The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1867.

THE JURY QUESTION.

We had occasion to refer to this subject a few days ago, in connection with the fact of a mixed jury having been ordered to be drawn in the United States Courts, while in the State Courts, under the beneficent policy adopted by General Hancock, we were getting back to the wholesome practice which obtained before these newly fledged radical doctrines had become operative. There is such a thing as carrying a doctrine too far and too fast, and it has been discovered that although the people of the South had for the moment lost their courage, yet the old American spirit was not dead but only slumbered. If a just retribution ever overtook wicked men, such a recompense has already begun to overtake those who, not satisfied with lowering themselves to the negro level, were determined, if it were possible, that every one else should descend to the same depth of degredation. They counted, however, without the cost, and in their over-weening self conceit forgot the terrible rebound certain to take place whenever the American people had thrown off the hideous night-mare which had been paralizing them and had come to their sober senses. Retribution is an inflexible principle of moral government, and violations of moral laws generally meet with appropriate punishment.

It seems there are obstacles in the way of some of the white jurymen drawn in the courts of the United States, for this district, during the present term in serving therein, and these obstacles have been kindly placed in their way by the very men who are now so desirous of forcing them into association on a footing of equality with the negro race. Numbers of the jurymen summoned to attend these courts cannot, in conscience, qualify for service by taking "the test oath," and such were directed to stand aside, for which, no doubt, they feel under obligations to his Honor, Judge Durell. It is somewhat amusing to know that, in the case of one of those jurymen, what a legal ground of exemption from the duty could not accomplish, the imposition of a test oath, which the party was unable to take, proved more effectual. When our people have gained more courage, they will shun serving on juries, to be partly composed of blacks, and will make use of every excuse by which they can avoid the service. If this system be continued, the jury system will be entirely broken up. To place colored men in the jury box is virtually to exclude the white, and we are not sure that it would not be better, under present circumstances, to abolish a system which has been greatly abused and has fallen into such disrepute.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—An audience almost as large and quite as brilliant as any of the season, assembled in the Opera House last night to witness the gorgeous spectacle of "The Jewess" and listen to Halevy's delightful music. We know not, of the artistes, who most distinguished himself on this occasion. Picot, as *the Jew*, was in fine condition and equalled, if he did not surpass, his former efforts. And he—of the sweet voice—who took the role of *the Prince* (we need not name him—never sang with more effect. Miss Fauschetti, as *the Jewess*, was repeatedly encored. This lady being a very correct and painstaking singer grows in public favor. She also excels in dramatic power, and never exhibited it with more success than last evening. What shall we say of Miss Lambelé as the *Princess*? As usual, she was perfectly charming, and managed her voice with consummate skill. We admire her exquisite grace and modesty of demeanor, and her notes linger upon our ear, while her beauty is always present to our eye. Mr. Van Huffien, as the *Cardinal*, was very impressive, and we may say of the whole performance it was a complete success.

The ladies of Annunciation Episcopal Church intend holding an entertainment and fair in the Masonic Hall, on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the defrayal of expenses incurred in the removal and repairs of the church. The entertainments include a concert and band of music.

We wish all success to so praiseworthy an object, and acknowledge a polite invitation to be among the guests on the occasion.

By an advertisement in another column, it is announced that a violin concert will be given next Thursday night, at the National Theatre, by that youthful musical genius, Mark Kaiser. He is said to possess remarkable musical faculties.

THE NEW ORLEANS MORNING STAR.—This is the title of a new paper about to be published, in English mainly, in the interest of the Catholic Church, under the approval of the Archbishop of the Diocese, and under the supervision of the Rev. Abbe Perché, and Rev. Messrs Smith and Jeremiah Moynihan, as ecclesiastic members of the committee supervising, and Messrs. P. G. Mohan and O'Dowd as lay members.

It will be printed on eight pages of the same size as the *Times*, of this city, and the price will be $4 per annum. The paper is to be published by a joint stock company, and the stock has been fixed at $50,000.

The steamship Mariposa, Captain Quick, sailed last evening for New York with a full freight and the following passengers:

R M Denman, A R Brown and wife, W Martin, S P Swasland, E C Breed, C Steward, P Macauley, Richard Glasbeff, H Haines, C Madsen, I Cohen, Jas Curry and wife, J Hobell, L Haismacker and others.

The steamship Geo Cromwell, Captain Vaill, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The French steamship Guyane, Capt. Offret, sailed last night for Havana with a fair freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Teutonia, Capt. Kier, sailed this morning for Hamburg, via Southampton, with 2541 bales cotton and $87,238 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Thos. A. Bain Commander, arrived last night with Havana dates to the 10th, having sailed on the evening of that day, and making the run to the Balize in 60 hours. She brings an assorted cargo from Baltimore and Havana, and the following list of passengers:

From Baltimore—Mr and Mrs C N Morse and child, Miss Helen Ingersoll, Miss Maggie Tyson, Miss Annie O'Crane, Mrs Griffith Gaither and servant, Mr and Mrs J Mills and two children, Mrs H Reinhard and Servant, Mrs W W Johnston and J D McChesney, Mr and Mrs Franklin, Mr and Mrs Laurent, Mrs Rigs, Miss Betty and Emilie Rigl, Mrs Sande, Misses Duracq, Reed, Charles Lee, Meyers, Hugre, Howard [illegible], Messrs Richard Francis, Chas Marvin, Ed Wood, Geo Wood, F W Taylor, E V Taylor, M A Hummel, G D Dawson, A M Capen, H F Sabler, W H Arnes.

From Havana—Mr and Mrs Newcomb, Mrs Lyons, Mrs Bayried, Miss Neeley, Mrs V Larrinaga, Mr and Mrs [illegible] and child, Miss Mary Watkins, Messrs Jose [illegible] Sobrino, E Debburgo, Geo F Langwith, Ed Nel [illegible], G A Granvis, Miguel Aizmera and servant, E de la Mara, J Villalonga, M Fuguet, S Gonzales, Chas Thony, F Fasel.

ROBERT TOOMBS AND JUDGE ERSKINE.—The Savannah correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* contains the following, which we copy without vouching for its correctness:

"The other day the Hon. A. H. Stephens and Robert Toombs applied to be admitted to practice in Judge Erskine's Court, and were refused. After the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Toombs requested of Judge Dougherty to accompany him to Erskine's room and hear a conversation which he desired to have with him. When he arrived where Erskine was, Mr. Toombs said to him: 'Sir, twenty years ago when you were drinking buttermilk out of a swill tub in the bogs of Ireland, I was a practitioner before the court which you now disgrace. Fifteen years ago, when I was a Senator in Congress, you was selling lager beer from behind the counter of a Charleston groggery, and at no period in ten years has any gentleman seen the time when he could afford to notice you on the streets; and yet, sir, you who are perjured in accepting the office you now hold, presume to refuse gentlemen the right of practice before you.' Here Erskine rose and told Mr. Toombs he could not stand such language, as he regarded it as insulting. Mr. Toombs told him to be seated; that the only mortifying part of the whole matter was that he had felt himself obliged to use such language to one of so abject and cowardly a nature as to render him incapable of resenting it."

DAVIS AND LEE.—The Richmond correspondent of New York *Times* sends the following to that paper:

"Gen. Bob Lee, or as the people of the South delight to call him in negro parlance, Massa Robert, came down from Lexington on Monday, accompanied by his son Custis. The same evening Gen. Lee went up to Judge Ould's house, on Governor street, to visit the man who had ruled the Confederacy. They met in Judge Ould's parlor and shook hands cordially, for it was their first meeting since some three weeks before the surrender of the lines at Petersburg. After admitting Gen. Lee to the parlor, Judge Ould closed the door and remained outside. Their interview was private, and I shall not attempt to pierce the veil."

Lord Houghton, member of the British Commission for the Universal Exhibition, has arrived at No. 26 Avenue des Champs Elysées.

The Marquis de Bonneville, French Minister in Switzerland, is at present in Paris on leave of absence.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Grain Elevator Model.—We, last Friday, examined in the Merchants' Exchange, the model after which Mr. Perkins, of this State, and other gentlemen propose to construct a large stationary grain elevator, in Algiers, on the opposite side of the river. This model, which is the handiwork of Mr. Alfred W. J. Mason, and constructed of material of his own preparation, was scientifically explained to us by that gentleman, who will, we presume, extend the same courtesy to parties having the means and disposition to contribute to an enterprise so admirably calculated to advance the Commercial prosperity of our city, and to make persons engaged in the work of loading and unloading ships, boats, and railroad cars, independent of the slow process of manual labor and the combination of laborers, which so often retard such operations. The model is very complete and is on the plan of the Elevators used in Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis and other places which we saw in operation in those cities a couple of years ago, and which we found capable of loading and discharging vessels at the rate of 40,000 to 60,000 bushels per hour. The difference between this result and that of the manual labor of the same number of men, employed in working one of these Elevators is too obvious to need illustration. To describe the operations of the Elevator comprehensively to the minds of our readers would require more space in our columns than we can afford in this issue, and we shall consequently refer more at length to the subject another time. Hoping that our enterprising citizens in the meanwhile will take the pain to inquire for themselves into the merits of M. Perkins' and Mason's plans. Already a floating elevator is "en route" here from St. Louis, which will illustrate the workings of the machine on a plan of smaller dimensions but similar to theirs. The object of their stationary Elevator is to do away with the necessity involved in the other of removing grain from the wharf soon after it is discharged by serving as a vast repository for the reception and detention of it as long as desirable, or until it is sold or ready for transfer in the course of business.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.—A meeting was held last night at Col Jones' office, No. 30 Carondelet street, by the stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.

Major Winnemore was called to the chair, and Col. Jones appointed to the Secretaryship. After a general discussion of the questions which had brought together more of the solid men of New Orleans than during our long experience we ever saw collected in one body before, Col. Rice was called upon to read the charter and propositions combined in the pamphlet made by Captain DeHaven, the originator of the project. The address is made to the merchants and property holders of the South and West, and the design of Captain DeHaven is to counteract the increase of railroad transportation from the West to the East, which, by its cheapness and ready return, so much detracts from the interests of the natural Southern Commercial Emporium, New Orleans.

Capt. De Haven offers a plan of steamboat upon the low pressure principle, but with original improvements tending to speed and safety, which founded as they are upon an evidently close study of the primary principles of mechanics, are not only feasible of practical demonstration, but are in our opinion the commencement of a new era in the history of the use of steam.

Time and space we have not in which to elaborate this idea, but the following names, suggested last night, as a part of the Board of Directors, will give our readers an idea of the solidity of the undertaking: Thomas A. Adams, George Fosdick, Wm. Whann, Wm Creevy, O E. Hall, Alfred Moulton, W S Pike, Geo. W. Hynson, Gen. Swift, Ed. Cassell of Chicago, and Col Saml. Jones.

