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, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having 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 new 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 net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1866.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.—Messrs. Brulatour & Co., No. 19 Conti street, are agents for some of the most celebrated brands of French wines, liquors, etc., of which they have on hand a large assortment suitable for any trade. They have also large quantities of the best English ales, porters and other imported drinks, as described in their advertisement.

COAL AT $1 PER BARREL.—Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co. are offering the best Pittsburg coal at the above price; and, also, on the most reasonable terms, English cannel and other articles of coal. Office, 142 Gravier street, and coal yard, corner of Girod and Magazine streets.

Thanks to the officers of the elegant Vicksburg packet Gen'l Quitman for papers.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—We are under obligations to Mr. W. E. Fitzgerald, one of the managers, for exceedingly polite tickets of invitation to a grand fancy and dress ball, to be given by the members of Vigilant Fire Company No. 3 on the 24th inst., at the Mechanics' Institute.

THE RADICAL VICTORY.

In the whole history of American politics, perhaps, there cannot be found so full and complete a victory as that which has been gained by the Radicals in the late Northern elections. A thorough triumph has been won, and the effect is greater, upon the country, than that of any other single election within the period of five and twenty years. The strength of the Radical party has been tested and found equal to any contest before the people, while the old Democratic party, which has fought so many hardly contested battles, has found itself completely overthrown. It is a curious speculation now as to what the Radicals will do with their victory. Thus far, though only a few days have elapsed, the effect has been somewhat startling. The leading Radicals and their newspaper organs no longer attempt to disguise their plans, but, confident in their strength, they have thrown aside their masks, and boldly demand the adoption of their entire programme by the country. Carried away by the success of this party, we find many of the Conservative newspapers going over to them, while the main Democratic journals are sullen and disputed. As examples we may mention the Chicago *Times* and the New York *World*, both earnest supporters of President Johnson but a short time since, and strong in opposition to the Radicals. We now find the latter tamed and almost resigned to any fate, and the former turned over heart and hand to the successful side. In another column will be found an article, which we reproduce from its columns, that is in some respects an important one, showing as it does the current of opinion in the great West. It confines the remarks made in this paper a few days ago about the demands which the Radicals would probably make, and shows us that the Conservative men of the North and West find it useless to contend longer against the growing spirit of Radicalism which is sweeping the entire Northern section of the country. A more complete and sudden transfer of political opinions would be hard to find. From a warm supporter of the President and his administration, it has become a bitter opponent and a zealous advocate of negro suffrage and social equality. Rail as we may against such sudden somersaults and want of fixedness of purpose, not to say sincerity, we must confess that the language comes from shrewd, far seeing men, who understand perfectly well, to use a common expression, upon which side their bread is buttered. They fought the Radical party until perfectly assured that it would not pay, then raised their banners on the winning side. The significance of this cannot be denied. Even these extremely Conservative men in the West are satisfied that the Radicals will hold supreme control of the country, without let or hindrance, except so far as they are temporarily checked by the Constitution. But even this barrier can be surmounted by amendments, the first of which, an opening wedge, they are now urging upon the South. The Democratic party will not be able to fight them again, with any hope of success, so long as the South is excluded from representation. That exclusion will be prolonged to the utmost, no matter whether or not the proposed amendment is adopted. Resistance is considered useless by all classes, and there is not a newspaper to-day which urges further contention for the principles so long advocated by the Democratic party, and believed in by a large number of our people, while the journals militant of yesterday are now as tame as sucking doves.

By what process this great crisis in the Democratic party was brought about, is a matter of discussion. It will be seen that the Chicago *Times*, attributes it to the President and his administration, and to the very same policy which it advocated so recently. If a lack of honesty of purpose can destroy one's faith in a newspaper, the assertion by the *Times* would not be worthy a moment's consideration. But it is not the opinions of this paper alone that we regard, but its evident expression of the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the West. What ever may be the cause of the decline of the Democratic party in the North, it has certainly grown weaker since the President's tour through the country; although it does not follow that it had any disastrous effect. It did, perhaps, give the opposition a chance of impressing upon the people that Mr. Johnson's party did not stand a shadow of a chance in the coming elections, and if this could be made a general conviction there was no difficulty in winning over to the Radical ranks all of the weak-kneed and vacillating members of the Democratic party. It was this, we believe, that increased the Radical strength, while many Democrats staid away from the polls rather than cast a vote when it was considered of no avail. It is useless to discuss the reasons at this time, when the facts are before us.

