# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,733.



THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1866.



RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Fixed Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements each square, $40 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Fixed or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as transient insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 30 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 2 cents net per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.


Grand Calico Ball.—We acknowledge the compliment of tickets to the Young Men's first grand calico ball, for charitable purposes, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow evening. The calico feature of this ball is an excellent one, as it presumes that what is saved in dress is a contribution to charity.

The Eight Hour Movement.—We publish a well written and well reasoned communication on this question, addressed to the workingmen of this city by a fellow-workingman. We confess that we feel doubly assured of the correctness of the views recently advanced by us in the same relation, when they are confirmed in all essential points by the practical conclusions as well as the abstract reflections of an intelligent and experienced mechanic. The eight hour system, should it be attended by adequate compensations for the reduced time, devoted to a special labor, would not be in itself an evil. But to secure such compensations, it must be understood. If carried out on the fallacy that the rewards of labor may be enhanced by diminishing its products, and that a little is equal to, or more than, much, it can have no other than a pernicious effect. Thus misapplied, it would involve that minimist theory of labor which finds its purest illustration in the root-digger Indians and the bug-eaters of Africa.

Railway Prospect in Natchitoches.—The Natchitoches Times of the 10th contains a notice of a meeting to take steps for making a railroad from that town to the main branch of the Red River at Gurney's Landing.

The Opelousas Sentinel records the death on the 7th of Mr. Caleb L. Swayze, an eminent lawyer at the Opelousas bar, and formerly in our Legislature. It also mentions the death on the 6th of another citizen, Mr. Richard Parrott.

A meeting of architects, builders, and employers of mechanics was held in Masonic Hall, and the proposition to adopt eight hours as a day's work was voted down by 71 against 7. The report and resolutions adopted by this meeting are interesting, and will appear on the French side of the Bee to-morrow.

Sweet Lips—Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. The rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The popular Treasurer of the "Academy," Mr. J. Kittredge, has his annual benefit to-night. In this responsible position, Mr. Kittredge has shown that delicate respect for others, that patience under trials, and that undiminished good humor under most aggravating circumstances, which have largely contributed to make that establishment such a favorite with all classes. The fact is, we do not know a better model of a courteous gentleman and an attentive officer than our friend Kittredge. All his friends, of course, agree with us in this; but it is only once a year that they have the chance of giving him a tangible evidence of their regard—let them remember that.

If we were writing of the benefit of any other gentleman, we would be apt to dwell upon the capital programme announced for the occasion—particularly, when the Company will be out in full strength. But Mr. Kittredge, to ensure a crowded house, needs no other mention than that he invites all his friends to visit him to-night.

Added to the regular programme for the benefit of Mr. Kittredge to-night, will be the brilliant musical novelty of the Crescent City Lancers, arranged by Ferd. Von Olker, Musical Director of the Academy, and dedicated to the Young Men's Crescent City Benevolent Association.

Varieties Theatre.—Mrs. W. H. Leighton, for her benefit, to-night, announces three very popular pieces—of "Ernestine, or the Foster Sisters," "Pocahontas," and the "Fool of the Family." At least two of these plays will bring out strongly the peculiarly racy talent of the lively beneficiary, and will enable her to appear in these scenes for which her humor so admirably fits her. Of a surety, the Weeping Philosopher—were he on earth again—would have but little reason to loiter in the Varieties to-night.

St. Charles Theatre.—Mad. Céleste takes her first benefit this evening, on which occasion will be presented the drama of "The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame." Mad. Céleste's ability to speak our language, combined with her unquestionable eloquence of action and features, make her personations much clearer and more striking than those of the generality of the Pantomimists of the day. She speaks English—not with an English or American tongue, but forcibly, for all that.

Stone, Rosston and Murray's Southern Circus will give to-night their last representation, but one, in this city, on the 'Haunted Lot' in the Fourth District. After leaving us, they will go to Carrollton, and, after two exhibitions there, they pass over, fog, baggage, big tents, red wagons, trained animals, and all—to regale our neighbors of the opposite bank.

### FROM MEXICO VIA HAVANA.

By the steamship Evening Star we have Havana papers to the 9th, with news to the 28th ult. from the Mexican capital.

We find in the Presse that M. Langlois, the financial representative of France in Mexico, had died of brain fever, aged 61 years, in the midst of arduous labor in reforming the finances of the country.