By the charter of the company it is entitled to twenty directors. The above-named were not elected last night, the provisions of the charter not yet having been complied with, but there is no doubt that they, with the addition of other names of weight in the commercial community, will direct the affairs of this company, which proposes to create a legitimate revolution in water transportation. The stock book was opened and a large number of shares were promptly subscribed for by some of our most sagacious business men of the city. On the motion of Capt. Smith, the following gentlemen were appointed a soliciting subscription committee, and are directed to commence operations on Monday morning: Fred. A. Johnson, Frank Rawle, and F. A. Claiborne.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which time it will be convened at the same place to receive any report their committee may have to make.

The Messrs. Wallicke.—Gen. Hancock, we are authorized to say, has by no means given up the pursuit of these abducted men. He has received a dispatch from Gen. Ord, stating he had given directions for the arrest of the New York policemen, Wooldridge and their return to this city, but it is not unlikely that the effort has been a failure. There are other methods of action whereby the same end may be accomplished. The Judges of the Supreme Court have been informed of the intentional secreting of the prisoners and evasion by the officer of the service of the writ, also of its being aided and abetted therein by our own police force. It is clearly a contempt of Court and a misdemeanor under the statute.

The Germania Club and the Fair Association.—The Germania Club, of our city, have presented to the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana a beautiful flag, which is now upon exhibition at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, Major Rhett, Camp street.

The following is a copy of the letter accompanying the flag:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1867.

Sir—The undersigned, desirous of having the emblem of that new nation, "The North German Confederacy," spread to the breeze at your next Grand Fair, would feel complimented by your acceptance of the accompanying flag (12x20.) A flagstaff thirty feet long is at your disposition when wanted.

Several members of the Germania Club,
per CHAS. POTHOFF.

To L. N. Marks, Esq., President M. and F. A.

At a meeting of the Directors, the other night, the flag was accepted, and the letter ordered to be spread on the minutes. The Directors have ordered the base ball grounds at the Fair Ground to be put in good order, as it is expected that quite a number of closely contested matches will take place during the holding of the Fair.

The Girod Fund.—It will be remembered that shortly after Mayor Heath's induction into office, a meeting of the French residents was called at the Mayor's office to take into consideration the disposition which had been made of what is known as the Girod Fund. After a great lapse of time, the committee has finally reported in favor of $12,000 in the shape of indemnity to the contractors for the building of the hospital called for by the article of donation.

The ground which had been selected for the asylum is not considered suitable. Mayor Heath will lay the matter before the City Council.

Charge of Libel.—Jean Lacaze was arrested, and yesterday gave bond before Recorder Lotten to answer to a charge of having slandered the character of Marie Angletare, in a letter addressed to her, accusing her of shameful intrigues and a nameless offence. Accused is an old man. The prosecutrix, something younger, is reputed to be a respectable woman.

Another Prospective Habeas Corpus Case.—The Chief's aid, R. L. Bradley, and special officer Wm. Carr arrested a man named Joseph Verona on board the ship Liberty, on suspicion that he was an absconding defaulter from the Express firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., in New York. Verona denies that there is any ground for the suspicion, and will seek release by *habeas corpus*. Messrs Wells, Fargo & Co. have been telegraphed for authority to employ counsel.

Bold Robbery.—A noted character named Charles Dupre, alias Stonehouse Jack entered the office of H. W. Gribble, No. 41 Carondelet street, at about half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and stole an overcoat, a meerschaum pipe, a flask of brandy and a pistol. These articles were in a carpet bag, which was deliberately ripped open by the thief. Mr. Gribble entered the office before Jack had time to finish his depredation. He boldly drew a revolver and threatening to shoot Mr. G. managed to beat a retreat.

He was immediately pursued by Officer Anderson. When the thief saw that he could not escape he turned and endeavored to shoot Officer Anderson. He snapped two caps, but neither barrel would fire. The chase and final arrest of Dupré created considerable excitement, and a large crowd followed to the station.

Officer Anderson dropped his pistol during the chase, and this accident saved, in all probability, the life of the thief, who so boldly attempted to kill him.

An Interesting Question.

CAN A STATE RECALL ITS RATIFICATION OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO TEST THE MATTER.

A late Washington letter says: There are muttering among Democratic politicians of an intention to repeal during the present winter the resolution by which the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified in the States of Ohio, New York and New Jersey. The Legislatures of these three States are Democratic, and have the numerical strength to carry the repeal. The amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, but has never been officially proclaimed a part of the Constitution. Mr. Seward believes that it requires three-fourths of all the States composing the Union to make the ratification, and most of the Radicals in Congress contend that three-fourths of the represented States are sufficient. The question between Congress and the State Department, on this subject, has never been decided, and the Democrats propose to take advantage of this state of the case to repeal the assent given by Ohio, New York and New Jersey. Their right to make such repeal would probably be contested, but, fortunately, there is good Republican precedent for it. Congress, just before the breaking out of the war, sent to the States a constitutional amendment, the effect of which was to make slavery perpetual. Ohio, among other States, immediately ratified it. This was in 1861. In 1862 the Ohio Legislature repealed its ratification by a simple resolution, and its right to do so was hardly questioned. If the Democrats, this winter, take the course suggested, the Republicans ought not to complain, for the fourteenth amendment, after having been made the issue in the political canvass of 1866, was distinctly repudiated, as a basis of reconstruction, by the second section of the Thirty Ninth Congress. If not designed to settle the sectional difficulties growing out of the war, it is written on, that's certain.

CESSION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.—A Havana letter says that through letters received from Madrid it is rumored here that the Ex-Queen Christina and Romero are urging the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States for the consideration of about $200,000,000.

General Wool, of the United States army, (retired,) has written a letter denunciatory of Congress.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stanton to Have a Full Hearing Before the Military Committee.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

Negro Riot in Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

Egyptians Joining the English Expedition.

FROM MEXICO.

Senor Romero Returns as Minister to the United States.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Dec 14.—Advices from Mexico state that Senor Romero is about to return as Minister to the United States.

Mexican journals object to secret sessions of Congress.

Gen. Diaz is on the road to the capital, with the trophies captured at Queretario.

Robberies continue everywhere in Mexico, and organized bands of brigands are numerous.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Stanton is to have a full hearing before the Senate Military Committee, to meet the President's charges.

National Bank circulation $299,755,000. The Treasury holds as security for circulation and Government deposits $179,000,000. In addition to the $1,500,000 already appropriated, $1,200,000 more is asked for to cover reconstruction expenses to date.

Internal Revenue Receipts to-day $105,000; for the week $2,253,000; for the year $91,047,000.

Augusta, Dec 14.—In apparent defiance of the relief ordinance, adopted on Thursday last by the Convention, the Sheriff levied here today on a store and closed it. Gen. Pope was appealed to, and replied that he could not interfere, the ordinance merely saying that levies should be suspended, but not preventing their being made. This construction is sustained by the bar, and under it the ordinance defeats its own ends.

Augusta, Dec 14.—The *Republican* reports that a collision occurred between a party of negroes and the civil authorities at Elberton, Elbert county, in which the Sheriff, George Allen, was killed and several others, whites and blacks, were wounded. The difficulty originated at a ball. Three of those implicated in the riot have been arrested.

Richmond, Dec. 14.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day the following resolutions of inquiry were offered:

Of incorporating in the Bill of Rights a clause declaring all test oaths diametrically opposed to the principles of Republican liberty;

Of establishing a system of school education for all classes;

Of allowing naturalized foreigners to hold property after one year's residence, and to be eligible to State offices after three years' residence in the State.

Of abolishing capital and corporeal punishment for crimes.

Of enfranchising all persons from whom it is in the power of the Convention to remove existing disabilities.

A resolution declaring all debts contracted since January 1st, 1860, in the purchase of slaves null, was referred.

The chairman of the Finance Committee introduced a resolution that whereas, there is only about $100,000 in the treasury, and $700,000 will be required to pay interest due January 1st, therefore the Auditor and Treasurer are ordered to suspend payments of interest until the Convention is satisfied there is money enough in the treasury to pay all interest due January 1st. Resolution referred to Committee on Finances.

A resolution making inquiry as to how State educational funds had been disposed of, was referred.

The resolution and amendment relative to the intimidation of voters came up. The Convention seemed determined not to go into political debates, and as a very large one had already taken place on the same resolution, the previous question was sustained by 62 to 25, and the matter was referred to a Committee. Adjourned.

The weather is exceedingly cold here. A man was frozen to death in the suburbs of the city last night.

New York, Dec. 14—Three days mails from the South arrived last night.

New York, Dec. 14.—Money plenty—demand loans active at 6 to 7 per cent on call loans. Gold closed firm at 134⅛. Government Securities slightly lower. Stocks closed quiet and firmer. Balance in the Sub Treasury $105,652,667.

The Bank Statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,122,539; in specie $918,406. Increase in circulation $26,700; in deposits $2,117,895; in legal tenders $2,358,858.

New York, Dec. 14.—Cotton less active; sales 1500 bales, middlings 15¾ to 15⅞c. Flour closed quiet and steady. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn more active; 2 to 3c better; mixed Western dull at $1 21 to $1 25. Lard drooping; 12½ to 13¼c. Naval Stores and Groceries quiet. Freights dull.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The thermometer was 24 degrees below zero this morning.

Savannah, Dec 14.—John E. Hays, editor of the *Republican*, was attacked by Chas. H. Hopkins, this evening. Hays was badly, but not dangerously hurt by a blow on the head with a loaded whip.

Savannah, Dec. 14. — Cotton market dull; prices unchanged; sales 76 bales; middlings 14½c.

Augusta, Dec. 14. — Cotton market quiet; sales 407 bales; receipts 917. Middlings 13¾ to 14c.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. — Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominally lower. Flour dull; fancy $12 25 to $13 25. Wheat higher; fall $2 65 to $2 75. Corn dull and easier, 97 to 98c. Oats firm, 75 to 78c. Barley, $1 80 to $1 95. Rye $1 70 to $1 72½. Pork $22 50. Green Meats—Shoulders 8½ to 8¾c; sides 10½c; clear sides 12½c. Hams 13½c. Bacon—Shoulders 11c; clear sides 14 to 14½c; sugar-cured hams 17 to 18c. Lard 12¼c. Hogs dull, 5½ to 6⅛c.

St Louis, Dec. 14.—Weather milder, with about 3 inches of snow on the ground.

Vicksburg, Dec 14.—Passed up, Quitman at 11 A. M. River stationery.

Charleston, Dec. 14.—Cotton opened at an advance of ¼c., but in consequence of Liverpool news receded to previous quotations—middlings 15c. Sales 350 bales. Receipts 1150 bales.

Mobile, Dec. 14.—Cotton market quiet; closed dull; sales 1700 bales; middlings 14c.; receipts 3152 bales.