The question at issue has now narrowed itself down to this point, can the Radicals force negro suffrage upon the country? Can they bring the Massachusetts rule in force in Mississippi and Alabama? We have the most positive assurance that it will be done if possible, and the South is told that it might as well consider it a possibility at once and take the initiative. But it can only be done by amendments to the Constitution. Amendments can be made only by the consent of thirteen States, and the South with Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware compose the thirteen necessary. If the South remains quiet, and takes no part in these tampernings with the Constitution the Radicals will find it difficult work to carry out their programme. Absolute quiet is the last thing which they desire. Fearing that the South will come to this at last the New York *Times* catches the alarm and turns to threatening in order to induce the South to assist in furthering the Radical plot. It denies the *World's* assertion that we have nothing worse to fear, and says that it may be decided that the States now in Congress compose the Union, and are able to change the Constitution to suit their own views. What then? It will make no difference in the end, and Southern men will have the satisfaction of knowing that these amendments, which cannot fail to be disastrous to the country finally, were forced upon it while they had no voice in the councils of the nation. The threats of the New York *Times* and of its namesake in the West, will go for just what they are worth—an attempt to frighten the South into the adoption of the amendment, thereby making the way easy for future demands until the great end, mapped out in the article named, is accomplished. They do not like the entire responsibility if it can be avoided, and if a few idle threats could do it they would be glad to have a scape goat in the South. It would be humiliation indeed to Southern men to know that they had a hand in these changes of the Constitution, which can result in no good to the nation.

PERSEVERANCE NO. 13.—We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to attend a ball to be given by the "Exempt Association" of Perseverance No. 13, for the benefit of its Relief Fund, at the Mechanics' Institute, on to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The objects of this entertainment are most laudable, and the reputation of the Company, and the known courtesy of the Managers, afford every guarantee for a pleasant social reunion.

By a dispatch to Wm. Creevy, Esq., we learn that the steamship Mariposa, Capt. Quick, crossed the bar at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. She will be found at the Star Line Wharf this morning. The steamship Missouri, hence for New York, went to sea at 6:30 P. M. yesterday.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—The New York *World* sums up from the election returns, as regards the political complexion of the Fortieth Congress, the following results:

House of Representatives.—Democrats, 38; Republicans, 132.

Senate.—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 41.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—The following passengers arrived on the steamship Matagorda, from Galveston via Brazos:

W H Sayre, Jas Dalzell, Mrs Jones, Mrs Spivey and infant, Miss Kennan, Hufnagel and lady, King, Mrs Stubbs, Dodge, Tucker, Myers, Jones, Rice, Palmetto, Ward, Cole, Eagan, Jordan, Campbell, Keenan, Harrison, Wyatt, Jones, Collins, Bunch, Peck, Joyce, Keenan, Searcy, Silvery, Silliman, Jones, and five in steerage.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The public taste is not yet satiated with "Arrah-na-Pogue," as the receipts at the box office amply show. It is up again for to-night, with its excellent acting, startling incidents, touching episodes, superior scenic decorations and all.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Lucretia Borgia," which was so well received at its first representation, on last Saturday night, will be repeated this evening. To-morrow we are promised "L'Africaine," and on Sunday "Der Freischutz," with Mr. Eddy in a principal part. The lovers of music should remember that these are the last nights of the Opera at the St. Charles.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A large and abundantly pleased audience attended last evening, to enjoy the varied programme prepared for the admirers of this class of entertainments. Miss Carrie Augusta Moore's skating not proved a decided attraction—of which we shall have more to say hereafter. In passing, we would advise Mr. Lacy to drop his "Nerves." This may be a great and original act—as stated in the bills—but its greatness, we suspect, consists in its originality alone. Mr. Lacy's powers are better shown in legitimate burlesque, as in the comic duett between him and Miss Reynolds. There is decided humor in the "Medley," while the "Nerves" have nothing better to recommend them than a very questionable exercise of the muscular faculties. It is unnatural, and scarcely comic.

