The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We lay before our readers this morning, the Veto Message of President Johnson, on returning the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, as received by telegraph. It was sent to the Senate at the hour of noon yesterday. We leave our readers to judge of its merits for themselves.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT AT AUCTION.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sales at auction, to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of seven valuable lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, fronting on St. John the Baptist, Elysian Fields, Girod and Marigny streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of the 8th January, 1815, the Custom House will be closed, except from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., for entering and clearing of vessels.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The new Merchants' Exchange will be opened to-day, noon, in the Moresque Building. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present.

THE JACKSON HOUSE.—By their advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that those popular gentlemen, Mr. John Cassedy and "Mike" Jennings, have purchased this well-known and favorite saloon from Mr. Frank Quirk, the former proprietor. The building has been improved and filled with the finest wines, brandies, etc. We predict for the Jackson House renewed favor under the new regime of these gentlemen.

We have been invited to attend the opening sales of leaf tobacco at 11 o'clock to-day, at the rooms of the New Orleans Leaf Tobacco Auction and Exchange, No. 77 Carondelet street, by Messrs. E. Brown & Co.

Thanks to the officers of the fine steamer Julia of the Atlantic and Mississippi Line for favors.

By a dispatch to A. Moulton, Agent of the Cromwell Line, we learn that the steamship Gen. Meade, hence for New York, crossed the bar at [illegible] ten at 3.30 P. M., yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA.—The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxil, from Philadelphia, Dec. 29th, arrived at her wharf this morning. Her Captain reports: Arrived at the bar Jan. 3d, but was detained by low tide and did not cross until the 6th instant; experienced heavy weather during the entire passage.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFTS DISTRIBUTION AT THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—We [illegible] furnished with the tabular statement of the Christmas Gifts drawing of this Association, which but for the unusually crowded state of our columns we would gladly publish. We make the following extracts from the letter of General Jeff. Thompson, Chairman of Committee, on the subject:

It should be stated for the information of the purchasers of tickets that 25,000 tickets, distributed to be SOLD, but 5531 have been reported as sold, and consequently the Gifts, though 500 in number, only equal in the aggregate $767 or "*one half the amount realized*," as promised by the Association. It is hoped that those who have drawn prizes in this *small* affair will try the GRAND BAZAAR, which the Association will hold in February, and that those who have not been fortunate will remember THE BAZAAR and try again.

Veto Message of the President.
THE CONSTITUTION ABLY DEFENDED.

To the Senate of the United States: I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 13th of December, and by the House of Representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 26th ultimo, six days after the adjournment of Congress, and is now returned with my objections to the Senate, in which House it originated. Measures having been introduced at the commencement of the first session of the present Congress for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the people of the two cities upon a subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community.

The question was submitted to the people at an election, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington, and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves opposed to the contemplated legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6556, the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city, only 35 ballots were cast for negro suffrage, while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of 813 votes, a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding annual elections, but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise. As these elections seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, the result must be accepted as a truthful expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which evoked it. Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a State or territory, to make known their will upon matters which affect their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters. Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It therefore becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill, and thus aid in placing upon the statute books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly, and with such unanimity, protested, or whether he should return it with his objections in the hope that, upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of Government of the United States. Accepted by Congress, it at once became subject to the exclusive legislation for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law-making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of Government, as in legislation common to the entire Union. Were it to be admitted that the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries, laws might be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Despotism would thus reign at the seat of government of a free Republic, and as a place of permanent residence it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position. It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a legislature to the people of a State under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution, and the genius of our Government require that in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would, for instance, the State of New York, Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent, arbitrarily force upon them as voters, all persons of the African or negro race and make them eligible for office without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State. In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social and political result. In New York before he can vote the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of white citizens. In Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to the white freemen, while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States, where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves, nor does it accord with our republican ideas, that the principle of self-government should lose its force when applied to the residents of the District merely because their legislators are not like those of the States, responsible through the ballot to the people, for whom they are the law-making power. The great object of placing the seat of Government under the exclusive legislation of Congress was to secure the entire independence of the General Government from undue State influence, and to enable it to discharge, without danger of interruption or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and it certainly never could have been contemplated as one of the objects to be attained by placing it under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would afford a suitable field for political parties, a [illegible] experimental test of their principles and theories. While, indeed, the residents of the seat of Government are not citizens of any State, and are not therefore allowed a voice in the electoral college, or representation in the council of the nation, they are nevertheless American citizens — entitled as such to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country. In all matters, then, affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our Democratic form of Government demands that their wishes should be consulted and respected, and they ought to feel that although not permitted practically to participate in national concerns, they are, nevertheless, under a paternal Government, regardful of their rights, mindful of their wants, and solicitous for their prosperity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their decision, at least to an extent that would not be incompatible with the object for which Congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. When the Constitution was yet under consideration, it was assumed by Mr. Madison that its importance would be allowed a municipal legislature for local purposes derived from their own suffrages. When for the first time Congress, in the year 1800, assembled at Washington, President Adams in his speech at its opening reminded the two Houses that it was for them to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in the arts, in commerce, in wealth and in population, and possessing within itself those resources, which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self government. Three years had not elapsed when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of this territory, which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that much of the time of Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensive; that Congress was not competent to legislate for the District, because the members were strangers to its local community, and that it was an example of a government without representation, an experiment dangerous to the liberties of the States. On the other hand, it was held, among other reasons, and successfully, that the Constitution, the act of cession of Virginia and Maryland, and the act of Congress accepting the grant, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by Congress and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for the want of it by the Congress of the Confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession; that the evil might be remedied by giving them a representation in Congress when the district should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local legislature; that if the inhabitants had not political rights, they had great political influence; that the trouble and expense of legislation for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might, in a great measure, be avoided by a local legislation; and that Congress could not retrocede inhabitants without their consent; continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought by a local legislature that which has generally been willingly conceded by the Congress of the nation. As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another, and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are to be directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence.

In a population in that State of 1,231,066, there were, by the census of 1860, only 9602 persons of color, and of the males over twenty years of age there were 339,086 white, 2602 colored. By the same official enumeration there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia the district during the war became a refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought protection within its limits as shelter from bondage. Until then held in slavery and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race. The test of their capability for improvement being, when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues of intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time, the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the later years of the war or since its termination. We may well pause to inquire whether after so brief a probation they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living, and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors and thus become eligible for office in the local governments under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would in vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassment already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was as one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomade, in order to enjoy hereafter a short residence of privilege they find no where else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefit of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all without discrimination, as well to the most incapable who can prove a residence in the District of one year as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and, having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed by the Constitution under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when the popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country. It cannot be urged that the proposed extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here precisely as they stand in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Here, as elsewhere, in all that pertains to civil rights, there is nothing to distinguish this class of persons from citizens of the United States, for they possess the "Full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens," and are made "subject to the punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Nor, as has been assumed, are their suffrages necessary to aid a loyal sentiment here, for local governments already exist of undoubted fealty to the Government, and are sustained by communities which were among the first to testify their devotion to the Union, and which, during the struggle, furnished their full quota of men to the military service of the country. The exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our institutions, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people; its influence for good depends upon the elevated character and patriotism of the elector, for, if exercised by persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty which it should be the most powerful conservator. Great danger is, therefore, to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery, that had existed for centuries. To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes this land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the republic where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage, through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle, and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become, to our political and social system, a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment, when kept free from demoralizing influences, controlled through fraud and usurpation, by the designing anarchy and despotism, must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution, inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters, not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability. In returning this bill to the Senate, I deeply regret that there should be any conflict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country. Sincerely desiring to reconcile the States with one another, and the whole people to the Government of the United States, it has been my earnest wish to co-operate with Congress in all measures having for their object a proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from our late civil war. Harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the Government always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will therefore be my constant aim to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them. The differences of opinion that have already occurred have rendered me only the more cautious lest the Executive should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of Congress, or by exceeding in any manner the Constitutional limit of his duties, destroy the equilibrium which should exist between the several co-ordinate departments, and which is so essential to the harmonious working of the Government. I know it has been urged that the Executive Department is more likely to enlarge the sphere of its action than either of the other two branches of the Government, and especially in the exercise of the veto power conferred upon it by the Constitution.