Louisville, Dec. 14.—Tobacco less active; $5 to $19 50 for lugs to common leaf. Superfine flour, $8 00; No. 1, $12 to $12 35. Wheat, $2 30 to $2 50. Corn, ear, in bulk, 80 to 81c. Oats, 65 to 66c. Rio coffee 20 to 25c. Cotton 13¾ to 14c. Hogs inanimate; 6½ gross; no sales. Mess pork, $22. Lard, 13¼c. Bacon nominal. Green meats and bulk meats, unchanged. Raw whisky, in bond, 30 to 32c.

Louisville, Dec. 14.—River rising slowly; 3 feet 8 inches in the canal. Incessant snowstorm since 8 o'clock, last night. Thermometer, 28.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—Flour dull; family, $11 to $11 50. Wheat held at 85c. Oats steady, at 66. Rye, steady, $1 58. Cotton dull; middlings nominally 13½c. Tobacco, steady. Whisky, nominally unchanged. Hogs, unsettled; $7 gross and $8 75 nett. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork, $21 to $22. Bulk meats, 8½ to 10½c, packed. Green meats 7 to 9 and 11c. for shoulders, sides and hams. Lard lower—nominally 11½ to 12¼c.

London, Dec. 14, evening. — Inquests on the bodies of those killed by the late explosion at Clerkenwell will be held on Tuesday next. Timothy Desmond, Jerry Allen and Justitice, who were arrested yesterday near the scene of the explosion were brought to Bow street today for examination. The only proof of the guilt of the prisoners was the fact of their being near the spot and flying just after the explosion occurred. The prisoners were subject to a sharp examination in the presence of a large crowd of people. Nothing was proved against them and they were remanded to prison.

In the Court of Admiralty, to-day, the Prioleu's plea in the case of the Alexandria was admitted. A commission is to be issued for procuring evidence in the United States.

Dispatches were received to-day which go to show that the English captives in the hands of the Abyssinian king are alive and well. In the meantime measures are progressing for their rescue. A large force of Egyptians, consisting of 4000 fighting men, have joined the English expedition at Massowah.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—The new Constitution, after a long debate, has been adopted by the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

London, Dec. 14, evening.—Messrs. Burke & Casey, two of the Fenians who have been confined in Clerkenwell Prison, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. Nothing was elicited, and the prisoners were remanded. Mr. Burke took occasion to deny all knowledge of the cause of the recent explosion in the prison yard.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 14, 6 P. M.—Wind Southwest and light; weather clear; barometer 30:50.

Arrived—steamship George Washington, Gager, from New York, with merchandise and passengers to A. Moulton; steamship J. C. Harris, Lockwood, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co; steamship Austin, Farwell, from Brazos via Galveston, merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed—steamship Bienville.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Dec 14.—Wind northeast. Tide low. Arrived, schooner Mary A. Rich, Ross, forty-eight days from Rio, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Sailed—Barks Valparaiso and Wetterhorn; brig Margaret and schooner Mercedes.

Went up in tow—Ship Belgravia.

Washington, Dec. 14.—A mixed delegation from Virginia, North and South Carolina visited Stevens yesterday.

Stevens said he regarded the failure of impeachment as an evidence of the fickleness of public opinion.

A Virginia delegate said its failure would work seriously against reconstruction. Stevens thought it could not fail to be otherwise, and mutual regrets were expressed.

A North Carolina negro named Harris, said they would get along very well; that Northern whites were more frightened about negro suffrage than Southern whites.

He also said that Gov. Holden was the life-blood of the Republican party of North Carolina.

A Virginia delegate represented the condition of affairs in his State as critical, and that unless Congress come to their relief, the sufferings of the colored people and white Unionists will be terrible.

Stevens favored the repeal of the clause in the reconstruction act requiring a majority of the registered voters. The delegates thought that would do, but suggested a law empowering Conventions already called to establish provisional governments immediately, then if the constitutions are defeated they would at least have loyal State officers.

Stevens said he had drawn up a bill with two or three beneficial provisions. One was to leave a majority to affirm or reject the Constitution.

Another that the present Conventions shall as independent bodies, establish governments in lieu of district commanders, as soon as the constitutions were ready for submission to Congress.

The delegation approved of this. Stevens inquired whether their old masters would be able to seduce the negroes from voting properly.

Harris replied that the negroes were dependent upon their old masters for their daily bread, their was danger, but he hoped the negroes were capable of enduring great privations.

A Virginia delegate, Cook, colored, said Harris's remarks applied to his district. Eight hundred negroes in Richmond had lost their places.

Stevens hoped the whole Southern vote would be cast with the Republican party, this would elect a republican President and secure the triumph of reconstruction.

London, Dec. 13.—A barrel of powder was exploded under the wall of the prison at Clerkenwell, were Col. Burke was confined.

The wall was blown down, and twenty houses chattered. The firemen are digging for the dead. No prisoners escaped.

Forty men, women and children were wounded. The man who lit the fuse escaped.

London, Dec. 14, P. M.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 71⅞.

Frankfort, Dec. 14.—Bonds 76¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 14. Noon.—Cotton easier, declined ⅛. Sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Middling uplands 7⅛, middling Orleans 7⅜.

Liverpool, Dec. 14, P. M.—Cotton—More doing; sales will reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, to arrive, 6⅞.

New York, Dec. 14.—Stocks steady. Gold 133⅝. Sterling, 109¾. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Bonds, old issue, 157⅛; new issue, 157⅜. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull. Corn a shade firmer. Pork dull, $21 37½. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 15⅛ to 15⅜. Freights dull.

INQUIRY IN RELATION TO CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.—On motion of Mr. Trumbull, (Rep.) of Ill., it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate the names and residences of all individuals to whom any property or its proceeds in the custody of the Department or any of its agents, as captured and abandoned property, was released or given up, to state also the nature, quality and value of the property released or given up to such parties respectively, and the amount of money returned to each of such individuals, and whether, as a preliminary thereto, such individuals have been required to pay any fee or compensation of any kind to any attorney or other person; and also to report to the Senate the evidence upon which said property was released or the proceeds paid over to such persons respectively, and under what law or authority such property was released or paid over; and also to state whether any of such property or its proceeds were released or its proceeds paid over to persons who had been engaged in rebellion against the United States, or who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, and whether before releasing such property or returning its proceeds, the Department required the claimants to establish their loyalty by competent proof, and also a copy of any correspondence which has taken place between the Department and the Court of Claims or any of its officers in regard to judgments by said Court, or the payments thereof of what are known as cotton cases.

ALABAMA STAY LAW.—The following is the ordinance reported by Mr. Peters, of Lawrence, and passed by the Alabama Unconstitutional Convention:

AN ORDINANCE TO STAY THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Be it Ordained by the People of Alabama in Convention Assembled, That when a writ of execution, *venditioni exponas*, or other legal process, requiring the sale of property, shall be or has been issue from any court in this State, it is made the duty of the officer to whom delivered for collection, to return the said writ or process to the proper court, with his endorsement thereon, "Returned by operation of Law," dated and signed by him. This ordinance to remain in full force until the first day of January, 1869; Provided, This ordinance shall not apply to the judgments in favor of laborers and mechanics rendered since July 21st, 1865.

The above ordinance was adopted by yeas 49; nays 21.

A description of the men composing the Alabama Convention, and republished in a late issue of the *Times*, is a document of a good deal more than average interest. It has an air of impartiality pervading it which is sufficient to convince the public that it is a likeness, and not a caricature.

Taking the men as therein described, and we find them to be composed about as follows: Negroes, 12 per cent. Northern men, 45 per cent.; men who have been in the rebel army, 20 per cent; white native citizens of Alabama, 23 per cent. Of this entire number, two men are Conservatives; and of the negroes, none are educated above the standard of plantation hands, and but two or three of the entire number can read or write.

This Government, as a whole, is supposed to be one founded upon the will of the people of the States. A State government is likewise supposed to be established upon the will of the majority of its population.

In what possible light does this Alabama Convention represent the people of that State? Are the Northern adventurers from Iowa, Illinois and Massachusetts, and who are filled with Northern ideas and partisanship, men who in any sense represent Alabama? Are the illiterate, uncouth negroes representatives of the people of Alabama? Are the men who have been in the rebel army, and who now are place-hunting in the guise of Radicals, men who can be depended upon as exponents of the will of the State?

No greater farce than this convention scheme, as originated by Black Republicanism, was ever known to history. It would be a matter of laughter, were not the issues involved too serious, to contemplate this olla podrida of Yankee, nigger and renegade that has assembled to reconstruct a sovereign State.—*Chicago Times.*

DEATH OF MR. R. A. ALEXANDER.—Our Frankfort dispatches bring us the intelligence of the death of Robert Aitcheson Alexander, of Woodford county. Mr. Alexander was a native of Woodford, but inherited estates in Great Britain, from which he received a very large annual income, and from this circumstance he was sometimes spoken of as "Lord Alexander." Possessed of almost unlimited means, he devoted his attention to enterprises conducive to the public interest. In the improvement of the stock of the county his services have been invaluable, and his name has become a household word wherever blooded horses and imported cattle are prized.

An unobtrusive and high toned gentleman Mr. Alexander won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact; and thousands who never saw him will mourn the death of one so distinguished for generosity and public spirit. Though cut off in the meridian of his life, his friends have the consolation of knowing that that life was not in vain.—*Louisville Courier.*

Death of Alexander Barrow.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

It is with sorrow that we record the death of Alexander Barrow, who died after a short illness at the Homestead Plantation, in West Baton Rouge, yesterday evening, the 3d inst.

Only a few days since he was in our midst in the full vigor of health and strength, and to-day a sorrowful concourse of relations and friends bear his remains to their last resting place. At the early age of thirty-seven, in the midst of a life in the record of which there is no tarnished page, he has passed away, and the promise of the future, of a life devoted to the attainment of noble ends, has faded and closed in an early grave. The estimation in which he was held at home and abroad, is a testimonial of his worth. At an early age he was elected to represent West Baton Rouge in the Legislature, and subsequently, although of opposite political opinions to those held by the great majority in that parish, he received the largest majority for State Senator ever given in West Baton Rouge. He was afterwards elected to represent the district, comprised of East and West Baton Rouge and East Feliciana, in the State Senate. His political course reflected great credit upon him, and the interests of his constituency were faithfully served. Whilst firm in his political opinions he respected those held by others, and in the political contests of the day never lost the confidence or respect of his opponents.

During the war, he aided in raising several companies and joined the Ninth Battalion of Infantry, which was composed of volunteers from East and West Baton Rouge and Livingston. He served as Lieutenant in this battalion, and fought gallantly with it in Gov. Allen's brigade at the battle of Baton Rouge. Before the close of the war he was again elected to the Senate of this State, and throughout the sessions of the Legislature, at Shreveport, aided in sustaining Gov. Allen in the active efforts made by the State government for the protection of our people. At the close of the war, deprived of wealth by its results, he returned home and energetically essayed to retrieve his fortunes. In the midst of his endeavors the fatal fever fastened upon him and death closed his career.