We regret that the temporary sickness of Mr. Thos. Hanlon prevented his appearance last evening. We are informed, however, that he will probably be well enough to take part this evening in those exercises which owe much of their excellence to his strength and boldness.

Shall the Democratic Party Die or Live?

[From the Chicago Times, 12th.]

The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers,—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before,—but that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with peculiar reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and an aggressive party. These are the alternatives. It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, must we not cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it? Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who, belonging to it, is entitled, by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic party? Certainly it is not Andrew Johnson, nor Wm. H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party in overlooking the chief sins comprising it, and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the policy having failed,—and having failed, too, through the foolishness and folly and offences against public propriety of the administration,—why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, long ier adherence to which is death also to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be got out of the way? It cannot. Which next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once accede to negro suffrage, taking care only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such will feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage, we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be qualified or unrestrained depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party; because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she do not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South,—and by this we mean IMPERIAL SUFFRAGE, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, *as is now the rule in Massachusetts*,—THE NEGRO QUESTION WILL BE OUT OF WAY, AND THE SECESSION OF THE NORTHERN REPUBLICAN RADICAL PARTY WILL BE GONE FOREVER. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to the consideration of public policy the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon those questions that the democratic party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that constitutional Government and our federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait, on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in giving its motion the necessary authority by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. This machinery consists, of course, in Conventions to revise the State Constitutions

[From National Intelligencer, 10th.]

Further Desperate Designs of the Revolutionary Congress—The Grand Mass Welcome to Congress.

Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumphs in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., do in their name earnestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the Republic, with all other friends of the great cause of Union and liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council to be held in this, the Federal capital, on Saturday, December the 1st, proximo.

We ask your presence to honor and insure protection to the loyal majority in the Thirty-ninth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the principles involved.

Come in your might! By your presence show how sacredly loyalty can rebuke treason, how thoroughly that threats and insults of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Government cannot intimidate a free people. Here in the Federal capital must the great struggle culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress—to whose hands the Constitution wisely entrusts the power—to such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

D. S. CURTIS,
R. J. HINTON,
A. J. BENNETT,
W. S. MOORE,
L. KAUFMAN DUDLEY.

Correspondence is invited, and may be addressed, R. J. Hinton, Washington, D. C.—*Chronicle.*

We are pained and shocked to announce, from many sources of reliable information, that the above call looks to the establishment here *en permanence* of an organized force, to be subject to the orders of Congress. What they may be, and what disastrous calamities impend over our beloved country, Heaven only knows. But the ferocious counsels of Butler, Wade, and Forney may be carried into effect by the "sword, smoking with bloody execution."

We are reminded by this of the threats once made by persons in New-York, to organize an army of men thousand men to encamp upon Capitol Hill to overawe the administration of Andrew Jackson.

Departure of James Stephens for Ireland

[From the New York News, Nov. 9]

James Stephens has gone and where he may be to morrow night, he alone of God's creation knows. He will probably be on the broad bosom of the ocean, and where he shall cast anchor, it is not given to the world to know. James Stephens has gone, and the next telegram which we may receive of his whereabouts, in all probability, will be a dispatch to the effect that he is in deadly conflict with the hereditary enemies of Ireland.

Yesterday Stephens was at headquarters—he received his dispatches there, and gave his orders; he ruled supreme, and all his officers were obedient to his word. Sunset came, and with it came the hour of parting. His word were few, and his followers could not detect a quiver in his voice as he uttered them. He pressed the proffered hands, and took his leave, never to return except in the capacity of president of the Irish republic.