Gen. Mendez, instead of being defeated in Morelia in a late engagement, as reported, beat Regules and captured 400 of his army.

The country, lying out of the range of the Imperial forces, was still eruptive with the guerrillaism which seems the chronic condition of Mexico.

### From the Rio Grande.

We have Brownsville papers to the 6th inst., with not much additional news. The Courier of that date ridicules the Ranchero's statements about plots for a filibuster attack on Matamoros from Brownsville. There was no abatement of guerrilla depredations along the river. The Courier relates:

Capt. P——, of the barge Celoma, reports that eight before last a party of Mexican guerrillas came upon the barge, which is lying on the Mexican shore two miles above Ranchito engaged in wrecking the steamer Montezuma, and demanded the contraband officer, who they made prisoner and carried away with them after robbing Capt. P—— and his crew of all their clothes, money, two pistols, two watches, besides three carts loaded with goods taken from the barge, wrecked from the Montezuma.

Until now the custom-house officer has not been heard of, but the Cortina Guerrillas from Ranchito are after the robbers.

West Baton Rouge.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter says: It is always a pleasure to put the bright side foremost whenever it can be fairly and honestly done. In this connection, we are unhesitatingly assert that up to the present time we have heard no complaints by the freedmen or of the freedmen. Employer and employé appear to be satisfied with each other, their contracts in good faith, working with a diligence and energy unmindful of by gone days.

It will be gratifying to the citizens of our parish, as well as those of the Grosse Tete and Maringouin country, to learn that every preparation is being made to put the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad once more in order.

Remains of the Late P. E. Bonford.—The Alexandria (La.) Democrat, of the 14th, says:

On Friday last the remains of Hon. Pierre E. Bonford, who died in this town in August, 1865, and was buried in our cemetery, were exhumed, to be removed to their final resting place in New Orleans. On motion of Judge Manning, who was his colleague on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, the District Court adjourned as a testimonial of respect for the memory of the lamented deceased, and in order to give the members of the bar an opportunity to escort the body to the steamboat which conveyed its remains.

Decline of Real Estate in New York.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes on the 8th:

Real estate continues to decline. The auction sales to-day were very numerous, and the anxiety to sell, on all hands, was more urgent than the disposition to purchase. The prices obtained show a marked falling off from the figures prevailing last Fall, and it was difficult to obtain as good prices for the same description of property even a week ago. Among the lots disposed of were those known as 5, 7, 9 and 11 Broadway, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. They brought $[illegible]

### THE RELIGIOUS VACUUM IN NEW ENGLAND.

It has been remarked that a joke once in a while would not be out of place in a comic paper. The clergymen of New England, and of New England origin and education, have applied a parody of this remark to the pulpit. They have been liberal enough to concede that a bit of religion, sent occasionally, infused into their secular lectures and political declamations from the pulpit, would not be wholly foreign to their ministrations. But in these of political excitement this general concession amounted to almost nothing in practice. In such periods every fashionable or popular preacher felt himself bound to produce a Sunday "leader," on each important development in politics or new phase of a political question, just as the editors of political organs are expected to do in like emergencies. For example, on the Sunday following the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill there was a simultaneous howl of indignation from the principal pulpits throughout New England; and again, when the President had delivered his celebrated 22d of February speech, which was like a thunderbolt hurled against the Radical centre, the eminent divines of Boston devoted the next Sunday to unsparing criticism of both the private and public character of Andrew Johnson, and to condolence and tears for the sainted Sumner, the gentle Stevens, and that noble suggester of assassination, Wendell Phillips.

It would seem that this last demonstration produced something like a surfeit of politics in the Boston pulpits. At all events, since then certain eccentric persons have taken note of what they conceived to be an excess in that kind, and have also made mention of the fact that people of a religious turn of mind in ever so small a degree were too religious to enter the churches of the eminent divines in question. The unfortunate gentiles who may have gone into the sanctuaries of the Order of Saint Sumner expecting spiritual bread, were treated to the hardest of stones hurled at the President and all who would not join in cursing him, and to endless coils of hissing snakes of political venom and intolerance. What marvel if they wandered off to refresh their moral, if not religious sensibilities, at the theatre, or some other resort of non-political entertainment? Howbeit, in this juncture the extraordinary idea occurred to some one of the more obscure pulpiteers of Boston that it might tend to arrest the inroads which solitude was making in the churches, if their preachers would desist somewhat from partisan harangues and make a more distinct and vehement proclamation of the grand and solemn doctrines of the Bible.