During the life that has passed there were few men who drew to them in closer bonds so many true friends. In prosperity and adversity he was always the high-toned, honorable gentleman, and his death is a loss not only to his kindred and friends but to the community at large. In the word of peace beyond the shadows of this may his spirit find eternal rest.

The Tennessee Legislature enacted a law making it a crime for common carriers to make any distinction on account of race or color among their passengers.

The Ordinances Passed by the Alabama Convention.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

The Military Convention of Alabama, in addition to framing a "Constitution and civil government" in accordance with the enabling Act, (incorporating the requisite clauses with regard to suffrage,) went beyond its functions, and passed a number of ordinances which are not legitimately a part of the Constitution. The term "civil government" used in the enabling Act in connection with the word "Constitution" is evidently surplusage, and can have no distinctive meaning. The Reconstruction Act enabled the Convention to frame a Constitution—nothing else. In framing a number of ordinances, which it has not submitted to the people for ratification, the Convention has endeavored to establish them as laws, without authority from the enabling Act of Congress," in contravention of the evident intention of the Reconstruction Acts, and in utter disregard of the voice of that portion of the inhabitants of this State which has been constituted into a sovereignty by military power. It is the intention, we understand, of the military commanders to give temporary effect to the ordinances in question by incorporating them in a military order. This, however, would not affect the question of their validity. The edicts of Gens. Pope and Swayne cannot render them valid. Nor will the ratification of a Constitution by the people render valid any acts of that Convention not submitted to the people.

Whatever may be the legal effect of these ordinances, we cannot escape the conclusion that the framing of them and the fact that they are not submitted to the people with the Constitution, were intended by the Convention as a trick to deceive the people. The ordinances in question contain provisions as obnoxious as many of those incorporated in the Constitution. They do away with all civil courts of justice for two years. They exempt from levy and sale more property than nineteen-twentieths of the people possess, thereby destroying all credit, and preventing merchants from advancing provisions and clothing to laborers. They provide that the homestead of a family, however valuable, shall not be touched for the debts of a decedent so long as his children are minors—it may be twenty years. A family may roll in luxury and reap for twenty years the profits which should properly belong to the creditors of the deceased father. They permit a widow to retain her homestead, it may be a palace built with the labor and wares of unpaid creditors, for her natural life, it may be fifty years. They step in between buyer and seller and declare which of them shall lose the value of the emancipated slaves. The open up the accounts of executors and administrators, and declare void all settlements made on the basis of the currency existing with us during the war. These and other similar absurd and wicked provisions are incorporated in ordinances outside of the Constitution, and not submitted to the people for ratification.

It was hoped by the Radical Convention that the people would ratify the Constitution without inquiring whether there were other measures which would by their ratification of the Constitution have the practical effect of law. As we have before said, we cannot predict the practical effect of these ordinances, nor ascertain their legality by any known standard, but we have no hesitation in expressing our confident belief that if the people ratify the Constitution, the bogus State government elected under it will hold that the ratification has relation back to and confirms the acts of the bogus Convention. In other words, we believe that a ratification of the Constitution will result in an illegal and fraudulent attempt to enforce the ordinances. The Convention very shrewdly kept these ordinances in the back ground and declined submitting them to the people, but we wish the people to know of their existence, to weigh them well, and to see plainly that while the Constitution takes away their ballot, these ordinances deprive them of credit, and rob them of hard earned money, which goes into the pockets of those who take advantage of their confidence. If you would kill the ordinances you must kill the Constitution.

THE LEGALITY OF THE EMANCIPATION AMENDMENT.—An important question has been referred to the Attorney General for decision, by the Secretary of State, touching the legality of the emancipation amendment to the constitution. It appears that a captain of a British vessel recently brought into the port of Key West, Florida, three black sailors, whereupon the local authorities indicted him under the State laws, which prohibit the introduction or emigration of free negroes. The captain has appealed to Mr. Ford, chargé d'affaires of Great Britain here, who has addressed a note to Secretary Seward on the subject. Pending the action of the Attorney General, action against the English captain has been suspended.

The constitution provides that the migration or importation of such persons as the States think proper to admit shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. That is, the slave trade should not be prohibited before that date. As is well known, as soon as that date arrived, Congress, in strong and elaborate acts, which have remained ever since in force, prohibited the slave trade. The language of one of the principal of these acts is "shall import or bring any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen, natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States which shall be situated in any State which by law has prohibited, or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto and other person of color, etc. In most of the States in the South *free* persons of color are prohibited from coming or being brought into the State. Of course, no person is a "slave" in any legal sense until after he has been brought into the State and sold. The question now is, whether the abolition of slavery by amendment of the constitution, and the passage, too, of the famous civil rights bill, do not repeal all laws now in force prohibiting what is known as the slave trade, by removing all restrictions to free immigration.—*Washington Star.*

Gen. Grant's Political Views.

General Grant has been so variously represented and misrepresented, in regard to his political views, that a definite presentment of his position seems to be anxiously sought for by the nation. The General cannot be called, in the accepted sense of the term, a Democrat, neither can it be said that he endorses the creed of Republicanism. His political views at the present moment embrace the happy mean which rejects the retrograde policy of Democracy on the one hand, and the fanatical progression of Republicanism on the other. He is willing to admit that his testimony in the impeachment investigation was conservative, or, in other words, that, elevating himself above prejudice, and looking with a sole view to the immediate restoration of the Union, he was satisfied to support any policy which could bring about this desirable consummation. He is also willing to admit that the universal negro suffrage doctrine, forced upon the people of the South by the Radical party, is at variance with his political convictions. Now, and for the future, it may be as well to state, for the instruction and guidance of all parties, that General Grant will reject any platform in which negro suffrage is introduced as a fundamental plank. On every other point of our domestic or foreign policy the General is indifferent whether it be Democratic or Republican, as long as it tends to advance the welfare and greatness of the Republic.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SURVEY OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—The survey of the Muscle Shoals is progressing rapidly; the surveyors have reached the mouth of Elk river, completing the first section of the canal. This will prove of the greatest benefit to North Alabama, and we hope Congress will make an appropriation to carry out the work, after the survey is completed and a report of it forwarded, which we have no doubt will be favorable. The people of this part of the State should urge the matter strenuously, as it will open navigation from Knoxville to the Ohio river.—*Moulton (Ala.) Union.*

ARREST OF DETECTIVE BAKER ORDERED.—Telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Philadelphia and New York, ordering Detective Baker's immediate arrest, and it is probable that by this time he is in the clutches of the law, on the charge of perjury before the "Impeachment Committee."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1867.

The Money market exhibited little or no change to-day. The banks continued to discount all approved paper offered by their customers, and street rates as well as mortgage rates ruled at about previous rates. There is nevertheless a scant supply of capital to meet the demand from second grade names, leaders being reluctant to accept any thing not entirely satisfactory.

Gold opened at 132 to 132¼, as the buying and selling rates of dealers, but with very little disposition from any quarter to operate in considerable amounts. Later in the day sales were made at 132⅜, and the market closed at 132¼ to 132⅜. The business included $2000 at 132; $2000, $2500, $5000 and $9000 at 132¼; $2000 at $132⅜; $1000 and $3000 at 132⅜; $7000 in four sums at 132¼; $3500 at 132⅜; and $9000, (4000 and 5000), at 132⅜. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 129, and Mexican dollars at 135 to 135½.

The movement in foreign Exchange was of limited extent, and at irregular rates. The sales of Sterling included £1700, and another sum of A1 bill of lading at 142½; £2300 clear at 142⅜; £1500 and £2000 at 143, and £6500 A1, with bill of lading, at 143⅜. In France we noticed sales of 25,000 A1 commercial at 3.93¾; 50,000 at 3.92½, and 60,000 five days' sight at 3.91¼.

Domestic Exchange was quiet at yesterday's rates, the banks checking on New York at ½ per cent discount, and the sales of commercial including $20,000 New York sight at ⅝ per cent discount; $15,000, $20,000, $20,000, and another round amount, at 1-16: $30,000 and a further sum at ⅜; $50,000 five days' sight at ⅜, and $10,000 ten days', on St. Louis, at 2. The remittance demand was moderate.

There were one or two sales of Stocks, none of the particulars of which were reported. The wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers prevents any active movement.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The last reported were at 79 to 80 for the consolidated and 67 for the railroad issues. They are quoted at 80 to 81 for the former and 67 to 68 for the latter, according to the coupons.

City Treasury notes exhibited rather less movement than is usual on Saturday. The sales of large included $2000 and $10,000 at 15¼ per cent. discount, and $10,000, in three or four sums, by one party, at an average of 15⅝. In small we noticed a sale of $2000 at 3 per cent discount. Dealers sold the small bills at 2½ discount and bought at 3. The large bills are quoted at 15 to 16. State notes rule at 42 to 46 discount, but the business in them seems to be confined to supplying the demand for taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1867.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 4300 bales, at irregular prices, showing a continued downward tendency, the closing quotations being 12¼ to 12¾c for ordinary, 13 to 13¼c for good ordinary, 13¾ to 14c for low middling, 14¼ to 14¾c for middling, and 15 to — for strict middling.

The market opened under the depressing influence of a decline of ⅛d at Liverpool, and increased business in Foreign Exchange, caused by the course of Gold at New York. Factors, however, made a strenuous effort to prevent any further concessions, and some desirable lists changed hands at yesterday's rates, but later in the day found themselves compelled either to cover up their samples or submit to a reduction of ⅛ to ¼c, indicated by the above figures. Under these circumstances prices were marked by great irregularity, exceptional transactions having occurred at a fraction less than our inside quotations.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,256
Arrived to-day	4,659
Arrived previously	187,919—192,578
	207,834
Cleared to-day	5,221
Cleared previously	113,960—119,181
Stock on hand and on shipboard	88,653

TOBACCO—The movement in this market continues to be of a limited character. The stock on sale is too small to admit of anything beyond a light jobbing trade, and sales are consequently confined to a few small purchases made by city manufactures. There is a good demand for export, however, and supplies would meet with ready sale at full prices. We quote the market firm at the following figures:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	5 @ 6½	5½ @ 7
Commo. Leaf	7 @ 8	8 @ 9
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Good	12 @ 14	14 @ 15
Fine	15 @ 16	16 @ 17
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Arrived to-day	60
Arrived previously	1237—1297
	4488
Exported to-day	00
Exported previously	3551—3551
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	937

FREIGHTS—The market for coastwise freights continues dull and unchanged. The offerings of Cotton for Europe, though not large, were to a fair extent, and with a decrease in the amount of tonnage, taken up at the rates previously quoted. Masters of unengaged vessels are firm in their demands for higher figures. Two ships were taken up for Liverpool to-day at 9-16d per lb for Cotton, and two barks for Havre at 1⅝c. The rates by steam are as follows: Cotton to Liverpool 1d, to New York ⅝c, to Boston and Philadelphia 1c per lb. Tobacco to New York $7 per hhd; Sugar to Northern ports $5 to $6 per hhd; Molasses 5 to 6c per gallon, Flour to New York 65 to 75c per bbl; Corn 18 to 20c per bushel. By sail: Cotton to Liverpool 9-16 to ⅝d; to Havre 1 3-16 to 1⅜c; to Bremen 1⅝c, and to New York and Boston ¾c per lb. Tobacco to Bremen 42s 6d to 45s, Liverpool 42s 6d to 45s; to New York $6 50 to $7 per hhd. Flour to New York and Boston 60c per bbl. Oil Cake to Liverpool 30 to 35s.