It should be remembered, however, that this power is wholly negative and conservative in its character, and is intended to operate as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty and improvident legislation, and as a means of protection against invasions of the just powers of the Executive and Judicial Departments. It is remarked by Chancellor Kent that "To enact laws is a transcendent power, and if the body that possesses it be a full and equal representation of the people, there is danger of its pressing with destructive weight upon all other parts of the machinery of Government. It has, therefore, been thought necessary by the most skillful and most experienced artists in the science of civil polity, that strong barriers should be erected for the protection and security of the other necessary powers of the Government. Nothing has been deemed more fit and expedient for the purpose than the provision that the head of the Executive Department should be so constituted as to secure a requisite share of independence, and that he should have a negative upon the passing of laws, and that the Judiciary power, resting on still more permanent basis, should have the right of determining upon the validity of laws by the standard of the Constitution. The necessity of some such check in the hands of the Executive is shown by reference to the most eminent writers upon our system of government, who seem to concur in the opinion that encroachments are most to be apprehended from the department in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution. Mr. Madison, in referring to the difficulty, or providing some practical security for each against the invasion of the others, remarks, "that the legislative department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex." "The founders of our republics seems never to have recollected the danger from legislative usurpation which, by assembling all power in the same hands, must lead to the same tyranny as is threatened by Executive tyranny." "In a representative republic, where the Executive Magistracy is carefully limited, both in the extent and the duration of its power and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people with an intrepid confidence in its own strength, which is sufficiently numerous to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribed. It is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy, and exhaust all their precautions. The legislative department derives a superiority in our Government from other circumstances. Its Constitutional power being at once more extensive and less susceptible of precise limits, it can, with the greater facility mask, under complicated and indirect measures, the encroachments which it makes on the co-ordinate departments." "On the other side the Executive power being restrained within narrower compass, and being more simple in its nature, and the judiciary being described by landmarks still less uncertain, projects of usurpation by either of the departments would immediately betray and defeat themselves. Nor is this all. As the legislative department alone has access to the pockets of the people, and has in some constitutions full discretion, and in all prevailing influence over the pecuniary rewards of those who fill the other departments, a dependence is thus created in the latter, which gives still greater facility to encroachments on the former." "We have seen that the tendency of republican governments is to an aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the other departments." Mr. Jefferson, in referring to the early constitution of Virginia, objected that by its provisions all the powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, resulted to the legislative body, holding that "the concentration of these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among general bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others. For this reason that Convention which passed the ordinance of Government laid its foundation on this basis, that the legislative, executive and judiciary departments should be separate and distinct, so that the person should exercise the powers of more than one at the same time. But no barriers was provided between these several powers. The judiciary and executive members were left dependent on the legislative for their subsistence in office, and of them for their continuance. If, therefore, the legislature assumes executive and judiciary powers, no opposition is likely to be made, nor if made can it be effected, because, in that case, they may put their proceedings into the form of act of assembly, which will render them obligatory on the other branches. They have accordingly, in many instances, decided rights which should have been left to judiciary controversy and the direction of the executive during the whole time of their session as becoming habitual and familiar." Mr. Justice Story in his commentaries on the Constitution, reviews the same subject, and says the truth is that the legislative power is the great and overwhelming power in every free government. The representative of the people will watch with jealousy every encroachment of the executive magistrate, for it trenches upon their own authority. But who shall watch the encroachment of these representatives themselves? Will they be as jealous of the exercise of the power by themselves as by others? There are many reasons which may be assigned for the engrossing influence of the legislative department. The bounds of the executive authority are easily marked out and defined. It reached few objects, and those are known. It cannot transcend them without being brought in contact with the other departments. Laws may check and restrain and bound its exercise. The same remarks apply with still greater force to the judiciary. The jurisdiction is or may be bounded to a few objects or persons, or however general and unlimited, its operations are necessarily confined to the mere administration of private and public justice. It cannot punish without law. It cannot create controversies to act upon. It can decide only upon rights and cases as they are brought by others before it. It can do nothing for itself. It must do everything for others. It must obey the laws, and if it corruptly administers them it is subjected to the power of impeachment. On the other hand the legislative power, except in the few cases of constitutional prohibition, is unlimited. It is forever varying its means and its ends. It governs the institutions and laws and public policy of the country. It regulates all its vast interests. It disposes of all its property. Look at the exercise of two or three branches of its ordinary powers. It levies all taxes. It describes and appropriates all supplies. It gives the rules for the discreet distribution and decision of all property held by individuals. It controls the sources and the resources of wealth. It changes at its will the whole fabric of the laws. It moulds at its pleasure almost the institutions which give strength and comfort and dignity to society in the next place. It is the direct visible representative of the will of the people in all the changes of times and circumstances. It has the pride as well as the power of numbers. It is easily moved and steadily moved by the strong impulses of popular feeling and popular odium. It obeys without reluctance the wishes and the will of the majority for the time being. The path to public favor lies open by such obedience and it finds not only support but impunity in whatever measures the majority advices, even though they transcend the constitutional limits. It has no motive, therefore to be jealous or scrupulous in its own use of power, and it finds its ambition stimulated, and its arm strengthened, by the countenance and courage of numbers. These views are not alone those of men who look with apprehension upon the fate of republics, but they are also freely admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions. "Each department should have a will of its own: each should have its own independence secured beyond the power of being taken away by either or both of the others, but at the same time the relations of each to the other should be so strong that there should be a mutual interest to sustain and protect each other. There should not only be constitutional means, but personal motives to resist encroachments of one or either of the others. This ambition should be made to counteract ambition. The desire of power to check power, and the pressure of interest to balance an opposing interest. The Judiciary is naturally and almost necessarily, as has been already said, the weakest department. It can have no means of influence by patronage. Its powers can never be wielded for itself. It has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation. It can neither lay taxes nor appropriate money, nor command armies, or appoint to office. It is never brought into contact with the people by constant appeals and solicitations, and private intercourse which belong to all the other departments of Government. It is seen only in controversies or in trials and punishments. Its rigid justice and impartiality give it no claims to favor, however they may be to respect. It stands solitary and unsupported, except by that portion of public opinion which is interested only in the strict administration of justice. It can rarely secure the sympathy or zealous support either of the Executive or of the Legislature. If they are not, as is not unfrequently the case, jealous of its prerogatives, the constant necessity of scrutinizing the acts of each upon the application of any private person, and the painful duty of pronouncing judgment that these acts are a departure from the law or Constitution can have no tendency to conciliate coldness or nourish influence. It would seem, therefore, that some additional guard would, under such circumstances, be necessary to protect this department from the absolute dominion of the others. Yet rarely have any such guards been applied, and every attempt to introduce them has been resisted with a pertinacity which demonstrates how slow popular leaders are to introduce checks upon their own power, and how slow the people are to believe that the Judiciary is the real bulwark of their liberties. If any department of the Government has undue influence or absorbing power, it certainly has not been either the Executive or Judiciary. In addition to what has been said by these distinguished writers, it may also be urged that the dominant party in each House may, by the expulsion of a sufficient number of members, or by the exclusion from representation of a requisite number of States, reduce the minority to less than one-third. Congress, by these means, might be enabled to pass a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, which would render impotent the other two departments of the government, and make inoperative the wholesome and restraining power which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be exerted by them. This would be a practical concentration of all power in the Congress of the United States. This, in the language of the author of the Declaration of Independence, would be "precisely the definition of despotic government." I have preferred to reproduce these teachings of the great statesmen and constitutional lawyers of the early and later days of the republic rather than to rely simply upon an expression of my own opinions. We cannot, too often recur to them, especially at a conjecture like the present. Their application to our actual condition is so apparent that they now come to us as a living voice to be listened to with more attention than at any previous period of our history. We have been and are yet in the midst of popular commotion. The passions aroused by a great civil war are still dominant. It is not a time favorable to that calm and deliberate judgment, which is the only safe guide where radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes. It institutes an untried experiment for a people who have said with one voice that it was not for their good. This alone should make us pause; but it is not all—the experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded by the people of the several States for themselves. In but few of the States has such an innovation been allowed, as giving the ballot to the colored population, without any other qualification than a residence of one year, and in most of them the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute, and by fundamental law placed beyond the domain of ordinary legislation. In most of those States the evil of such suffrage would be partial, but small as it would be it is guarded by Constitutional barriers.