It is not the business of the present writer to assume a precise knowledge of the route which was taken by Mr. Stephens on his departure to the place of his embarkation from the United States to Europe, or to speculate upon the geography of his route, or the place of his debarkation on the western confines of the old world. The chief were no disguise, nor did he resort to any means of concealment during his sojourn in the United States after his escape from the fall malignity of English rule; and on his departure last evening, his movements, although by no means secret, were still confined to a few. His farewell was a brief one: "Farewell! we shall or perish." He went his way, and those who heard his last words will not soon forget them.

"To the cape! to the cape!" was his command, and forthwith the ready hands of his followers were astir in the work.

The geography of the Irish coast in the State of Maine, whence the chief will sail, is not familiar to the reading world. It is known on the pages of the national school books, and a few fishermen can tell its whereabouts. This remote, mysterious and inhospitable cape is about ten miles from a railway station; but when Mr Stephens leaves the railroad train, he is to be met by friends, who are to convey him and his staff in private carriages to the rocky promontory whence he is to embark. Under the lee of this beetroth historic mass some forlorn looking fishing smacks are ready, and in those he and his trusty band will embark.

Where they will land or when is at present a mystery.

A Chinese family has a genealogical table running back 2500 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

News by the Cable.

Sailing of Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell for Mexico.

From Galveston.

Commercial and Other News.

New York, Nov. 15.—The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatches state that Gen. Sherman, who sailed from this port with Minister Campbell for Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Friday, will stop in Havana, where probably he will be met by Gen. Sheridan.

The French Minister at Washington has dispatched his Government in regard to Sherman's mission, and the answer he received was sent to New Orleans for immediate transmission to Vera Cruz.

A special cable dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Greenwich Observatory, says the meteoric shower occurred between 11 P. M. and 3 A. M. Five thousand fell in one hour, illuminating the whole heavens. There were red, blue, green orange and amber. One of an emerald hue left a trial of flame visible for a minute and a half.

Detroit, Nov. 15.—Considerable feeling is manifested by the Republicans over the action of the Board of County Canvassers, who, yesterday threw out the vote of the Fifth and Sixth wards on account of a surplus of votes being returned over the number on the poll list, the excess being four in one ward and eight in the other. This action causes the election of the entire county and legislative ticket.

Governor Rape has appointed Thursday the 29th, as a day of thanksgiving.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—A Fenian prisoner escaped from jail this morning. The plan was effected in a most daring manner and suspicions are entertained he had accomplices.

New York, Nov. 16, evening.—Cotton closed dull at a decline of ½ to 1c; Middling Uplands 34c; do Orleans 36c.

Flour quiet; Southern $12 50 to 17 25. Corn dull and has a declining tendency; sales 151,000 bushels Mixed Western at 31c. Wheat dull, sales 11,000 bushels Milwaukee at $2 45 to 2 47. Sugar and Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 75 to 77c. Rosin $5 12½ to $10. Mess Pork $21 to 22 Gold closed at 143½.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Messrs. Hinds and Woods, the old Board of Commissioners, have formally surrendered everything to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on the duties at the Commissioners' office, where they are to-day receiving numerous applications for office.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Letters from Gens. Alvarez and Diaz to November 5th, state four vessels of the French fleet had left Mazatlan. The garrison consisted of 980. The news of the capture of Xenxa by the Liberals was confirmed. Another account says that three vessels of the French fleet had proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan to relieve the French troops from the latter place and carry them to Panillas. Gen. Alvarez had fixed his headquarters three miles from Acapulco, which place he expected soon to attack. Nothing received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve veteran American gunners.

BY THE CABLE.

[To the Associated Press.]

Queenstown, Nov. 15.—The steamship City of London, from New York on the 3d, touched here to day, *en route* to Liverpool

London, Nov. 15.—The holders of Confederate bonds are about bringing their case under the notice of the British Government as a set off against the Alabama claims of the U. S.

It is reported that the French troops evacuate Rome, the Romans will immediately vote in favor of being annexed to Italy.