SUGAR—The receipts were larger than usual this morning, and embrace 1100 hhds. There was a good demand to-day at yesterday's prices, and 500 hhds were sold at 7¼ to 8c per lb for inferior, 8¾ to 10c for common, 11¼ to 11¾c for fair, 12¼ to 12½c for fully fair, 12¾ to 13¼ for prime, 13¾c for choice, 12c for seconds; 13¼ to 13¾c for yellow clarified, and 14 to 14½c for white.

MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday comprise 1000 bbls. There was an active demand to-day, and 1200 bbls sold at about yesterday's prices—48 to 55c for common, 60 to 62½c for fair, 65 to 70c for prime, and 74 to 75c for choice. 65 half bbls prime sold at 72½c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer W. B. Dance and the towboat Gov. Brown, with five barges from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull and unchanged. The sales to-day are confined to 840 bbls, of which 80 unbranded at $7 50, 80 treble extra at $11 50, 200 choice extra on private terms, 150 common at $7 75, 30 good fine at $9, 100 choice at $14 per bbl, and 200 choice extra on private terms.

CORN—The market is quiet but firm. 1035 sacks sold to-day, of which 100, 145 and 790 white at $1 15 per bushel, and 90 old white at $1 20.

OATS—Only 150 sacks sold to-day at 85c per bushel.

BRAN—The market is firm at yesterday's advanced prices, and 200 sacks sold to-day at $1 95, and 100 at $2 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The supply of prime Western is light. Hay is selling to the trade at $29 to $30 per ton. 100 bales prime Western sold at $30, and 1000 Eastern at $29 per ton.

PORK—The dealers are purchasing, but at still lower prices. Yesterday, not reported 200 bbls mess sold on private terms, and 200 at $23 50 per bbl.

PORK—The dealers are purchasing but at still lower prices. Yesterday, not reported, 200 bbls mess sold on private terms. To-day 50 bbls sold on private terms and 200 at $23 50 per bbl.

BACON—There is no demand at wholesale. Shoulders are retailing at 11 to 11¼c per lb, clear ribbed sides 14 to 14¼c, clear sides 15¼c, sugar cured hams 15 to 24c per lb, as in quality.

LARD—The market is bare of tierce. A lot of 100 kegs prime sold to day at 14c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a very good demand in a jobbing way for choice grades of Northern and Western, which are in light supply. The stocks of other descriptions are ample, but they are dull and neglected. We quote Goshen at 46 to 48c per lb, Western 13 to 15c for inferior; 18 to 24c for good, and 30 to 35c per lb for choice. At retail dealers are obtaining as high as 50c for strictly choice Goshen.

CHEESE—The market is very dull, with a large stock of all descriptions. We quote Northern at 7 to 11c for skim, 17c for cream, and 16 to 18c for English dairy. Western Reserve 14 to 16c, factory 13 to 18c, Western English dairy 15 to 17c, and pine apple 18c per lb.

MESS BEEF—Choice Mess is scarce and commands $24 50 per bbl. We quote, in half barrels, $12 50 to $13.

HAM SAUSAGES—Are dull at 11 to 12½c per lb.

GREEN MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 8c per lb.

DRIED BEEF—Is dull at 18c per lb.

PIGS FEET—Are quoted at $2 75 to $3 per keg.

LARD OIL—Is in fair supply with a moderate jobbing inquiry for winter strained, at $1 20 to $1 25 per gallon. We quote summer and fall strained at $1 05 to $1 10 per gallon.

COAL OIL—There is a moderate request for Coal Oil in barrels, the stock of which, however, is ample. Cases are in fair supply, with a light demand and prices are easier. It is jobbing in barrels at 50 to 53c for straw colored and 60 to 64c for white; in cases 60 to 63c per gallon, according to brand.

LINSEED OIL—The supply on hand is ample for the demand, which is in a light retail way at $1 25 to $1 30 per gallon for raw. Round lots could be had at a much lower figure.

COTTON SEED OIL—There is a heavy supply of this article on hand. It is in light retail demand at 75c for crude and 90c per gallon for refined.

TANNERS' OIL—Is in good supply and limited demand at 90c to $1 per gallon.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 10 to 10½c per lb for country, and 11 to 11½c for city rendered.

STAR CANDLES—Are in fair request. Holders are asking 19c for 12 oz., 20c for 13 oz., 21 to 21½c for 14 oz, and 21c per lb for full weight.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The stock on hand is light, but the demand is only in a jobbing way at 45c per gallon. We quote 45c for round lots.

WHISKY—Western is dull at 30 to 37½c per gallon in bond, according to proof. The supply of Louisiana is light, and the inquiry is moderate. It may be quoted, in bond, at 25 to 30c, according to proof.

VINEGAR—Cider is in light supply and fair demand at 20 to 27½c per gallon, according to quality.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at gold, duty paid; 17 to 17¼c for prime to choice Rio, 15¾ to 16¾c for fair to good fair, and 15c per lb for common.

RICE—There is nothing doing in Louisiana Rice beyond a light retail business. There is no strictly choice in market, but the stock of other grades is large. We quote inferior 2½ to 5½c per lb; ordinary 6½ to 7½c; prime 8½ to 9c; choice, nominal, 9½ to 10c. We note a sale of 41 sacks Rice Bran at $1 50 per 100 lbs. There are only a few small lots of Carolina here which are offered at 10½ to 10¾c per lb. Holders are asking 10c per lb for India but are making no sales.

BEANS—Are dull at $11 to $12 per bbl for Western.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted at $5 25 to $5 50 per bbl for round lots, and retailing at $6.

MALT—We quote Western at $1 60 to $1 72½ per bushel; Canada $1 75 to $2.

HOPS—Are in large supply with little or no sale. We quote 65 to 70c per lb.

CHEMICALS—We quote Soda Ash at 3¼c to 4c per lb; Sal Sod at 3¼c; Bi-Carbonate of Soda 7c, and Caustic Soda 8¾ to 9c.

STARCH—Is quoted at 8½c per lb for Western.

MALAGA FRUIT—Is in good supply and moderate retail demand. We quote at wholesale $6 per box for Lemons; $5 to $6 per keg for Grapes. Raisins $4 20 for whole boxes, $2 25 for half boxes, and $1 20 for quarter boxes. At retail, dealers obtain 5c per package higher for Raisins.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried Apples are in fair request at 7 to 7½c per lb. Peaches are dull at 8 to 9c.

SALT—Is in very good request. We quote $2 40 for coarse and $2 65 for fine, in large lots from warehouse, $2 50 to $2 55 for coarse, and $2 75 to $2 80 per sack for fine, in lots delivered in the city. Cargo lots may be quoted at $2 25 to $2 30.

FISH—The market is well supplied, and it is selling in a small way at $20 to $21 per bbl for No. 1 Mackerel; $16 for No. 2, and $13 for No. 3; $1 60 per box for Codfish, and 65 to 75c for Herrings.

SARDINES—Are quoted at 17 to 21c for quarter boxes and 29 to 30c for half boxes.

POULTRY—Chickens sell on the landing at $9, Geese $12, and Turkeys $24 per dozen.

EGGS—Are selling on the landing at 35 to 40c per dozen in boxes.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling from the landing at $4 to $4 50 per bbl; Onions at $4 75 to $5 50 for Western and $7 for Northern; Apples $2 to $3 for small. Large Apples are scarce and command $6 to $7 50; Cabbages sell at $25 to $35 per crate; Sourkrout $12 to $15 per bbl.

WOOL—In the wool market we have few or no changes to notice. The stock of low grades is fair but there is very little Merino Wool in market. The demand, however, is very small, owing to the general dullness which pervades the Northern markets and a consequent unwillingness of parties here to operate to any extent. We quote, washed at 25 to 28c per lb; burry at 9 to 11c; Louisiana Native 14c; Lake 20 to 22c; Texas Native 16 to 18c; Texas ¼ to ⅜; Merino 18 to 20c and ¾ to ⅞; Merino 20 to 23c.

GUNNY BAGS—We note a sale of 20 bales at 22½c. They are in light supply and moderate request. We quote 18c apiece for second-hand.

BAGGING—There is a good stock of India on hand but the demand is only in a retail way at 21c per yard in rolls, and 22 to 23c in bales. Kentucky Bagging is held at 23c in a small way.

BALE ROPE—Is retailing at 10c per lb. There is no demand for round lots.

COTTON SEED—We quote $12 to $14 per ton for the Cotton Seed of 1867.

FEATHERS—Are in light request at 80 to 90c for prime Western.

LEATHER—Is in moderate demand for the local trade. There are a few small lots of Tennessee oak now offering at 35c per lb. Hemlock sole Leather is in good supply. It may be quoted at 33 to 35c.

HOOP POLES—The market is very dull. In fact, there is no demand, and prices indicate a heavy falling off. We quote at wholesale $15 to $20 per thousand for bbl, and $60 for hhd.

HIDES—The stock of green Hides on the market is fair, but owing to the depression in Northern markets and the lack of sufficient margin between the figures demanded by holders here and those paid in New York, transactions are confined to a few small lots purchased by dealers. Dry Hides are in light supply and limited request. We quote 7½ to 8c per lb for green, 13 to 14c for country dry Flint, 12 to 13c for dry salted; 14 to 15c for Texas stretched, and 16 to 17c for Mexican dry.

LIME—There is a fair supply of Rockland, but it is in limited request. We quote $2 75 per bbl for round lots, and $3 at retail.

ROSIN—Is in fair supply with a fair export demand, but operations are restricted by the advance rates of freight. We quote $3 per bbl for common, $3 25 for No. 2, and $3 50 to $3 75 for No. 1.

TAR—The stock on hand is ample for the demand which is limited. We quote half bbls at $3, and bbls at $4 50.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good supply and light demand at 8 to 8¼c per lb.