This notion, strange as it may appear, met with sufficient heterodoxy among clergymen of the Congregational "persuasion" to induce a convention for deliberating on the religion, or irreligion, of Boston, and devising immediate measures for the furtherence of the Gospel in that illuminated city. One of the first steps to that end is thus indicated by a Boston newspaper:

The "Results" of the council, prepared by Rev. J. E. Todd, Dea. J. W. Kimball and Henry F. Durant, Esq., which has been laid before the public recognize the "leanness of the church, the barrenness of the church membership, their devotion to the claims, pleasures and frivolities of social life—theatres, balls and parties, rather than the services of God's sanctuary and the weekly meeting for prayer," and they recommend that there shall be a reconsecration and a renewal of covenant vows by a simultaneous act in all the churches, on the third Sunday in March.

This is to say, in other words, that an effort is to be made to cancel the dedication of the churches to the demon of partisan malignity and the genius of political vituperation, and to dedicate them anew to the spirit and the offices of the Christian dispensation. And in order to pin down the pastors to themes connected with pastoral duty, to keep them from shooting madly from their sphere to vituperate obnoxious Presidents, and preaching on texts taken from Sumner or Phillips, a schedule of appropriate and edifying subjects upon which to address the various congregations was prepared in the following form:

1. The duty of a more strict observance of the Sabbath, by Rev. Dr. Blagden.
2. The power and office of the Holy Spirit, by Rev. Dr. Adams.
3. The power of prayer, by Rev. Dr. Kirk.
4. The Christian's reconsecration, by Rev. Mr. Alden.
5. The worldliness of nominal Christians, by Rev. Dr. Webb.
6. The spread of the Gospel in the city among the poor and those who habitually neglect the services of the Sabbath, by Rev. Dr. Dexter.
7. The Christian's duty in work for the saving of souls, by Rev. Mr. Bingham.
8. Revivals of religion, by Rev. Mr. Todd.
9. The duty of daily secret prayer and daily study of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Manning.
10. The duty of Christians to unite with some church, and the duty of church members to unite with the church where they steadily worship, by Rev. Mr. Fay.
11. The divine sovereignty in its relation to human salvation, by Rev. Mr. Baker.

And all this to repropagate the Gospel in Boston, the centre of civilization, the "hub of the Universe!"

In further illustration of the religious delapse in New England, and the causes which produced it, we have the following, which we take from a late number of the New York World:

A clergyman writes to the Independent complaining that there are over seventy vacant pulpits in Connecticut alone, the reason being that there is so great a decline of religious interest that congregations cannot be induced to contribute enough for the support of pastors. Says the writer:

"By investigation, I find that the Congregational clergymen in Connecticut are really being driven from their posts of usefulness by want. Over one-fifth of all the pastors in the State were dismissed during the past year, while only eleven young men were ordained. In regard to salaries, I learn from the minutes of the General Association that three pastors have no pay; one has $100; one, $200; one, $300; nine have $400, thirty-three, $500; one hundred and four, $1,000; forty, $1,500; sixteen, $2,000, four, $2,500; and three, $3000 a year. That the average sum paid to ministers in Windham county is $653; in Tolland county, $728; Middlesex county, $812; New London county, $848; Litchfield county, $860; Fairfield county, $1,044; Hartford county, $1,060; New Haven county, $1,127. When we consider the present cost of living, we ask, Can our clergy men support and educate their families on these salaries? They do not. Many are in debt, in want, in distress, and feel obliged oftentimes to resign and undertake some of the many other fields of labor, whereby they can bring support to their families."

From what we hear from other States, we presume that there must be some three hundred vacant pulpits in New England, while there are probably some five hundred more where the persons make barely enough to keep soul and body together. The same lack of interest and abstinence from church-going and church-supporting is noticeable all over the North, especially where New England thought prevails.