Here the innovation assumes formidable proportions which may easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic. After full deliberation upon this measure I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed, that no political truth is better established, than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, January 5, 1867.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Department of State has received official information of the relief from Quarantine of the vessels coming from Philadelphia to Cuban ports, the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia having reported the total disappearance of cholera from this section since the 21st of November. The exemption from quarantine is, however, only when the vessel brings a clear bill of health and no cholera made during the passage.

A message was received from the President in answer to the call from the House for the correspondence relative to the occupancy of the Island of San Juan, in Washington territory. He says it is not deemed advisable at the present juncture to communicate the correspondence. This correspondence covers the 5th or 5th epoch.

Mr. Kasson offered a resolution that whereas, notwithstanding the 13th amendment it is a law in some sections to sell persons declared free into slavery for life or for years against the principles of religion, civilization and the Constitution; resolved, that the true intent of said amendment prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except in the direct execution of the sentence imposing the definite penalty, which penalty cannot according to the Constitution impose any servitude than that of imprisonment under the immediate control of the officers of the law according to the usual course to the exclusion of all unofficial control of a person so held, and other orders, decrees and judgments are declared null as violating the 13th amendment. It passed the House to-day.

HOUSE.—The bill to retrocede Alexandria to the District of Columbia was referred to the District Committee on Judiciary. On motion of Mr. McClurg it was instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of repealing the act appointing commutation to award commutation to the loyal owners of colored volunteer soldiers.

Mr. Loan, of Mo., introduced a resolution setting forth that for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victory over the rebellion, and of carrying out the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, it was the duty of the 39th Congress, without delay, to take action on the following subjects, viz: First—The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions of President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors, of which he is notoriously guilty as to render it unsafe to longer allow him to exercise the Executive functions. Second—To abridge the powers of the Executive so as to bring them within the law. Third—To effect a perfect reorganization of the States late in rebellion, to restore them to their rights in the Union, and Fourth—To secure by direct Federal intervention the right of the elective franchise without distinction of race or color for persons residing in the late rebel States. The point of order was made that the resolution should go to the Committee on Reconstruction, and the point was sustained and the resolution was referred. Mr. Kelso, of Mo., subsequently introduced the same resolution modified by striking out the third and fourth clauses. Mr. Davis, of New York, moved to lay it on the table, which was not agreed to by yeas 40; nays 103. Pending further consideration the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a paper and resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson, Vice President and Acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he usurped power and violated laws, that he had made corrupt use of the appointing power, the pardoning power, and the veto power, that he had corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States, that he had corruptly interfered in the elections, and was guilty of other high crimes and misdemeanors. The resolution instructs the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether in the discharge of his power and duties Andrew Johnson, Vice President and Acting President of the United States, was guilty of acts designed to subvert the Government of the United States or any department thereof, and whether he had been guilty of such acts as in the law would be denominated high crimes and misdemeanors, which required the interposition of the House, and the Committee have power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was not agreed to by yeas 39 nays 105. Mr. Ashley demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution, and it was ordered. The resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 106 yeas to 38 nays.

A bill dividing the Western district of Arkansas into two Judicial districts was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill for the relief of the widows and heirs of those massacred or captured at Fort Pillow was referred to the Military Committee.

A bill to provide for a true national currency, and to provide for the collection of the revenue for the liquidation of the national debt, and other purposes, was referred to the Committee on Banks and Currency.

A bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1863, relating to the *habeas corpus*, and relating to judicial proceedings, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine the papers affecting the postal matters of their districts. Passed.

A bill to regulate the sale of gold and bullion was referred to the Finance Committee.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Judge Orth has returned from Indiana. He reports the election of Gov. Morton to the United States Senatorship.

Certain advices from Springfield, Illinois, indicate that Palmer will be elected Senator as a reward for his sufferings at the hands of the Kentucky Judiciary.

Thad. Stevens went to Harrisburg this morning, confident that Pennsylvania will endorse his advanced position on reconstruction, by electing him Senator.

The Texas Delegation have received from Gov. Throckmorton a report of the special Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the statements of Gen. Kiddoo. The report in the main represents Texas as tranquil.

The Second Auditor has found it necessary to adopt measures which will result in the punishment of bogus claim agents.

Supreme Court decisions:
Wetherspoon versus Duncan, Supreme Court of Alabama, affirmed.
Rutherford versus Geddes, Western District of Texas, affirmed.

Most of the decisions involve Southern cases which, during the war, had been placed on what is called the dead docket. Caleb Cushing made an elaborate speech on the Gray Jacket case. Gen. Butler is the leading lawyer in favor of the Gray Jacket's condemnation as a lawful prize. Should Cushing gain the case which is a test case, much money already distributed as prize money, will have to be refunded.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A delegation from North Carolina, appointed by the Governor in obedience to a joint resolution of the General Assembly, consisting of Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly U. S. Senator, Gen. Leach, and John A. Gilmer, formerly a member of Congress, Judges Merriam and P. H. Winston, have taken rooms at Willard's Hotel. Judge Brown and Gen. Leach are already here, and the remainder of the delegation will arrive to-morrow. The primary object of the mission is to investigate the irregular and oppressive collection of U. S. taxes for 1861. They have, however, confided to their care the general interest of the State. Liberal provision has been made for the support of its irregular representatives by North Carolina, and the delegation will remain as long as the interest of the State demands. The Governor has been judicious in his appointments. Col. Brown, who is the leader of the delegation, was United States Senator from 1829 to 1840. Of his fellow Senators of 1829 only himself and Judge Sprague, now of Massachusetts, but then Senator from Maine, are alive.

The delegation from Arkansas, appointed by the Fort Smith loyal mass meeting, composed of Valentine Dill, M. L. Stevenson and James M. Johnson have arrived. They have a memorial to Congress asking on behalf of the loyal people of Arkansas to form a State Government. The memorial recognizes the right of 26 States to legislate for the whole country, and adopt the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of three-fourths, and asks the extension of suffrage to the loyalists regardless of color. The memorial has 1300 signatures.

Senate.—Numerous petitions were presented in this body to-day.