NAILS—Are in steady jobbing demand with a good stock on hand. We quote American 4 to 50d at $6 to $5 10 per keg.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 15, 1867.

Arrived Yesterday: 107 Texas Beeves, 351 Calves and Yearlings and 22 Milch Cows.

Sold: 491 Texas Beeves, 217 Calves and Yearlings, 34 Hogs and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on Hand: 370 Texas Beeves, 700 Calves and Yearlings, 795 Hogs, 2293 Sheep and 61 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ⅌ lb net	9	@ 10 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	@ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00	@ 45 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	27 00	@ 35 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	18 00	@ 20 —
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	7	@ — 9
Hogs	9	@ — 10
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	4 00	@ 6 —
Sheep, 2d ⅌ head	2 50	@ 3 —
Sheep, 3d ⅌ head	1 50	@ 2 —
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	— 00	@ 109 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— 00	@ 70 —
Yearlings, ⅌ head	7 —	@ 12 —
Calves, ⅌ head	5 —	@ 12 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— —	@ —
Goats ⅌ head	1 50	@ 4

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, December 15, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vaill, for New York — A Moulton
Steamship Teutonia, (Prussian) Kier, for Hamburg, via Southampton — Williams, Rupert & co
Steamship Mariposa, Quick, for New York — Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Guyane, (French) Offret, for Havana — V Perrilliat
Steamship Lizzie, Fletcher, for Pensacola — Master
Steamship Agnes, Williams for Galveston — C A Whitney & co
Steamship St Mary, Bourne, for Galveston — C A Whitney & co
Steamship Wm G Hewes, Tripp, for Galveston — C A Whitney & co
Steamer Sarah, Deering, for Mobile — Master
Steamer T L McGill, Terrell, for St Louis — Master
Bark Wapella, Orr for Liverpool — Creevy, Nickerson & co
Schr Constance, (British) Roys, for Matamoros — W Golderbow
Schr Texana, Taylor, for Pensacola — Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, from New York 7th inst, to A Moulton—3d district
Steamship Trade Wind, Morris, 6 days from Belize, (Hon) to Brooke, Macdonald & co—1st district 15
Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
Ship Beeston Castle (British) Doye, from Havana, in ballast, to master—3d district 36.
Brig W H Bickmore, Bickmore, from Boston, to Thorndike & Norton—3d district 14.
Brig Bartolome (Spanish) Moret, from Sisal, in ballast to Puig Bros—1st district 38.
Brig Barcelo, (Spanish) Frontedona, from Havana, in ballast to Faljo, Macha & co—1st district 38
Brig Sir Robert Peel (British) Conner, 3 days from Havana, to F Trelagos—2d district 13
Schr Henry Travers, Richards, from Utila, to master—2d district 14
Schr Marina Ann, Lane, from Key West, in ballast, to master—New Basin.
Schr Pepe Pippo, from Covington, (La) to master—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Walter B Dance, Boyd, from St Louis.
New Era, Dorse, from Donaldsonville.
Hetty Gilmore, King, from Donaldsonville.
Wild Wagoner, Gross, from Natchez
Lafourche, Barange, from Bayou Sara.
Bart Able, Harrison, from Memphis.
Flicker, Williamson, from Jefferson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tilde C Jewitt, Folett, from the Passes—Towed 2 whd and to sea on the [illegible] bark Arlington, brig Iron Queen and schr Ben Willis—brought up ship Beeston Castle, brigs Bartolome and Barcelo.

The towboat Perry, Burdick, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 8th inst ship Monitor—brought up brigs Sir Robert Peel, W H Bickmore and schr H Travers.

The towboat Sam Brown, from St Louis—Towed down three barges.

MEMORANDA.

Capt Morrill, of the steamship Trade Wind reports left at Belize, (Hon) Br ship Magnolia, from Liverpool discharging, and a Br brig, name unknown.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Belgravia, Orkney, from Liverpool Oct 17th, to J G Lingham
Ship Mozart, Smith, from Martinique.
Schr Mary A Rich, Ross, from Rio de Janeiro, to J L Phipps & co

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—265 bales cotton, 80 bales moss, 72 hhds sugar, 757 bbls molasses, 2[illegible] hides, 50 bbls pecans, [illegible] cases mdse.

HAMBURG VIA SOUTHAMPTON—Per steamship Teutonia—2541 bales cotton, $87,238 specie.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—129 bales cotton, 49 bales 145 half bbls moss, 31 bales wool, 257 bbls flour, 112 bales paper stock, 735 hides, 540 empty bbls, 530 bbls molasses, 289 [illegible] oil, 95 pkgs pecans.

HAVANA—Per steamship Guyane—1000 bbls flour, 15 tcs hams and sundries.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—260 bbls flour, 177 bbls pork, 45 tcs lard, 40 tcs hams, 20 casks bacon, 500 sks corn, 125 sks oats and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Agnes—40 bales hay, 28 sks corn [illegible].

GALVESTON—Per steamship Mary—[illegible] sks coffee, 2[illegible] sks hay and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Wm G Hewes—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bbls pork, 500 bbls potatoes, 1000 bbls soap [illegible] bales hay and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—8 hhds sugar, 20 bags [illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer T L McGill—[illegible] tons pig iron.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Wapella—1956 bales cotton, 2670 staves, 340 sks oil cake.

MATAMOROS—Per schr Constance—Sundry mdse.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Texana—120 bbls flour, 5 bbls pork, 21 tcs bacon, 100 sks corn.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—Assorted mdse.

BELIZE HONDURAS—Per steamship Trade Wind—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—32 bales cotton to M Hiller & co—31 do Jos Hoy & co—29 Ware & Bro—9 West & Wright—20 bales tobacco, Patton & Durrau—sundries to order—Total, 15[illegible] bales cotton.

BOSTON—Per brig W H Bickmore—Ass'd mdse.

HAVANA—Per brig Sir Robert Peel—[illegible] hhds [illegible] and 45 bbls molasses to E Trelagos.

UTILLA—Per schr H Travers—Fruit order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per towboat Sam Brown—322 bbls flour, Glover & Odendahl—1022 sks corn R Hanna—761 do C E Slayback & co—1200 bbls flour J H Oglesby & co—[illegible] [illegible]

In addition to the above (3) barges the Sam Brown towed down two barges belonging to towboat Yankee, previously reported sunk at Plumb Point. She had at the time 4 barges in tow, containing the following cargo: [illegible]

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Bart Able—573 bales cotton to T & S Henderson—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Walter B Dance—33 bbls pork Kennett & Bell—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—20 bales cotton to M Musson & co—10 M'y Van Phul, jr & co—17 Meyer, Deutch & Weis—18 S S Newman & co—13 Kahn Adler & co—12 D R Carroll & co—12 W Cooper & co—9 W R Green & Bro—9 S H Kennedy & co—4 R Flower & Moss—5 Atous, Scherck & Autey—4 C E Leverich—4 J W Burbridge & co—3 A A Green & co—3 A Miltenberger & co—3 Warren, Crawford & co—1 A H Peale & co—3 J P Higgins & co—2 J L Lee & co—1 J B Vanhorn & co—1 A F Hickman—1 Voisin & Drouet—17 sks cotton seed Aldige & Wolfe—145 do A D Grieff & co—280 do A A Maginnis—15 sacks potatoes Lepene & Ferre—20 [illegible] sacks Meyer, Deutch & Weis—16 hhds sugar to Given, Brown & co—sundries to order—Total, 171 bales cotton 16 hhds sugar.

JEFFERSON—Per steamer Flicker—18 bales cotton to A A Green & co—16 J D Blair & co—14 Bichamore, Wooldridge & co—11 C L Walmsley & co—6 A Levi—6 J W Burbridge & co—5 Ober, Atwater & co—3 F Hawthorn & co—2 McDowell & Nugent—3 bales 9 bags wool John Robinson—1 do C L Walmsley & co—30 rolls leather Ober, Atwater & co—1 bales hides T & S Henderson—20 do 2 bbls pecans J L Conret—8 do 41 hides 3 bdles skins M Deitrich—52 head cattle T G Noel—sundries to order—Total, 95 bales cotton.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—3 bbls 30 hhds sugar 50 bbls molasses P H Foley—15 do 6 hhds sugar A B Charpentier—20 do 52 bbls 30 half bbls molasses H Tete—6 sks seed cotton to J Bethancourt—1 bbl sugar J Stegmann—1 do rice W H Cole—1 hhd hides F Cherot—sundries to order—Total, 6 sks seed cotton 64 hhds sugar, 126 bbls 30 half bbls molasses.

COVINGTON—Per schr Pippo—4 bales cotton Warren, Crawford & co—7 do Atous, Scherck & Autey—5 do O P Jackson—6 do Hamilton & Dunnica—40 bbls tar I Bloom & co—350 do sand and sundries to order—Total, 22 bales cotton.

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

Dec 14—22 bales cotton T & S Henderson—10 Beadles, Wingo & co—14 Lacey, Terry & co—9 Gates, Gillespie & co—18 J Williams & Son—46 Richardson & May—19 Jos Hoy—2 R Pritchard—2 W Sykes—65 Payne, Huntington & co—83 R L Adams—5 C S Whitcomb—44 W B Thompson—24 Barrett & Le Sassier—52 T H & J M Allen—18 M Oglesby—1 Stewart, Galbraith & Finer—5 A D Houhle—80 J R Powell—29 Hogan & Fatton—26 F D Darling—7 H J Phelps & co—1 Clinton & Richards—15 Burckett & Whittaker—3 J A Harrold—1 J Thornhill—2 Turnbull, Kirby & co—8 A E Bignon—5 do Summers & Brannins—1 M Musson & co—25 Warren Crawford & co—4 Harvey, McMahon & co—5 Walker & Vaught—13 S H Aby & co—3 M J Smith—67 Atous, Scherck & Autey—29 J T Hardie & co—10 Parham & Blunt—22 do Longstreet Owen & co—2 Wyche & Richardson—12 D R Carroll & co—5 Howard, Preston & Barrett—2 do Battle & Nisbit—4 H T Coffee—5 Barnes & Wood—41 M Keller & co—15 H Allison & co—5 R K Walker & co—5 Byrne, Vance & co—4 C L Walmsley & co—5 F Newman & co—Lehman, Newgass & co—1 Catching & Ellis—2 J I Adams & co—1 to order—Total, 935 bales cotton.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Dec 14—2 bales cotton C H Mouton & co—2 do Blaroe & Simms—28 bbls molasses 32 do sugar J I Adams & co—[illegible] bbls molasses Pinache & Wiltz—12 do Price, Hine & Tupper—72 do R Hare—13 do J B Murison & co—28 do 6 hhds sugar L Grandie—41 do McFarlan, Straight & co—6 do O Sabatier—22 do 31 bbls molasses Thomas & Foley—2 do 10 hhds sugar A Brousseau—15 do 17 bbls molasses G W West & co—11 do 12 hhds sugar W Fellowes—12 bbls molasses 9 bales moss to J E Carlin—42 Hides L Burle—37 do Fatjo & Brousseau—66 do Clapp Bro & co—sundries to order—Total, 4 bales cotton 32 bbls 112 hhds sugar 265 bbls molasses.