Liverpool, Nov. 15, noon.—The cotton market opened dull; prices have fully declined ¼d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d, the estimated day's sales are 7000 bales.

London, Nov. 15, noon.—The money market is firm. Consols, for money, 90¾.

The following are the opening prices of American Securities: U. S. 5-20's 70¼, Erie 51½, Illinois 78.

Cincinnati, Nov. 15.—The society of the army of the Tennessee reassembled this morning and elected officers for the ensuing year Gen. Rawlings was chosen President. The never harmony of the proceedings was completed in the discussion of the proposed monument to Gen. McPherson.

Louisville, Nov. 15.—Sales 55 bbls Tobacco. Flour—Superfine $9 75. Wheat—Prime $2 40. Old Corn 90c in bulk. Cotton 32 to 33c. Hogs $6 75 to 7 50. Pork $29 for old and $24 for new. Bacon—Shoulders 14½. Clear sides 16½c. Lard in barrels 16c. Whisky $2 31.

The *Courier* will announce to morrow that the State Convention will be held at Frankfort February 22d.

General Thomas L. Crittenden has resigned the State Treasurship. Alfred Allen is his successor. Crittenden goes to California to command his regiment in the regular army.

W. P. King has been arrested and committed to the military prison as one of the marauders upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Rev. G. B. Cummings has been consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky. The ceremonies were very imposing.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—Flour firm at $10 to 12 $12 18 for Superfine. Choice $8 75 to $10. Wheat $2 20 to $2 28. Corn $1 01 for Old and 75c for New. Oats 49 to 50c. Provisions, Lard and Whisky, unchanged.

Cincinnati, Nov. 15.—Flour steady at $11 75 to $14. Wheat $2 85. Corn 90c for Old ear 80c for New. Oats 46c. Whisky $2 34. Hogs advanced to $6 50 to $7 60. Green green meats—Hams 11½c. Bacon—sales 110 bhds. at 13½c for clear ret Sides. Groceries steady. Gold 143½.

Louisville, Nov. 14.—The hog crop of Kentucky this year amounts to 776,000 against 587,000 last year. It is better and heavier than for years past.

The sales of Cotton were 56 bales. There were thirteen repetitions. Prices ranged within ¼ to ½c of New York rates.

Gen. John R. Lewis, Commissioner for the Tennessee Freedmen's Bureau, reports the cotton crop now in sight in Tennessee, Tobacco has over a full crop, and is of superior quality.

Corn will reach the average. Wheat is less than the average.

There will be a full average of Oats. The grain crops of East Tennessee are much better than usual.

Gen. Thomas and ex-Confederate Gen. Hood dined together to-day at the Louisville Hotel.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis denies that he was concerned in reference to military arrangements relating to the closing of Gen. Hanson.

London, Nov. 13.—The Admiralty has resolved to keep a strong force of gunboats in the West Indies for the suppression of piracy.

The Jamaica Committee has unanimously resolved to indict Gov. Eyre for murder. It is said the questions between the United States and Frazer, Trashka & Co., have been amicably settled, whereby the vessels in dispute now at Liverpool, and all other property, have been released.

The English people and the Government seem inclined to settle the Alabama claims, if a demand is made by the United States.

London, Nov. 13.—U. S. 5-20's 69¾.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—Breadstuffs are firm. Provisions rule dull.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—The cotton market is heavy and prices are irregular; the sales to-day were 6000 bales, at 14¾d. for Middling Uplands.

The Manchester market for goods and yarns is heavy, and prices are lower.

London, Nov. 14.—Consols 89¾; U. S. 5-20's 69¾.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Two more Fenians were convicted yesterday and sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December.

New York, Nov. 15—1 P. M.—Gold 144¼; Sterling Exchange nominal, at 109¾ for sixty day bills. Cotton dull and nominal at 34½ to 35c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Henry J. Labeat has been appointed by the Governor as Notary Public for the parish of Orleans.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment, President McCulloch presiding.