A bill suspending the payment of money to persons claiming services as drafted or enlisted men was passed.

A bill providing for a temporary Government for the Territory of Idaho, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The President's veto message was received and read, and the bill passed notwithstanding by 29 to 10.

The Nebraska bill was taken up and debated, and the Senate adjourned with a quorum.

New York, Jan. 7.—The residence of Malathon Cameron, Esq., at Uniontown, N. J., was burned this morning, involving a loss of $20,000 which is covered by insurance.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Vote on the veto; nays, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Van Winkle; absent, Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie, Harris, McDougal, Nyer, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Wilson, Gates.

New York, Jan. 7.—Arrived to-day: steamer Gen. Barnes, from Savannah, and yesterday, Leo from Savannah, Saratoga from Richmond.

A San Francisco dispatch says Shanghai advices to November 3d, report a victory of Manking, who took the field in person to crush out the Shawtung. Three separate bodies of European troops were marching against the rebels, but the foreigners did not entertain any hopes of great success.

Details of the great fire at Yocohoma, Japan, state that thirty five bodies had been recovered and the number was hourly increasing. Many persons were crushed to death by the crowd. Detachments of British sailors, who were landed to save property, became intoxicated and engaged in indiscriminate robbery and pillage. The archives of the United States Consulate were destroyed by fire. The people were suffering for food, there being a great scarcity of rice. The Government had, however, removed the monopoly on its sale, and foreign merchants were to sell directly to consumers. The war in Southern Japan was stopped by the Mikado. The new Tycoon favors carrying out faithfully the treaties with foreigners.

The mining news from British Columbia is encouraging.

New York, Jan. 7.—Mayor Hoffman's message, delivered to-day to the Common Council, states the funded debt of the city at nearly $31,000,000—a decrease of $855,000 from the previous year. It is all well secured. There is besides a temporary city and county debt of about $3,000,000—a decrease of $1,660,000 from the previous year. The tax levy amounts to nearly $17,000,000, and upon a basis of 23 10ths per cent, while in 1865 it was 220 100ths per cent. The balance of the message is merely of local interest.

Arrived: steamer Washington, from Richmond. Up: For Charleston, schooner Lily with dispatches for Georgetown, schooner Simmons; for Port Royal, brig A. B. Cook, on the 15th.

Richmond, Jan. 9.—A resolution introduced in the House, that the Amendment be not ratified, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after the rejection of a motion to suspend the rules for its immediate consideration.

The river is still closed with ice.

New York, Jan. 7.—Dry goods are more cheerful and though little is doing, prices are firm.

The *Commercial* says money is less stringent but still firm at 7 per cent. Government securities were active and firm early in the day, but became weak on the pressure to sell old 5-20s by foreign bankers influenced by Ashby's bill. Gold is firm. Stocks are quiet but firm. Mining stocks are active and improving.

Memphis, Tenn. 7.—The weather is cloudy with indication of rain. The gorge at Columbus and the ice is running heavily here. The river is falling. Business is weak.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—A party of one hundred and fifty Cheyennes surrounded the telegraph office at Sweet Water village on the morning of the 1st, killed and scalped Mr. Cathcoll, the operator, and burned the station. Three soldiers were with him. One was found dead and the others have not been heard from. The Cheyennes have heretofore been peaceful in this territory.

The expedition commanded by Major Von Boost and Gordon, started a few days since to punish the Sioux who committed the massacre near Fort Kearney. Gen. Palmer, commanding in the field, is wide awake to the importance of the situation.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—The gorge at the Narrows is probably broken, the sudden fall of the river this morning giving that indication.

London, noon, Jan. 7.—England and France will not interfere in the Turco-Greek question if Russia does not.

Liverpool, noon, Jan. 7.—The cotton market rules quiet to-day and the sales to be made to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 15d.

London, noon, Jan. 7.—Consols for money 91 to 91½ for money.

London, noon, Jan. 7.—United States 5-20's 73; Erie railway shares 39; Illinois Central shares 82.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—By the incorporation of a portion of Poland with Prussia the Polish nationality is finally obliterated.

London, Jan. 7, P. M.—Consols close at 90¾. U. S. 5-20's at 73, Illinois Central shares at 82, and Erie's sales at 46.

Liverpool, noon, January 7.—The steamship City of New York, arrived here this morning.

Athens, noon, Jan. 7.—The United States Consul at Candia has pronounced the Turkish blockade ineffective.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

New York, Jan. 7.—10 A. M.—Gold opened this morning at 131¾.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The veto message meets the hearty approval of the Cabinet, except Secretary Stanton, who denies its constitutionality.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The constitutional amendment has been ratified by the Senate by 26 to 6.

Louisville, Jan. 6.—Judge Ballard decides that pardon for violation of the revenue does not free the informer's interest in fine.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Samples of California and Arizona will be sent to the Paris Exposition.

General Cass. Wilson, a prominent lawyer, shot himself in the head accidentally.

Six thousand pounds of sea island cotton from Honolulu have arrived en route for Liverpool.

The imports of California for the year were $14,000,000, and the exports $17,250,000, exclusive of $14,000,000 and $3,500,000 shipped on Government account.

New York, Jan. 7.—Charles Sumner, formerly an orderly sergeant in the DeKalb regiment, committed suicide on account of want of employment. He leaves a wife and four children destitute.

Charleston, Jan. 7.—The emmigration of negroes continues, mostly for Florida.

New York, Jan. 7.—At a convention of the Manhattan circles, James Stevens was denounced as an exploded humbug.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The address of the Texas Congressional delegation to the American people sketches the formation of the Republic of Texas, its incorporation into the Union, its subsequent admission, saying it was due to a conflicting interpretation of the Constitution—one class affirming the General Government was the creature of States which could withdraw from a Government no longer acceptable, the other declaring it the act of the people of the United States, from which no section could withdraw; claimed the weaker party sought to withdraw from the Union, not to prevent the Northern States from retaining their Government over themselves with their own construction, but to insure its preservation as to the Southern States as they understood it. In the warlike struggle which ensued, the South was overcome, and the address gives a history of the President's efforts at reconstruction, and says the laws of the United States are being executed within its limits without hindrance or resistance from the people of the State authorities. The Federal army is on our frontier for protection. The Federal Judiciary are performing all their functions. The United States mails are being carried all over the country. The navy is protecting our commerce, the officers of customs and internal revenue are doing their duty, and the people are paying duties and taxes as in the other States. What more could be said of the people of New York and Ohio, except that they have their Senators and Representatives in Congress to speak for and represent their rights, interests and necessities of their States. The reason for her exclusion are to be gathered from the debates and measures proposed in Congress and the public discussions elsewhere, rather than specific legislative action. The injustice of this is apparent. It leaves the people of Texas in the dark as to what is really asked of them. The adoption of the proposed Constitutional amendment is pronounced by some sufficient to insure re-admission, though this controverted by many in leading positions. We are told that, though Texas may submit to the Constitutional amendment, she will never become a party to her own humiliation. If exclusion be justified on the ground that is authorized by the clauses respecting each House, judging the qualifications of its members, a congressional majority might override the will of the people of a State, to the intimation that Texas is disloyal, replied that that assumption establishes a precedent that a Congressional majority might charge rebellious temper on the people of a State as a reason for perpetuating an injustice. As it is the voice of Texas has not been heard in her own defense, and again no greater wrong can be done a community than to judge its character by isolated expressions or acts. Such statements come not from the President, the General-in-Chief, or the authorized agents of the Government, but from small discontented factions, and searching inquiry as to the true state of affairs is solicited. The people are claimed to be loyal to the Government, and intensely anxious that the sectional strife should cease.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The "Eighth of January."—This is a day of glorious remembrance in the history of the country as the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, fought between the Americans under Jackson, and the British under Pakenham. Before the late war it was always celebrated in New Orleans in grand style; but there are no indications that there will be any extraordinary ceremonies to day, in commemoration of the event. The Races at the Fair Grounds Course will doubtless be very interesting, and the performances at the various places of amusements will be of a more interesting character than usual.