DIED.

Yesterday at 2½ o'clock P. M., LEWIS LUCIUS HENRY FORTIER, son of Charles E. Fortier and Edmonia Dupre, aged five months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., from his father's residence, No. 346 Dauphin street, between Esplanade and History streets.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock P. M., MARGUERITE CLAIRE MARIE MENARD, 8 years old daughter of Marguerite Claire Menard and of Joseph Ménard.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place TO DAY at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 134 Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 8 o'clock P. M., JOHN JACOB WANNER, aged 49 years, a native of Schweigh Sen, Rhenish Bavaria, and a resident of New Orleans for the last 21 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the Old Portuguese Association, Vigilant Fire Co No. 5, the New Lusitanos Association, the Louisiana Mesannock Association, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY at 4 P. M. from his late residence, 72 St. Philip street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

On the part of his widow Mrs. Madeline Wanner, and family.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of the above Association are hereby notified to assemble at their Hall, this evening, at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to attend the funeral of their late Brother, JOHN J. WANNER, who died yesterday, at the age of 49 years—a native of Aosa, France.

By order of the President.
A. MARCHAND, Sec.
d15 1t

Lusitanian Portuguese Benevolent Association.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DIED yesterday, 8 o'clock P. M., JOHN JACOB WANNER, aged 49 years and 3 months, a native of Germany.

The members of the above Association are requested to meet at the Society Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Treme streets, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother.

By order of the President.
J. T. ABANTES, Sec.
New Orleans, Dec 15, 1867. d15 1t

No. 49 .... Royal Street .... No. 49

U. UTER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public of this city and country that he has in store a new of late arrivals from Europe and the North, the largest assortment ever offered for sale in this city, viz: OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, gilt and plain ALBUMS, WINDOW CORNICES, SHADES, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN BANDS, PORTRAIT FRAMES, Oval and Square, Gilt and Rosewood Oval Photographic and Caste FRAMES, in all their variety, PICTURE, TASSELS and CORDS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ARCHITECTURAL WORKS, etc., etc., besides various articles relating to housekeeping which can not be named in this list.

N. B.—A magnificent French Carved Oak DINING SETT and a newly imported BOOK CASE and SECRETARY, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible price.

Old Looking Glass Plates Resilvered and Frames Regilt. [dec15 1m] U. UTER.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late G. GOARDEUR are requested to present the same within ten days, to the undersigned, Attorney of the Administratrix.
dec15 3t ARMAND PITOT, 27 Royal street.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE in a respectable family. Apply on Frenchmen street, No. 72. dec15 1f

Rice Mills! Rice Mills!

HAVING secured the services of Mr. PETER McKINLAY, the inventor of the most approved RICE POUNDER now in use, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the construction, erection and management of RICE MACHINERY, we are now prepared, under his supervision, to construct all kinds of Machinery required in the preparation of RICE for the market, and to supply all necessary drawings and specifications.

A model of McKinlay's Patent Rice Huller, suitable for those who cultivate Rice for domestic consumption can be seen at our establishment.

LEEDS & CO.,
nov14 3m Corner of Delord and Foucher streets.

Notice.

Celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

THE officers and members of the above Association are hereby notified to assemble at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields at 9 o'clock A. M., for the Celebration.

The procession will start from the Hall at 9½ o'clock, will follow Greatmen street to Frenchmen, thence to Claiborne, up Claiborne to Elysian Fields, where an American Flag will be presented to the Association by Mrs. P. V. Rempio, in the name of the ladies of New Orleans, and also a small one to the junior members. The procession will then follow Elysian Fields to Morales, where a French Flag will be presented by Mrs. C. Leon to the junior members, then up Elysian Fields to Chartres to the Cathedral, where the flags will be blessed by the Rev. Father Chalon, and a collation will be made. The procession will then parade the different streets of the city will return to the Hall and partake of some refreshments.

The invited guests are also invited to be at the Hall at 9½ o'clock, as the procession will start at 10 o'clock precisely, with their invitation cards, which are not transferable in any case.

By order of the President.
A. A. MARCHAND,
dec13 2t Secretary.

Notice.

Office "Louisiana Soldiers' Home,"
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE Public is notified that, in consequence of the very heavy depreciation of Louisiana State money, the last appropriation of $10,000, made by the Legislature for the maintenance of the "Soldiers' Home," located at Mandeville, is now exhausted, and hence the institution will necessarily be closed in a very few weeks, unless the citizens of New Orleans decide otherwise, by contributing something to keep up this small refuge from the cold charity of the world for the friendless and disabled Louisiana soldier.

THEOD. F. THIENEMAN, President,
Office 75 Carondelet street.
GEO. A. FREREL, Secretary,
at Union Bank, Canal street.
THOS. MURRAY, Treasurer,
firm of Pitts & Murray,
dec13 15t Merchants' Exchange, 12 Royal street.

Cypress Lumber for Sale.

THE undersigned, agents for several large Saw Mills on Bayou Teche, are ready to receive orders for any quantity of CYPRESS LUMBER, deliverable here or at Berwick's Bay.
FLAUCHÉ & WILTZ,
dec13 6t 58 Carondelet street.

D. DeHAVEN,
—AT—
S. JONES & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
30 .... Carondelet street 30
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will attend promptly to the sale and remittance of proceeds of all Consignments, and to the purchase of Merchandise generally. nov10 3m

High Schools.

Office Superintendent of Public Schools,
NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1867.

CANDIDATES for admission to the next annual session of the High Schools—opening January 2d—will be examined at the respective High Schools during the week commencing on MONDAY, 16th inst.

Candidates must be thirteen years of age and mentally qualified to pursue the branches taught in the High Schools.

Applications from those not now connected with our Public Schools should be made to the undersigned, on or before Monday, 16th inst.
WM. O. ROGERS,
dec12 3t Superintendent Public Schools, N. O.

Found,

AT the Opera House, a few days ago, a BRACELET. The owner can have the same on application at the Bee office and payment of costs. dec13 tf

Lumber.

WE are prepared to purchase additional supplies of LUMBER of the following kinds, viz:
3-inch HEART PINE PLANK;
1-inch BOARDS;
3x4-inch STRIPS.
SOUTHERN PAVING CO.,
dec12 6t Office, 77 Tchoupitoulas street, N. O.

Teacher.

WANTED—By an experienced Teacher, a situation in an Academy in this city. French, English, and all the elementary and other branches taught. Apply at the office of the Bee. dec3 1f

F. BERNARD,
146 .... Customhouse Street 146
Corner Dauphin.

BESIDES Oil and Pastel PORTRAITS, attends to Painted PHOTOGRAPHS, on very moderate terms. dec4 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DeBAR .... Proprietor.
BEN DeBAR and LEWIS BAKER .... Managers.

Sunday Evening, December 15, 1867.

First appearance in this city of the eminent actor Mr. JOHN E. McDONOUGH, in his great character of DAMON.

Mrs. SARAH PERRIN will make her first appearance this season as CALANTHE.

BEN DeBAR will appear.

The performance will commence with the five act play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS....To conclude with JACK SHEPPARD.

Monday Evening, first time here of the original and far famed spectacle, THE BLACK CROOK, in which will appear J. E. McDonough's GREAT PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.

WANTED—20 more Ladies for the Ballet. Apply at the Stage door, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
dec15 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

St. Charles Theatre—St. Charles St.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The engagement of John E. McDonough's original

"BLACK CROOK TROUPE"

—AND—

PARISIENNE BALLET.

Comprising the First Artists from NIBLO'S GARDEN, New York, together with all its beautiful Scenery and bewildering effects, painted by the great fairy, landscape artist, Geo. Wunderlich.

PREMIERE DANSEUSES.

M'lle BETTY RIGAL,
Niblo's Garden and Grand Opera, Paris.
M'lle SANDSE,
From Berlin and St. Carlos.
M'lle LAURENT,
Tacon, Havana.
EMILY RIGAL,
Grand Opera, Paris, and Niblo's Garden.
M'lle FRANK,
Italian Opera.

Together with TWENTY CORYPHEES, selected from the principal theatres of Europe and America

First performance
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH
And every evening during the week.
No advance in scale of prices. dec13

Varieties Theatre.

Saturday and Sunday Ev'gs, Dec. 14 and 15.

LAST TWO NIGHTS

Lester Wallack's popular and beautiful play of

ROSEDALE!

Messrs Lawler, Floyd, MacDonough, Fiske, Hagan and Mesdames Chanfrau, Carr, Placide, etc., in the cast.

MONDAY EVENING DECEMBER 16,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his first appearance at this establishment.
dec15

Varieties Theatre.

Monday Evening, December 16th, 1867.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,

EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear this evening in his great impersonation of ROMEO, in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET, supported by the talented young artiste, Miss MARY McVICKER as JULIET.

Tuesday ENWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK dec15

Property for Sale
—BY—
R. C. BARROW,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
30 .... CARONDELET STREET 30

Fourth District.

A NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE on Annunciation street [illegible] $ 5,000
ONE RAISED COTTAGE on Philip street, near Apollo 4,000
A NEW COTTAGE and 2 lots on Ferret, near Washington 3,500
A NEW COTTAGE and lot on Chestnut, near Washington 5,000
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE and spacious grounds on Pratland street 20,000
A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with extra sized lot on Jackson street 11,000
A NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE on Third street, near St. David street 3,500
A NEW AND HANDSOME COTTAGE and two lots on Eighth near Chestnut street 6,000
A NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE and lot on Josephine street 4,000
A RICE RAISED COTTAGE and two lots on Constance street, near Fourth 6,000
A SPLENDID TWO-STORY HOUSE and three lots on Plum street 25,000
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Six street between Camp and Chestnut 20,000
A HANDSOME COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE and spacious grounds on Nayades street 30,000
A BRICK COTTAGE and two lots on Washington street near Magazine 5,500
A TWO-STORY HOUSE and three handsome lots on Eighth street near Camp 6,000
A NICE COTTAGE and two lots on St. Charles street near Washington 10,000
A SPLENDID NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE and three large lots on Washington street 12,000
A RAISED DOUBLE COTTAGE on Eighth street near Magazine 6,000
FOUR HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS on Washington street [illegible] 8,800
A NICE TWO-STORY HOUSE and spacious grounds on Apollo street 12,500
A TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on Jackson at [illegible] of Constance 5,500

Jefferson City and Vicinity.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE and spacious grounds on St. Charles street near Bloomingdale 18,000
A COTTAGE and two lots in Jefferson City, Magazine street, near Napoleon Avenue 6,000
A COTTAGE and lot on Valence street, near Camp 2,500
A TWO-STORY HOUSE and Levee lots, under fence, on Napoleon Avenue 6,000
A NEW COTTAGE and lot on Valence street, near Magazine 3,000
AN ELEGANT RAISED COTTAGE-BUILT HOUSE and square of ground, with stables, out-houses, fruit trees, etc., on Magazine street 30,000
ONE-HALF SQUARE OF GROUND in Bloomingdale 1,500
ONE-HALF SQUARE OF GROUND on State street, at Bloomingdale 1,500
ONE ELEGANT SQUARE OF GROUND on Napoleon Avenue 5,000
ONE SQUARE OF GROUND (twenty-two lots) in Rickerville 1,100
THREE LOTS on Fortier street, corner of [illegible] 1,200
THREE LOTS on Peters street, corner of [illegible] 1,000
A FINE FARM, back of the Race Course, on the Metairie Ridge, 50 acres, with all the improvements 4,000
dc15 tf

Speciality of Preserved "Truffles."