We need not go far to find the reason of this decay of religious interest. It dates from the time when religious bodies and clergymen generally directed their almost exclusive attention to secular matters, especially politics. At first it was rather a novelty to hear a stump speech in the pulpit, and, like all new notions, it "took" Down-east. But the sentiment of reverence for things sacred once outraged, people soon wearied of denunciatory political harangues, especially as that kind of thing was much better done on the stump. Hence the falling off in the churches and the low estate into which the ministry Down-east has fallen. We have pointed out the cause of the difficulty. All that is needed to bring back the people to their old love of religious ministration is for clergymen to give up politics and things temporal for themes more in keeping with their sacred calling.

Restoration of Lands Confiscated by the Confederate States.—New York, March 10.—The World's Washington special says: The House Judiciary Committee yesterday authorized their Chairman to report an important bill, to restore possession of the lands confiscated by the authority of the States lately in rebellion. It provides that in all cases where any loyal citizen of the United States has been deprived of any lands or tenements belonging to him or her, within any of said States, by any order proceeding from or decree of those States, on the ground of his or her adherence to the Union, or his or her absence or failure to give support to said States, it shall be the duty of the President, or the commanding officer of the military forces stationed within the particular State or district, to issuing an order setting forth all the facts in the case, and to restore to the person or persons so aggrieved the possession and right which they have been unjustly deprived of, and protect them in such rights.

Gen. Grant left Washington on the 7th for West Point to attend the funeral of Col. Bowers, Adjutant of his staff, recently crushed on a railway train. A Washington dispatch says:

The sudden and painful death of his adjutant has taken a deep hold on the Lieut. Gen., as he regarded him not only as the ablest member of his staff, but as one of the most upright and honorable gentlemen with whom he had ever been acquainted.

Secretary Seward Violent Against the Destructives.—The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal (Republican) says:

"Secretary Seward, in an interview with Pennsylvania members, grew hot, excited over political matters, and denounced the action of Congress in the most violent manner, and said that there was not a rebel in the country to-day. That which is termed Johnson's policy is his. That he bid it out for Lincoln, who adopted and was carrying it out when he died, and that Johnson is merely continuing it. He declared himself in favor of the immediate admission of Southern delegations and the repeal of the test oath.

"It is generally understood that Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, has been invited here by Mr. Seward, and will be here in a few days."

Senator Reverdy Johnson rode from Baltimore to Washington on an engine at the rate of a mile a minute in order to give his vote in support of the veto.

Private letters by the Java mention a report that the trichina disease had made its appearance in Paris, and that there was quite a panic among dealers in consequence. In this market, the mere rumor of the existence of the disease out West has curtailed consumption to a very market extent. Even ... given to the said ...

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### Later Arrival from Liverpool.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

### GOLD 131¼—COTTON 41.

Halifax, March 15.—The Royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 3d, via Queenstown the 4th instant, passed this point to-day en route for Boston.

The political news by this arrival bears no features of importance.

Liverpool, March 4.—Cotton is quiet, but steady. The sales on the 3d amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Liverpool, March 3.—Breadstuffs dull. Provisions active and upward.

London, March 4.—Consols 86⅞ to 87. U. S. 5-20's 70¼ to 70¾.

New York, March 15.—The Steamer San Jacinto of the Savannah line, burned at her dock this morning. Five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed with her.

Washington, March 15.—The Senate concurred in the House amendments and passed the civil rights bill, which now awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

The House was engaged in the consideration of the loan bill.

New York, March 15.—The steamer Moro Castle has arrived, with Havana advices to the 10th instant.

The steamer Neptune had brought in the captured schooner Mathilda, with 150 slaves aboard.

New York, March 15.—The sales of cotton by auction to-day, on Government account, amounted to 760 bales of Mobile at 36¼ to 42¾c. Coffee dull. Sugar, Porto Rico, 12c. Pork $26 32½c. Sterling 108 3/8. Government Stocks unchanged. Stocks heavy.

The Tribune's special says a special Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, and it is currently reported the removal of Mr. Clark was under consideration.

New York, March 15.—The cotton market closed firm, with sales of 800 bales at 41c for middling.

Gold closed at 131¼.

Louisville, March 15.—Leaf tobacco sustained; sales, 113 hds. Flour—superfine, $7.25. Corn, 60. Oats, 42. Pork, $27. Bacon shoulders, 13¼; clear sides, 17. Hams, 20 to 25. Whiskey, $2.25.

Cincinnati, March 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, $1.80. Corn dull at 40. Pork, $27. Lard, 18c. Cotton, 47.