Fire.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed the houses Nos. 119, 121 and 123 Bourbon street, with nearly all their contents, except the principal portion, which were saved by the police, in the one No 119, occupied by Mrs Argenton, as a grocery. No. 121 was used by Catalogue & Lepine as a boarding house, and 123 by L. E. Janet, as a confectionery. The buildings belonged to Mr. Pelligrine, of France. The grocery store was insured in two offices for $2000. Mr L. J. Jourdan, of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company, fell with some of the burning debris, and narrowly escaped, by his fellow firemen cutting away the ruins. We are glad to learn that he was not very badly injured.

An Explosion.—A locomotive on the Mexican Gulf Railroad exploded Sunday, about 12 miles below the city. The engineer had both legs taken off by the affair, and it is thought will not recover. A colored fireman, whose name is not given, was also severely injured.

Requisition for an Alleged Murderer.—Gov. Humphreys has made requisition upon Gov. Wells for Johnson Williams, colored, of the 6th U. S. infantry, supposed to be in this State, he being charged with the murder of Elias J. Rogillio, in Adams county, Miss.

Proposed Radical Paper.—W. Jasper Blackburn, of the Homer (La.) *Iliad*, it is rumored, has gone North to provide means for starting a new Radical journal in this city.

The Markets.—The contracts of the lessees for the farming of the following markets have been perfected up to last accounts: Soraparu, Ninth street, Washington, French, Treme, Port, and Dryades Market. The last named is leased by Mr. Mattharan at $31,150.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNG SHUEY.—The United States mail steamship Fung Shuey, Isaac Crowell, commander, from New York December 29th, arrived in our port with mail, merchandise and passengers to David McCoard. The Fung Shuey sailed in company with the steamship Merrimack via Havana and steamship George Washington, direct for this port. She experienced strong head wind during the passage. The water on the bar at the Southwest Pass being extremely low the Fung Shuey did not succeed in crossing it until Sunday night, January 6th, at 11:30 P. M. at high tide. Left outside the bar steamship George Washington bound in, at anchor, and on the bar aground steamship General Meade, and Morning Star bound out. The Monterey went to sea at 9:30 P. M., Sunday night, January 6th. The following is the list of her passengers—A. Chillicovich, Peter Henry, lady and two children, Mrs. Barrett, sister and seven children, N. Lalaire, D. Smith, B. Dowell, L. Michels, Carl Sehon, John Semmott, R. Delaney, M. Heeney, P. Hamilton, John Connell, F. Heeney, lady, two children and servant, Miss Johnson, Miss Impsey, F. Wadsworth.

THE FINALE OF THE GRAND MASS WELCOME.—It appears that the grand mass welcome to the Radical majority in Congress, which signalized the first day of the present session, has ended in grief. It is stated that Mr. Rollman, who was engaged to furnish the supper on that occasion for $2500, has been obliged to bring suit for the pay. As very few partook of the supper except the committees and the Congressmen whose superlative patriotism was thus advertised, it has been suggested that these Congressmen should make up the amount out of the extra pay they are so loth to accept.—*Nat. Intel.*

"The Staff of Life" is the title of a paper in London representing the baking interest.

It is reported that the Democrats who are dissatisfied with the recent course of the Chicago *Times*, have subscribed $150,000 to start a new paper.

The Santa Fe Stage Company have established seven new stations on the Arkansas river, and hereafter will run coaches from Junction City, Kansas, to Santa Fe, in seven days.

Forty emigrants left St. Louis for Venezuela, to settle a tract of land granted by the Venezuelan Government to Henry W. Price, of Virginia.

All the jurors in the trial of Mollie Trussel have signed a petition to the Governor for her pardon. The judge and the prosecuting attorney refused to sign it.

The *Tribune*, says the *Home Journal*, has engaged Mr. Dickens to write a novel for its weekly edition—paying for it $25,000.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan 7, 1867.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation, and several of the leading articles have undergone a material attention. Sugar and Molasses have been in demand at higher prices, and Western Produce evinced considerable activity, attended with an improvement in Corn, and a less firm feeling in Flour and Pork, while operations in our leading staple, owing to the stringent claims of holders, have been in a restricted scale, the sales at the close footing up only 3600 bales at prices within the range of previous quotations.

Notwithstanding the favorable tenor of the dispatches from New York the movement in Corn market has been unusually light from the opening to the close of business. Gold opened this morning nominally at 131¾ to 131⅞, but the noon telegrams being encouraging it improved and closed firm at 131⅞ to 131¾. There were no sales at the morning session of the Board. In the open market the transactions included $10,000 at 131⅛, $2000, $10,000, $16,000, $15,000 and $3,000 at 131⅞, $7000 and $1000 at 131⅛, $5000, $10,000, $10,000, $20,000, and $20,000 at 135, and $21,000 at the same rate. In Silver we notice sales of $500 in American halves at 130, and about $500 Mexican dollars at ¾ per cent premium for Gold.

There has been a fair business transacted in Foreign Exchange, and rates, owing to the advance in Gold, have been attended with a material improvement. The negotiations of Sterling included £1500 bill of lading at 140, £3500 at 140⅛, £6500 clear at 141, £1500 at the same, £2000 bill of lading at 143½, £1500 same at 143¼, £2000 clear at the same, £7000 A1, early in the day, at 143, £2500 at 141, £1000 at 141½, £2000 and £1000 at 141⅜; £5000 bank at 141 net, £5000 £5000 at 141¼, £2000, £3000, £1000 and two bills of £5000 at 145, £2000 marginal credit at the same, £300 at 145⅛, and £5000 at the same. In France we noticed sales of 50,000, 87,000, 100,000 and 200,000 A1 commercial at 3.35, 50,000 at 3.93¾, 35,000, 110,000, 175,000 and 150,000 at 3.92½, and 10,000 bank at 3.90. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the market we decline giving quotations, which are accordingly omitted.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no change. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ⅜ per cent discount, generally at the latter rate. The counter demand was light. The offerings of commercial were large, and the sales comprised $30,000, $30,000, $50,000, $75,000 and $100,000 Boston and New York sight at ⅜ per cent discount, $12,000, $20,000, $25,000, $25,000 and $35,300 at 13-16, $30,000, $50,000, $35,000, $60,000, $63,000, and two lots of $100,000 at ⅞, $10,000 and $12,000 ten days at 1¼, $60,000 same at 1⅛, $10,000 and $30,000 fifteen days at 1½, $20,000 same at 1½, $15,000 twenty days at 2, $10,000 and $10,000 thirty days at 1½, and $10,000 sixty days at 3. The rates outdoors for commercial sight were ¾ to ⅞ discount.

The Stock market was inactive. There were no sales at the Board. Outdoors the sales included 50 shares Citizens' Bank at $155 50, and 50 New Orleans City Railroad dividends on, at $20 25.

At an election held at the First National Bank the following Directors were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: Messrs. Thos. P. May, A. C. Graham, W. M. Perkins, F. Herron, Miles Taylor, J. S Whittaker, Gordon Granger, D. B. Forbes, and Robt. Watson.