HOUSE "BATTENDIER," Paris.

TRUFFLES, first choice.
TRUFFLES, second choice
Pealing and cut "TRUFFLES," black, in half tierce and quarter boxes.
Depot at HENRY VALETON & CO.,
dec11 1w 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street.

For Sale.

ON account of departure the Property of H. Belleng at Algiers. Terms very liberal. Apply to P. M. CANTON, corner Gravier and Levee sts. dec11 tf

Bottles! Bottles!! Bottles!!! FOR SALE.

Several thousand empty wine and beer BOTTLES.
Apply to M. ROHDERS,
dec10 6t 47 Cypress, corner of Locust street

Bricks.

A CONSTANT supply of country BRICKS.
For sale by B. & A. SOULIE,
de7 1m 57 Bourbon street.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and STABLES, together with the fixtures, on St Louis street, No. 87, corner Bourbon. For terms, apply on the premises, to Mr CHARLES LABORDE. nov6 tf

EUGÈNE TOURNÉ,
Auctioneer,
SUCCESSOR OF
BERNARD TURPIN,
95 ...... OLD LEVEE ...... 95.
DAYS OF SALE:
WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
nov20 1m

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1867.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on the 16th December, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Banking House, corner of Exchange Alley and Canal street.
J. E. MORTIMER,
nov16 td Cashier.

Creole Guns! Creole Guns!
E. J. WATKINSON.
(SUCCESSOR TO DART & WATKINSON,)
55 ... ST. CHARLES STREET, N. O. ... 55

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is in receipt of a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GUNS expressly imported for the late firm of DART & WATKINSON, and carefully made to suit the requirements of Creole hunters, &c., &c.

All Implements for Lefaucheux Breech Loaders.
d12 1m tu th & sun

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
JEFFERSON CITY, LA., December 6th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., at the office corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon Avenue.
dec6 td P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
JEFFERSON CITY, LA., Dec. 6th, 1867.

THE annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Office, corner of St. Charles and Napoleon Avenues.
dec6 td P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

LAW OF HUMANITY,
IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct1 3m

Notice.

GEO. D. HITZ is my duly authorized Agent to transact all my business, of whatsoever nature or kind, as per act passed before J. W. Breedlove, Notary, on the 1st day of November, 1867.
MRS. MARY F. BAKER.
New Orleans, December 11th, 1867. dec11 10t

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Property on Mandeville Street.
BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, December 21st, 1867, will be sold at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 40 feet front on Mandeville street, by 120 feet deep, between Girod and Robertson streets: together with buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a house in good order, No. 254, having three rooms and back gallery, under which is a large kitchen, another building adjoining the house, of two rooms: a large shed, with oven and a large stable, chicken house, well, privy, etc. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year, for a note bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date of mortgage.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. dec15 td

C. E. FORTIER'S SALES.

Building Lot on Bienville Street at Auction.
Succession of Gustave F Beighman
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 31 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 21st December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th November, 1867, the following lot of ground, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square No. 84, bounded by Bienville, Conti, Tremé and Cortes streets, designated by the No. 13, and measures, American measure, 4 feet 8 inches front on Bienville street, by 102 feet 4 inches in depth.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Alcee J. Ker, notary public at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps. nov19 20 dec7 14 21

Furniture. Furniture.
SUCCESSION OF MRS. SUSAN McGEE.
Widow of Joseph Nitch
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer
Office No. 31 Bienville street.

MONDAY, December 23d, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold on the premises, on Rampart street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December [illegible], 1867, the movable effects of said succession, viz:

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads, Armoirs, Chairs, Tables, etc., etc.

Terms: Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. dec[illegible]

Two Valuable Lots in Brooklyn, in this Parish, on the right bank of the River.
SUCCESSION OF JOSEPH CAITLEN.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 31 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, January 18th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 1867, the following lots of ground:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in this parish, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite this city, in the tract of land originally surveyed as the Brooklyn Warehouse Company property. Said lots are designated by the Nos. 23 and 24 of square No. 35, which is bounded by Patterson and Eliza Avenue, and Elmira and Erine streets, as per plan of "Brooklyn Warehouse Company's property," drawn by Thompson, on the [illegible] March, 1849, and deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public; said lots adjoining each other. Lot No. 23 measures 31 feet 3 inches front on Eliza Avenue, by a depth of 125 feet in Elmira Avenue, and lot No. 24 measures 31 feet 3 inches front on Elmira Avenue, by a depth of 125 feet 6 inches on Eliza street; American measure.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before C. V. F. [illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. dec1 [illegible]

Sale by Auction
AT THE
MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS' EXCHANGE
OF THE
Booths, Restaurants, Refreshment Saloons
And Other Privileges Upon
THE FAIR GROUNDS,
DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE
GRAND FAIR
OF THE
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Monday, December 16, 1867.

At the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, the PRIVILEGE upon the Fair Grounds under the direction of the Superintendent of grounds named, during the progress of the Second Grand Annual FAIR, to commence on the SEVENTH DAY of January next, and to continue eight days—

DINING-ROOM with privilege of Bar.
RESTAURANTS.
BAR-ROOMS.
Beer and Wine SALOONS.
Ladies' Refreshment SALOONS.
Confectionary, Ice Cream and Soda SALOONS.
Fruit STANDS.
Pop Corn STAND with privilege of the Grounds.
Oyster STAND.
FLYING HORSES.
Coffee, Soda and Cake STANDS, etc., etc.

Purchasers of privileges will be required to pay to the Auctioneer at the time of adjudication 25 per cent of the amount, 25 per cent on the following Monday and the remainder on or before the 1st of January. Any failure to pay as required, any of the said privileges will cause the adjudication and forfeit the amount paid at the discretion of the Superintendent.

A plan of the grounds, the location of the several privileges to be sold, and the space to be allowed, can be seen at the office of the Association, No. 56 Camp street up stairs, upon application to
THOS. G. RHETT
Secretary and Superintendent.

N. B.—Persons intending to bid may visit the Fair Grounds prior to the day of sale, for the purpose of examine the locations of the several privileges to be sold. dec10 td

FIFTH YEAR

Louisiana Almanac,
FOR 1868,
(ENGLISH EDITION.)
Published by FRANCIS BOUVAIN & CO.,
Stationers and Printers,
62 Bourbon St.—"Sign of the Bronze Pen."

No pains or expense will be spared to make the above work worthy of the kind patronage extended to Louisiana to the preceding editions. The illustrations will be executed by one of our best Artists. The articles are from talented writers in our midst and the typographical execution of the work will be such as to give general satisfaction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are now received, either for copies of the Almanac or the insertion of Advertisements, the exceptionally moderate prices of which are as follows:

A whole page .... $[illegible]
A half page .... [illegible]
A quarter page .... [illegible]

Any subscriber to a whole page will be entitled to a copy of the Almanac free.

New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1867. nov22 1o

LADIES' HAIR,
BRUSHES, COMBS,
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
FELIX SARON,
14....BARONNE STREET....14
(NEAR CANAL.)
Branch, 210 Canal street, corner of Ba[illegible]

INFORMS his numerous customers that [illegible] instant he will offer one of the most splendid assortment of HAIR of all colors and lengths.
NEW HAIR HEAD DRESSES.
A SELECTION OF JET JEWELRY, SET ON GOLD AND SILVER.
IVORY and SHELL COMBS. WORK BOXES.
The most complete assortment in the city of FRENCH PERFUMERY;
THE BEST FRENCH CORSETS.

All the above goods having been selected by Mr. SARON and bought for cash, without commission charges, can be SOLD CHEAPER THAN in ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

The city and country Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the NEW STOCK before going elsewhere and see how MODERATE the prices are.
LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
dec3 1m FELIX SARON.

Teacher.

A LADY, highly recommended and of great experience as a teacher, wishes a situation as such in a respectable family in New Orleans or elsewhere. She can teach French, English, Piano, Drawing and Painting. Apply at the Office of the Bee. nov17 tf

D. DE HAVEN. W. A. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
nov12 tf NEW ORLEANS

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
78 .... Camp Street .... 78.

1866.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year 1866 .... $618,114 66
Losses etc., paid during the year 1866 .... 441,090 [illegible]
Assets December 31, 1866 .... 990,673 [illegible]

This Company continues to insure Fire, River and Marine Risks at the current rates of premium.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. Moulton, E. K. Converse,
B. H. May, B. P. Ethel,
John T. Moore, Robert Hare,
John C. Rogers, Jos. K. Isenbour,
Wm. M. Perkins, Jos. Hoy,
J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen.
sep22 tjanl

J. LAMBERT,
FRENCH TEACHER.

APPLY at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Public Schools, Central High School Building, Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

Lost,

THREE WARRANTS and one BANK CHECK amounting to $250 were lost, between the [illegible] and 18th of November, in the parish of St. James the former dated October 31st, and drawn by A. [illegible] on Messrs. Dupré, Grevenberg & Co., for $[illegible] by P. Rays—the latter dated 29th and [illegible] of October drawn by E. S. Roman on P. Maspero & Co. for [illegible] endorsed by T. Chiquet; the third dated like the second drawn by A. Gauvet on P. Maspero & Co. for [illegible] endorsed by C. Massat; one check dated October [illegible] and November 6th, payable at the Louisiana State Bank for $50, drawn by Dupré, Grevenberg & Co., endorsed by X. Hubbert. Payment of said notes has been stopped. The finder will please return the same at the office of the BEE.
dec8 tt in 30d J. L. ESTRADE

Notice.

THE HOUSE OF F. BOUVAIN, 62 Bourbon Street,

HAS just received from Paris, a splendid assortment of

OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES, ETC.,

Which are offered at the most reasonable terms.

Do not forget to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. nov22 tf