Vicksburg, March 15.—The steamer Commonwealth passed up at 12 M., and the Kilgour at 9 P. M.

The Indiana passed down at 8 P. M.

The river continues to swell. It is reported the water has broken through at Young's Point, Heavy rains have fallen the past 24 hours.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

Death of Jared Sparks.—New York and Western Markets.—From Washington.

Portland, Me., March 14.—The steamer Hibernian has arrived at this port, from Liverpool March 1st, via Greencastle the 2d.

Liverpool, March 2.—Cotton advanced ⅛ to ¼d. The sales of the week were 76,000 bales. On Friday the sales comprised 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet and steady. Middling Orleans 19¼d.

London, March 2.—Consols 86⅞ to 87.

Louisville, March 14.—Leaf tobacco firmer—sales 126 hhds.; light lugs $4 to $5; heavy $6 to $8; common leaf $6 50 to $13; good leaf $15 to $20; selections $30. Mess pork nominal at $27. Bacon shoulders 14c. Clear sides 17½c. Flour, superfine, $7 25. Corn 60c. to 63c. Oats 42c. Whisky $2 25.

Cambridge, Mass., March 14.—Jared Sparks died of pneumonia.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat $1 80. Corn 45c. Oats 36c. Groceries dull. Cotton 47c. Whisky $2 25. Pork $26 to $25 25. Bulk meats and bacon declined ½c. Lard 18½c.

Washington, March 14.—House.—The bill relative to the Court of Claims passed with unimportant amendments.

New York, March 14.—McKenna, the Chilian agent, and S. Rogers, the Chilian consul, arrested for violation of the neutrality laws, pleaded not guilty, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000 each.

Boston, March 14.—The Southern Express Company paid yesterday $200,000 for money lost on the steamer Carter, which was carried past its destination at Memphis when the Carter arrived during the night time.

New York, March 14.—Flour quiet. Whisky $2 26. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; Cuba 12c. Molasses very heavy at $1 38 to $1 41 for Barbadoes and Dominica. Pork $25 75. Lard 18¾. Money easier. Sterling 108¾. Government stocks firm. Stocks strong.

Toronto, March 14.—The authorities are said to be informed that one thousand Fenians will cross the border as soon as the weather permits, and be joined by Canadian sympathizers.

The Government detectives on this side of the line keep the Canadian authorities advised of the Fenian movements.

A serious run for gold has commenced on the banks throughout the provinces.

Washington, March 14.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the joint resolution in reference to the Paris Exposition.

[The telegraph to-day is not working north of Memphis.]

### Defeat of the Constitutional Amendment in the U. S. Senate.—Fessenden on Sumner.

The Washington special of the N. Y. World says on the 9th:

The Senate, to-day, defeated the constitutional amendment proposing a new basis of representation, and came very near rejecting it by a majority. Nine Senators were required to secure the requisite two-thirds vote. The vote stood twenty-five for to twenty-two against. The Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats against it were, Messrs. Brown, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Lane, of Kansas, Norton, Pomeroy, Stuart, Sumner, Van Winkle Willey, and Yates. Senator Fessenden, in the closing debate on the question, devoted about an hour to Sumner, whom he reviewed in a most scathing manner, politically and personally. He held up to the Senate, with a very lively sense of ridicule, the absurd metaphor and scholastic platitudes of the impracticable and theoretical Massachusetts Senator. He denounced his propositions as visionary, his eloquence as a myth, and his speeches as a sham: adding, that if a Member of Parliament read a speech from proof-slips, he would be coughed down by his indignant fellow-members. Mr. Fessenden had collated several pages of Sumner's insane rhetoric, which he read to the intense amusement of the Senate and the galleries. The Senate, without regard to party, relished this castigation; and when the Maine Senator had finished, Sumner was so completely annihilated, that he barely had sense enough left to say nothing.