City Bonds were dull. There were no sales at the Board and none reported out-doors. The Consolidated are quoted at 96½ to 97½, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the coupons. Louisiana sixes are quoted at 75 to 76, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons at 75 to 76.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $10,000 in State Treasury notes at 95c per dollar, and $3000 at 95¼c, $6500 at 96c, and $1000 at 95¾c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 95 to 96c.

Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount. National currency being the standard, they are the general medium of exchange in city local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a liberal inquiry and a fair prospect of business. Factors, in view of the improvement in Gold and Exchange, held out for full prices, while the majority of buyers contended for concessions, predicated in a reported decline at Liverpool; and as the former were unwilling to yield, the latter held aloof, awaiting later intelligence. Under these circumstances the day's business was of a restricted character, comprising at the close 3600 bales, taken by sixteen brokers, at prices showing no variation from Saturday evening's quotations, which were as follows: Ordinary 28 to 29c, Good Ordinary 30 to 31c, Low Middling 31½ to 32½c, and Middling 33½c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866, bales	102,9[illegible]
Received to day	7,702
Received previously	371,7[illegible]
	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	3217
Cleared previously	253,9[illegible]
Stock on hand	222,[illegible]

The clearances comprise 809 bales for New York, 3558 for Liverpool, and 800 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The demand was very active to-day, and all the receipts since Saturday, which embraced 352 hhds Sugar and 650 bbls Molasses, were sold readily at an advance in prices of ¼ to ½c per lb for Sugar and 2 to 3c per gallon for Molasses. The prices paid were 7 to 8¼c for Inferior Sugar, 8½ to 9c for Common, 10 to 10½ for Fair, 11 to 11¼ for Fully Fair, 11¼ to 11⅝ for Prime, 12¼ to 12½ for Choice, 11⅛ to 11⅜ for Seconds, 12¼ to 13 for Yellow Clarified and 13¼ to 14c for White. Inferior Molasses at 50c per gallon, Common at 55 to 60, Good at 65, Prime at 68 to 70, and Choice at 72½ to 75c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—We have not any sales to report to day, although buyers on foreign account are still looking around. The stock on hand of the old crop is small, and the desirable are selling briskly at full prices. The receipts of the new crop are light and sell readily. The market is very firm and we continue to quote:

LIGHT.		HEAVY.	
Inferior Lugs	3½ @ 3¾	Inferior Lugs	4 @ 4½
Good Lugs	4 @ 4½	Good Lugs	[illegible]
Inf to Com Leaf	5 @ 6	Inf to Com Leaf	6 @ 7¼
Medium Leaf	7 @ 9	Medium Leaf	8 @ [illegible]
Fair Leaf	10 @ 12	Fair Leaf	11 @ 12
Fine Leaf	12 @ 14	Fine Leaf	12½ @ 15
Choice Sel—Col.	15 @ 20	Choice Sel—	[illegible] @ 20

FLOUR.—The demand is limited and only local, and the business is mostly of a retail character. The principal sales to day were confined to 1200 barrels, of which 850 at $[illegible] per bbl for Low Fine and $10 for Fine, 100 Superfine at $11 25, 70 do at $11 37½, 250 do at $11 40, 100 Double Extra at $13 [illegible], Treble Extra at $14, and 100 Choice Extra at $14 87½ per bbl.

CORN.—Is in moderate supply and in good demand at full prices. Sales to day 8520 sacks, of which 1700 Yellow Mixed and 2900 do at $1 07, 1000 Mixed and 1000 Yellow at $1 07½, 100 White Mixed, 200 White and 500 Yellow at $1 10, 1000 White at $1 12, and 161 do at $1 [illegible] per bushel.

OATS.—Are in fair supply and demand at yesterday's prices. The sales to day embrace 850 sacks, of which 350 Fair at 82c, 350 at 82½ and 200 Prime at 83 to 85c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is scarce and in request. Sales to day 136 sacks, of which 136 Corn Bran at $1 30, 100 250 and 811 Wheat Bran at $2 per 100 pounds.

HAY.—Is in light supply and moderate demand at $28 50 to $29 per ton for Prime Ohio River and St. Louis. Small lots are selling at those figures.

MALT.—A lot of 118 bags Western sold at $1 [illegible] per bushel. It is quoted at $1 20 to $1 40 per bushel.

HOPS.—12 bales sold at 40c per lb. It is quoted at 35 to 60c per lb as to quality.

PORK.—The market is dull and large lots were offered at $22 per bbl for Mess without selling. There were sales, however, of 80 and 100 bbls Mess at $22 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $22 75 per bbl.

BACON.—The principal sale to day was a lot of 22 casks Sugar cured Hams at 21c per lb. A fresh retail business is doing at 13c per lb for Shoulders, 15¾ for Ribbed Sides, and 15¾ to 16c for Clear Sides.

STAR CANDLES.—Sales are being made to the trade at 17½ to 18c per lb for 12 oz, 18½ to 20c for 14 oz, 19½ to 20c for 14 oz, and 22 to 22½c for full weight.

LARD.—Sales to the trade have been made at 12½c per lb for Prime, in tierces, and 13c in kegs.

GREEN MEATS.—Shoulders have been selling at 9½c per lb; they are retailing at 11c.

BALE ROPE.—Is retailing at 12c per lb.

COAL OIL.—Is in good demand in a jobbing way at 60 to 80c per gallon in bbls, and 70 to 75c in cans.

SALT.—New is in good demand. The receipts are small and very little is on the way here. The market is firm and we quote: Coarse $1 85 to $1 90, Fine $1 90 to $1 95 in large lots in warehouse; $1 95 to $2 for Coarse, and $2 to $2 05 for Fine delivered in the city. Old Salt can be purchased at 10 to 20c per sack less.

WESTERN WHISKY.—The market is well supplied, but sales are made only in a small way at $2 20 to $2 [illegible] per gallon for Rectified, according to proof and quality.

INDIA BAGGING.—The last sales were at 19 to 20c per yard, but none is now offered under 22c. Only a very small retail business is doing at 20 per yard in rolls and 21c in bales.

BUTTER.—Choice is scarce and in good demand. Common is plenty and dull. Northern commands 43 to 46c, Western 20 to 30c.

CHEESE.—Is in fair supply and demand at 18 to 19c for Western, 19 to 20c for Northern, and 20 to 23c for English Dairy.

COFFEE.—A lot of 100 sacks sold from first hands on private terms. Dealers are supplying the demand, which is good, at 21½ to 25½c per lb currency for Fair to Prime Rio.

FREIGHTS.—The freight market is very firm, tonnage is scarce, offerings are free and rates are looking up. They are 1⅛c per lb for Cotton, by steam, for New York and Boston, and 1¼c by sail, $4 to $4 ½ per bbl by sail and 1¼ to 1⅝d by steam for Liverpool, and 1⅝ to 1¾c by sail for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January [illegible], 1867.

