Up stairs.) NEW ORLEANS.

New York Cotton, Gold and Sterling Quotations received and delivered promptly to subscribers daily, each day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily Dispatches by Cable, from Liverpool, giving quotations of Cotton, United States Bonds, Consols, &c.

ALL QUOTATIONS MADE FROM ACTUAL SALES.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,
New Orleans, Jan. 7th 1867.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this Institution held on the 10th of [illegible], the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year—to-wit:

GEO. JONAS, G. W. BARCOCK,
J. B. STAUFFER, C. F. BUDDECKE,
B. McCOARD, S. W. HART,
C. SCHNEIDER.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

jan8 1m CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

W. R. Floyd, Manager; A. D. Bradley, Stage Manager.

Wednesday Evening, January 23, 1867.

Third night of the eminent young American Tragedian EDWIN ADAMS, who will appear as ROVER in WILD OATS. To conclude with A LOAN OF A LOVER.

In Rehearsal—MEN OF THE DAY, DEAD HEART, etc. jan23 1t

Olympic Music Hall.

71 St. Charles street.
Open Every Night.

BOB HART'S GREAT VARIETY COMBINATION TROUPE, in Songs, Dances, Farces, Burlesques, etc.

Grand Matinee every SATURDAY. jan12 tf

Office of Southern Hospital Association for Disabled Soldiers,

180 Gravier st., New Orleans, January 21, 1867.

DISABLED SOLDIERS who desire the aid of this Association must first be examined by Dr. L. P. Rose, the Surgeon of the Association.

Dr. Rose's office is No. 84 Camp street, over Abram's Drug Store.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
jan22 1t Secretary Southern Hospital Association.

Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, 11th January, 1867.

AN Election for Nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 28th January inst, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

jan16 'A w w 28th inst. J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

Notice.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.

New Orleans, January 21, 1867.

AT a called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day, there not being a majority of stock represented, as required by the 14th section of the Charter, the meeting was adjourned to MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

jan22 td GEORGE W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, well recommended, can get a good and permanent situation, at 111 Esplanade street, between Dauphine and Burgundy. jan17 tf

"Very Important to Tax Payers."

Treasurer's Office,
New Orleans, January 22, 1867.

T[illegible] DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT [illegible]

[illegible] FERNANDEZ, City Treasurer.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

ON [illegible] FEBRUARY PROXIMO [illegible]

[illegible]

ED. WARE, General Ticket Agent.

PREMIUM LIGHT HOUSE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL.

W[illegible] OIL IN USE [illegible]

[illegible]

R. GERARDEY & CO.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139 GRAVIER STREET 139

Importers of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

R[illegible]

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

R[illegible]

[illegible]

CRAMER & CO.

Office of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.

T[illegible]

[illegible]

N. B. TROTTER
F. RIONEY, President.
A. D. GRIEFF, Vice President.
U. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

Crescent City Bank,

New Orleans, [illegible]

AT [illegible]

JOHN PEMBERTON, SAML. A. SHUMWAY
[illegible], J. J. WARREN,
[illegible], B. P. VOORHIES,
O. P. GAILLARD, W. F. SEYMOUR,
GEO. W. HYNSON.

[illegible] CUMBERTON [illegible] President.

CHAS. FAURIE, JR., Cashier.

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE [illegible] DWELLING [illegible] between Royal and [illegible]

EDWARD BARNETT,
No. 16 Royal street.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 4th, 1867.

THE [illegible] Election by the Stockholders [illegible] will be held at the Banking House [illegible] MONDAY, [illegible] February next, between [illegible]

H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

CHOICE GROCERIES!

A large assortment of choice STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, etc.

For sale by R. C. MOTT, 150 Canal street.

Co-partnership Dissolved.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name [illegible] GIRARD & CO. [illegible]

200 Coils Cotton Plow Lines,

FOR SALE BY
A. P. DEMILT,
Commission Merchant.

Dealer in Shoe Thread of all kinds and Twines of all descriptions; Rope, Bagging and Twine; all kinds of Cordage and Bagging, Gunny Bags and Grain Sacks.

[illegible] Gravier street, New Orleans.

For Sale,

FOR Tuesdays' and Saturdays' performances, during the balance of the season, an excellent LATTICED BOX at the new Opera House. For terms, apply at the N. O. [illegible]

City of New Orleans, Praying for the Opening of Chartres, into Moreau Street, etc.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] Notice is hereby given to all [illegible]

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1867.
J. F. DICK, Deputy Clerk.

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO., and will continue the Hardware business at the old stand, Nos. 74 Canal and 96 Common streets.

C. H. SLOCOMB,
ALBERT BALDWIN.

New Orleans, January 1, 1867. jan1 1m

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S First Line of [illegible]

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of first class Ocean Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons .... Nelson, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons .... Berry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2500 tons .... [illegible], Commander
MERRIMAC, 2500 tons .... Vandley, Commander
HAVANA, [illegible] .... Whitman, Commander
MONTEREY, [illegible] .... Fowser, Commander
MARIPOSA, [illegible] .... Quick, Commander
MATANZAS, [illegible] .... [illegible], Commander
MISSOURI, [illegible] .... [illegible], Commander

The steamship MISSISSIPPI, [illegible] Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, [illegible] at 7 A. M. from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

To be followed by the MISSOURI, [illegible].

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM [illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, [illegible]
ELLIOTT & McINTYRE, [illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Transatlantic Company's New Line of First Class Steamships Between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

THE splendid new [illegible] favorite [illegible] the Continent [illegible]

VILLE DE PARIS .... [illegible]
EUROPE .... [illegible]
ST. LAURENT .... [illegible]
PEREIRE .... [illegible]

[illegible]

For New York.

Cromwell's New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.

T[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

RIO JANEIRO.

Cheapest, Speediest and Only Reliable Line.

For Rio Janeiro via Pernambuco and Bahia

STONEWALL LINE PACKETS.

T[illegible]

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED TO LOUISIANA AND TEXAS PETROLEUM STOVE AND G. L. CO.,

232 Camp Street. 232 Camp Street.

PETROLEUM STOVES.

PETROLEUM STOVES.

[illegible]

FIRST DISTRICT—232 [illegible]
SECOND DISTRICT—[illegible]
THIRD DISTRICT—125 [illegible]
FOURTH DISTRICT—[illegible]

[illegible] 232 Camp Street.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

SAW MILLS, [illegible]
CORN MILLS, MACHINERY,
WOOL CARDING [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.

FELIX SARON'S HOUSE. 14 Baronne street NEAR CANAL.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Under the Prices of Canal Street.

THE undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

FELIX SARON,
14 Baronne street.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System. [illegible]

[illegible]

Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills [illegible]

Maggiel's Salve [illegible]

[illegible] Fine Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.

IS [illegible]

[illegible]

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

MOORE & COOLEY,

MACHINERY FOR PLANTATIONS, RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.
Steam Engines of Every Description.

[illegible]

CONTRACTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES [illegible]

No. 166 Gravier and 17 Union Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Notice.

WE have this day [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. A. A. Lelong has [illegible]

New Orleans, January [illegible]

Old Madeira.

A FEW quarter casks of [illegible] MADEIRA WINE, [illegible]

137 Common st., between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, 8th January, 1867.

AN ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 4th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. L. DELERY, Cashier.