The minutes were read and adopted.

A petition from H. M. Armstrong, to whom was adjudicated a contract for furnishing the city with shells, representing that a barge containing several thousand barrels of shells ready for delivery to the city, was sunk on Tuesday last near the Lake, and praying that he be allowed 43 cents per barrel in lieu of 35¾ cents on the balance of his contract; a resolution was subsequently introduced and adopted, allowing him 40 cents per barrel on the balance of his shells.

A petition from Geo Rauschkolb, requesting permission to complete a wooden building commenced by him on Dryades street, in violation of a city ordinance, was read. Mr. Higginbotham headed to the Secretary a letter requesting him to advocate the measure and inclosing $20, which he alleged to have received from the above petitioner. At the request of Mr. Higginbotham, the Board determined to forward the $20 to the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, and the petition was unanimously rejected. The petitioner, we hope, will know his ma the next time he desires to bribe a public officer. Mr. Higginbotham's character is above reproach and too well established with the community for honesty and integrity. Ignorance of Mr. Higginbotham's character, we presume, led the petitioner to the unenviable position in which he has placed himself.

A resolution was adopted to relieve the Southern Steamship Company from the increased wharf dues imposed upon it, by reducing the rates of wharfage to one-half the present amount on steamers plying between this port and Liverpool.

A petition to open Mandeville and other streets in the Third District, was referred.

An extension of ten days was allowed H. Ellerman, in which to complete his contract for building wharves.

A petition for the erection of a schoolhouse on Gentilly road, was laid on the table.

A petition from H. L. Mauut & Co., to have refunded the sum of $30 paid as a fine for violating the Health Ordinance, was referred.

The petition of L. E. Forstall, relative to the purchase by the city of a piece of ground bounded by Prosper, Bagatelle and Union streets, the same to be used as a public square, was referred.

A petition from H. S. Fulkerson, that the Controller sells to the highest bidder the right of way for a railroad from Canal down Basin to Bienville, through Bienville to Derbigny, double track from Canal to Bienville, Bienville avenue, then to the Metairie road, then to Bayou St. John and return—a resolution was adopted, authorizing the sale of the right of way prayed for by the petition.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to adjudicate the contract for collecting the revenues of the market for one year, from the 1st January, 1867, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Treasurer to receive as pay all notes and obligations of the State, issued in conformity with an act of the Legislature, approved February 7th, 1866.

A resolution authorizing the payment of $250 for the relief of the asylum for aged and infirm at Bayou St. John.

A resolution authorizing Recorders to excuse police officers serving in the Court, from wearing the uniform while serving subpoenas, was unanimously adopted.

A resolution authorizing the building of eight bridges on Love street, between Poland and Adams street, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the sale of a contract to keep in repair the streets in the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

A Committee of five was appointed to examine into the project for building railroads on Rampart street.

An ordinance establishing the Pound Districts was taken up, and after some unimportant amendments, adopted.

A report was received from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the alleged misdemeanor in Recorder Vamvake's Court, stating that there was not sufficient testimony to warrant an impeachment.

A resolution from the Upper Board authorizing the Mayor to purchase a certain piece of ground from F. Moreau Lislet, said to be at or on which is over Bd. 10 bbls for baling at ..... and 2 bags at 15c. A few bbls were taken in store for baling and for the city trade at previous prices. The market is quiet but firmer, and we continue to quote: Low Middling, light and heavy, 30c to 32c per lb. ordinary: Good do do 33c Common do 32c. Tares, 8c per lb. Rejected, 11 to 12c. Fine 14 to 15c. Choice Selected 30 to 32c; cutters and bulers 29 to 32c per bbl.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Pork continues to be operated for in lots of 100 bbls at $21 for January and $21 50 for February. Bacon continues to be very dull and prices are nominally lower. The demand for Lard continues to be very dull and prices are nominally lower. The demand for Lard continue to be very dull and prices are nominally lower. The demand for Lard continue to be very dull and prices are nominally lower. The demand for Lard continue