[illegible]

Western Beeves	[illegible]
Texas Beeves	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Texas Sheep	[illegible]
Milch Cows	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible] on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, Mr. JOHN M. COLLAM, aged [illegible] years, a native of [illegible] Parish, and a resident of this State for the last thirty years.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 8, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth for New York. David McCoard.
Steamship Tappahannock, Williams for Apalachicola. Merritt, Dunham McKinnel & co.
Ship Senator Iken, Dannemann, for Liverpool. Lovell & Bailey.
Ship Puritan, Knowles, for Liverpool. Creevy, Nickerson & co.
Bark (Fr) Felix, Giraud, for Bordeaux via Havre. W. R. Boddendorff.
Schr Kadish, Fruthe, for Pensacola. E. R. Po[illegible].
Steamer War Eagle, Hazlett, for St Louis. Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Crowell, from New York, Dec 29, to D. McCoard.
Steamship Gen. Washington, [illegible], from New York, Dec 29th, to A. Moulton.
Steamship [illegible], from Philadelphia, Dec 24 to Creevy, Nickerson & co.
[illegible], from Liverpool, Nov 10th, to [illegible].
[illegible] Vesper, from Liverpool, to Joseph [illegible].
[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—[illegible]
APALACHICOLA—[illegible]
LIVERPOOL—[illegible]
LIVERPOOL—[illegible]
HAVRE—[illegible]
PENSACOLA—[illegible]
ST LOUIS—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA—[illegible]
RIO DE JANEIRO—[illegible]
RIO DE JANEIRO—[illegible]
LIVERPOOL—[illegible]
PENSACOLA—[illegible]
GRAND CAYMAN—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—[illegible]

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

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

SPLENDID BILL FOR
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Jan. 7 and 8.
The beautiful Domestic Drama entitled UNDER THE PALM [illegible]
[illegible]—Benefit of the Southern Hospital Association.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to maintain the reputation of this Favorite Establishment for
NOVELTY AND VARIETY,
The Manager announces that
A NEW DRAMA OF THE PASSIONS,
Of peculiar construction and absorbing interest, adapted from Chas. Reade's famous Novel,
GRIFFITH GAUNT, OR JEALOUSY,
By Augustin Daly, Esq., author of Leah, the Forsaken, etc., is now ready to be produced, with NEW SCENERY, by PORTER, Correct Costumes and Appointments and a cast involving Every Member of the Star Company.

Varieties Theatre.

W. R. FLOYD.......................Manager.

EXTRA CARD.

A BENEFIT will be given at this Theatre in aid of the SOUTHERN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Wednesday Evening, January 9th, 1867.

Under the auspices of the following Ladies, officers of the Southern Hospital Association:

Mrs. James Hewitt,	Mrs. Stauffer,
Mrs. Wm. J. McLean,	Miss C. Norton,
Mrs. James L. Stirling,	Mrs. W. J. Robinson,
Mrs. John Watt,	Miss S. Morgan,
Mrs. James Clark,	Miss A. Hennen,
Mrs. A. Brousseau,	Miss S. McLean,
Mrs. Henry Connor,	Mrs. Dufour,
Mrs. Hamilton Wright,	Mrs. R. Proctor,
Miss C. Claiborne,	Mrs. Dr. Pinson,
Mrs. John I. Lee,	Mrs. W. C. Day,
Mrs. Z. Reid,	Mrs. Denegre,
Mrs. A. B. Griswold,	Mrs. Geo. Babcock.

Tickets of Admission.................................$1.
Full particulars will be duly announced. jan6

A Grand Dress Ball

Will be given by the
New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans,
On SATURDAY, January 12th, 1867,
At their Hall, corner Elysian Field and Greatmen sts.

—MANAGERS—

A. Sambola,	J. Hingle,
E. Ripoll,	O. Ammon,
P. V. Relimpio,	J. Gross,
A. A. Marchand,	Ch. Weis,
V. Camuell,	G. A. Meilbear,
M. Pelayo,	A. Domingues,
A. Fivilac,	J. Seither,
M. Valery,	C. Duvic,
A. Quintel,	Ch. Leon,
F. Carmenna,	J. Bandet,
J. B. Jacquot,	C. Nelson,
F. Renaud,	J. Durand,
O. Nunez,	J. Llado,
A. Dejourge,	B. Clavin.

Committee of Invitation.

Tickets..$2

Tickets can be had on application to the Managers. For invitation tickets for Ladies apply to one of the Committee.

No Lady will be admitted without an invitation ticket. jan4 td

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

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

GEO. JONAS,	G. W. BABCOCK,
J. H. STAUFFER,	C. T. BUDDECKE,
D. McCOARD	R. B. HART,
C. SCHNEIDER.	

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier. jan8 1m

The Jackson House.
No. 17 St. Charles street.

THE undersigned having recently purchased from Mr. Frank Quirk the above popular Saloon, beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that it will hereafter be conducted on the most liberal scale under their own supervision. The Bar and Cellars are stocked with the choicest Wines, rich old Brandies, pure Whiskeys, etc. The Saloon is fitted up in first-class style, and the proprietors will do all in their power to please their friends and the public.
JOHN CASSEDY,
MICHAEL JENNINGS, Proprietors.
jan8 3t

Engine for Sale.

A VERY fine eight-horse power STEAM ENGINE and various appurtenances, for cash or on terms. Apply at the corner of Claiborne and Orleans streets. jan8 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned inform the public that their partnership is dissolved, by mutual consent, from the 1st of January, 1867, and the firm of ARTIGUES & DARRAS no longer exists. Mr. Louis Artigues will attend to the liquidation of the same. The business will be carried on by L. Artigues.
O. DARRAS.
L. ARTIGUES.
jan7 3t

Grocery Store for Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine GROCERY STORE, well situated and having a good custom, at the corner of Dumaine and Villere streets. For terms, apply on the premises. jan7 3t

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED TO LOUISIANA

AND TEXAS PETROLEUM

STOVE AND G. L. CO.,

232 Camp Street..........232 Camp Street.

PETROLEUM STOVES.

PETROLEUM STOVES.

Save your money by buying one of the favorite Stoves.

Louisiana and Texas Petroleum Stove Co.

jan8 tf......232 Camp Street.

Lost,

ON the 4th December, a white pointer DOG, with [illegible] spots [illegible] on the fore head and the other on the lower [illegible] [illegible] with a small [illegible] [illegible] answering to the name of DASH. A very liberal reward will be paid to the person who will deliver the Dog at No. 255 Dumaine street, near Villere. jan8 3t

Pepper, Woodson & Bohanna,
GOLD AND COTTON REPORTERS,
(WHITE SLIPS.)
No. 180 Common Street,
(Up stairs.) NEW ORLEANS.

New York Cotton, Gold and Sterling Quotations received and delivered promptly to subscribers every day from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M. Daily Dispatches by Cable, from Liverpool, giving quotations of Cotton, United States Bonds, Consols, etc.
ALL QUOTATIONS MADE FROM ACTUAL SALES. jan8 1m

House to Let.

TO LET—A fine, two-story HOUSE, having four rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms and outhouses, on Treme street, between Bayou Road and Barracks streets. For terms, apply at No. [illegible] same street. jan8 3t

NOTICE
TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1866, and [illegible] License for 1867 are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from [illegible].
[illegible] LENARIE,
State Tax Collector for the Second District.
Office—corner Chartres and St. Peter streets, Cabildo Building. jan4 15t

To State and City Tax Payers.

THE undersigned offers for sale at the lowest market prices STATE NOTES, which are received for State and City Licenses and Taxes.
M. F. BONIS, Broker,
183 Common street.
dec20 15dt

Notice to Tax Payers.

Treasurer's Office, City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1867.

THE Treasurer would most respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that all licenses for the year 1867, on Merchants, Traders, Professions, Callings, Manufactures, Coffeehouses, Cabarets, Tenpins, Billiards, Hacks, Drays, Cabs, Carriages, public and private, are now due and payable during the present month.

All persons comprised in the above professions are hereby requested to call and pay before the expiration of said month, otherwise they will be considered as delinquents, and a penalty of ten per cent added to the amount due.
J. HERNANDEZ,
City Treasurer.
jan3 1m

Cheap Fuel.

THE New Orleans Gas Light Company have this day reduced the price of Coke to FORTY CENTS per bbl.
WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer.
January 4th, 1867. jan4 2w

New Orleans Merchants' Exchange.

THE Merchants of New Orleans, and all persons interested in the commerce of the city are hereby notified that the Exchange Room, in the GALLIER BUILDING, on Camp street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be sold to the highest bidder, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] square, by resolution of the Board of Directors. After the sale, the Exchange will be regularly opened for business, and the public are invited to attend.
By order.
ARTHUR C. WAUGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
jan8 4t

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Half a Square of Ground and Cow Stable for Forty Cows.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, January 12th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—[illegible]
HALF OF A SQUARE OF GROUND situated in the Third District [illegible]
[illegible] TWO STABLES [illegible] FORTY [illegible]
[illegible]

JULIAN NEVILLE'S SALES.

Important Sale of Choice Auction Stands at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal Street, Near the Merchants' Exchange Building.
BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.
[illegible]
WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
THE CHOICE OF AUCTIONEERS' STANDS AND [illegible]
[illegible]
A. L. B. ZEREGA.
J. E. S. ORACE.
C. W. GERWIN.

JUDICIAL SALES.

City of New Orleans vs. L. Lacoste Fortiere.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

To the Public.

[illegible]

FELIX SARON'S HOUSE, 14 Baronne street.

[illegible]

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

THE undersigned begs leave to remind the Ladies, [illegible]
[illegible] FELIX SARON.

Home Again.

THE [illegible] informs his friends and [illegible]
T. C. PAYAN.

Robinson's City Mills!

Nos. 283, 285 and 286—Head of New Basin.

A RE now [illegible] PREPARED MEAL [illegible]
ROBINSON & JONES, Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE CRESCENT CITY ICE COMPANY, organized [illegible] 1st December, 1866, [illegible]
A. W. [illegible]
HUGH McCLOSKEY,
J. S. SMITH,
J. L. WARNER, Directors.
J. J. E. MASSIP, Treasurer.
[illegible]
JOHN E. KRANZ, Superintendent.
New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1867. jan3 1m

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, 31st December, 1866.
MR. AUGUSTE DESSOMMES (of the late firm of [illegible]) [illegible]
LEVY DIETER & CO.

We have this day opened a house in Paris (France) under the style of A. DESSOMMES, LEVY & CO., [illegible] changed to DIETER, GOLDSTEIN & CO.
LEVY DIETER & CO.
NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1867. jan3 1m

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, at No. 40 St. Charles street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District. References required. jan1 1w

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE [illegible] DWELLING [illegible]
EDWARD BARNETT,
No. 16 Royal street.
jan3 1t

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships,"

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of Sea-Ocean Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2500 tons.......Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2500 tons.......Barry, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 1200 tons.......Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC 2000 tons.......Veeder, Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons.......Whitman, Commander
MONTEREY 1600 tons.......Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA 1400 tons.......Quick, Commander
MATANZAS 1500 tons.......[illegible], Commander
MISSOURI, 1600 tons.......Hudson, Commander

The steamship HAVANA, Whitman, Commander, will leave on TUESDAY, January 8th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

To be followed by the MERRIMACK, Van Sice, Commander, on SATURDAY, January 12th, at 7 A. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent,
35 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
dec6 1y

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.
TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor).
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......
CITY OF NEW YORK.......
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency
FIRST CABIN.......$100 00 | STEERAGE.......$[illegible]
[illegible] to London.......$105 | [illegible] to London [illegible]
[illegible] to Paris.......$115 | [illegible] to Paris [illegible]
[illegible] to Hamburg.......$110 | [illegible] to Hamburg [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown [illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to EGLIOTT & M. [illegible]

Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......January
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.......January
EUROPE.......Lemarie.......February
ST LAURENT.......Bocande.......February

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $[illegible], Second Cabin, $[illegible], including table wine [illegible].
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRIER, Agent,
[illegible]
dec23

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!

NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WHEREAS, [illegible]
[illegible]
By order of the Board.
CHARLES [illegible], Chairman.
Attest: JAS. [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]
JOHN YOUNG, [illegible]
dec21 [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE [illegible] SLOCOMB BALDWIN [illegible]
[illegible]
New Orleans, January 1, 1867.

At S. T. Blessing's
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM DEPOT.
24.......Chartres street.......24
Will be found the largest assortment of 25 per cent. the Cheapest ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPHS, FRAMES and STEREOSCOPES in the city—wholesale and retail.

New Orleans Gas Light Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A [illegible]
WM. S. BROWN.
dec16 tm

Notice

TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

ALL [illegible]
[illegible]
de27 1m

Notice.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.

IN conformity with [illegible]
[illegible]
GEORGE W. [illegible]
dec19 td

E. LAVAL,

Importer of Wines and Liquors, 136 Villere street, corner of [illegible]

FINE and ordinary Wines, [illegible], Whisky, [illegible], Sweet Oil, [illegible] superior Vinegar.
Orders promptly attended to at [illegible].

L. UTER,
49.......Royal street.......49

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of the city and country that he has been recently in [illegible] from Europe and the North, of a large and [illegible] stock of the following goods, which he is now offering at the lowest market rates, viz: [illegible] Looking Glasses, Window and Picture [illegible] Shades and Cornices, Lace Curtains and Cornices, White and Check Matting, Engravings, [illegible] colored and plain Oil Paintings, Portrait [illegible] Frames of all styles and sizes, Bed and [illegible] and Cord, Prayer Books, in Ivory, Velvet [illegible] Binding, Bénitier Albums, Crucifixes [illegible] and Brass; Portfolios and Portmonnaies, [illegible] complete assortment of Artists' Materials. [illegible] of goods in this line would do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. dec18 1m

Leeches! Leeches!

10 THOUSAND large healthy LEECHES, packed in tubs of 500 each, for sale by
J. S. MAUSSELL & CO.,
31 Chartres street.
dec13 1m

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
—AND—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

All descriptions of
SAW MILL, FLOURING, and
CORN MILL MACHINERY,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Shafting, Belting, Wood Working machinery, etc., etc., constantly on hand.
General agents for the Southwest for Wood & Mann's Portable Engines, and Cozzens's Family Corn and Flouring Mills.
THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,
No. 9 Perdido street, [illegible] Hall.
nov10 1f ep

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
BLANCAND & GUITET,
No. 40 Old Levee.
New Stock for the Season Just Opened.
oct31 1f

French Perfumery.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the celebrated PERFUMERY of COUDRAY, Piver, Société Hygiénique, Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, [illegible] and Rimmel, just received direct from Paris by
J. S. MAUSSELL & CO.,
31 Chartres street.
dec13 1m

French Patent Medicines.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK of all popular French Patent Medicines of our own importation, for sale by
J. S. MAUSSELL & CO.,
31 Chartres street.
dec13 1m

NOTICE.

DR. ALFRED MERCIER having [illegible] returned from Paris, has resumed the practice of his profession. He will give consultations [illegible] excepted at No. 220 Girod street, between Rampart and Dryades, from 9 to 11 A. M.
Residence, No. 63 Orleans street, [illegible]

To Let.

A HOUSE, which is now being built on [illegible] street, No. 54, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, and will be completed in [illegible]. [illegible] to be converted into one or two stores, [illegible] story, with kitchen [illegible]. Apply to Mr. Leblond, [illegible] street.

Old Madeira.

A FEW quarter casks of old and superior [illegible] WINE, directly imported, in store and [illegible] DUMONTEIL & [illegible]
157 Common st., between [illegible]

Office To Let.

AN OFFICE on Customhouse [illegible] in a house at the corner of [illegible] and Royal streets.
Apply to MR. A. BOUSQUIE, [illegible]