### General Prim Heard From.

General Prim, leader of the late revolt in Spain, has just issued a proclamation, dated at his retreat in Portugal, in which he explains the cause of his failure. He says he counted on several regiments of the Spanish army, but only two came; he waited for ten days in the suburbs of Madrid, but no supports arrived; then he did the best he could with the limited force at his command, and, being unable to do anything, withdrew into Portugal. But he does not yet give up, for he adds: "Because I have entered Portugal, have I terminated my work? Do I acknowledge myself vanquished? No! a thousand times, No! The material obstacles which oblige me to stop will soon disappear. The forces of the revolution remain the same, and a change is just as indispensible as ever. Courage, Spaniards! The day of redemption is approaching. We have on our side strength and right. We have commenced the struggle for the nation and by the nation, which cannot die. Our adversaries cannot count on themselves; they only hope in our weakness. A single victory will lead to our triumph. Liberty, progress, and the national sovereignty for ever!"

Gen. Forrest.—We are gratified to be able to state that Gen. Forrest has so far recovered from the small pox, as to be up again. Yesterday he appeared upon the streets, apparently enjoying good spirits with the return of health and strength.—Memphis Argus, 13th.

It is stated that the Imperial Government of Mexico has just purchased the New York and Vera Cruz steamship line for $50,000 in gold; that being the portion subsequently granted by Maximilian for the encouragement of the commerce of the empire.

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed a bill which will go into effect in May, prohibiting the exclusion of children from any public school on account of color or race.

Voudooism in Indianapolis.—The Indianapolis Herald says that the diabolical mysteries of voodoo witchcraft are becoming fearfully prevalent among the colored population of that city, having been introduced by refugee negroes from the South. A nervous gentleman who had a contraband servant girl, was horrified the other day to discover a ball composed of hair, coagulated blood, toe-nails and snail shells, sewed up in his coat pocket. He ripped out the infernal contrivance, discharged the girl, broke the spell, and now sleeps soundly.

Gen. Grant's House in Philadelphia.—"It is said that the delightful family mansion presented to General Grant by the citizens of Philadelphia is become such a museum of trophies that there is no room therein for the domestic circle, their Lares and Penates. The drawing-room is reputed a storehouse of patent saddles, cavalry boots, afghans, photographs, swords, medals, books, camp-chests, cloths, tea-pitchers, champagne-baskets, gold headed canes, wax fruits, breakfast-knives, and cigar-boxes, which have been given to the Commander-in-chief by his ardent admirers."

Effect of ... —The employment of honey in ... pills is recommended, as it keeps them soft ... their solution in the stomach.

### TO THE MECHANICS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Editor: Through the medium of your paper, I propose to address a few observations to my brother mechanics of New Orleans, upon a subject, to them, of the deepest importance, and in which the whole community are greatly interested. I refer to the eight hour movement lately inaugurated in this city, through the agency of a society organized by emissaries sent from the North for the special purpose.

Although the movement is ostensibly for the purpose of shortening the hours of labor without having any reference to wages, yet as the same wages are asked for fewer hours of labor, it is really a demand for increased wages, and in that light I shall proceed to consider it.

In advance, I condemn all trade Unions or Associations whose purpose is to influence in any degree the wages of labor; they have never in a single instance, either in this country or in Europe, been productive of anything but pure, unmitigated evil. They are based upon the erroneous assumption, that there is a natural antagonism between capital and labor, and between the employer and employed, whereas labor cannot be set in motion without capital, nor can capital be reproduced or increased without the agency of labor. There is a mutual dependence upon, and relation to each other truly beneficent. The rate of wages depends upon the increase of capital, compared with the increase in the number of laborers. Increase of capital produces demand for labor; if this is greater than the supply, wages will advance; should the reverse be the case, wages will retrograde. Thus the great law of demand and supply determines the price of labor, as it does that of every other commodity brought to market. If the article is plentiful it is cheap, if scarce, it is dear, and it is well to know that no association of men, under heaven, can enhance the price of labor, or of any other commodity, except by increasing the demand for it or lessening its supply.

As I believe that operatives have not generally reflected upon the importance of capital to labor, I will illustrate it by a familiar example. Suppose a number of mechanics, all skillful in those different vocations which are necessary to the construction of a steam engine. They are without employment and without capital, but obtain an order for the construction of an engine, now, it is evident that they cannot make the first step without the assistance of capital previously accumulated.

They require buildings, forges, lathes, and tools of every kind; they require food and clothing, not only for themselves, but for their families, during the many months which must elapse before their work is completed. Without these things—which are capital—their skill would be inoperative and their labor unemployed. These societies or unions are based upon, and encourage the equally mischievous fallacy of an antagonism between the interests of the employer and employed. The most ordinary reflection should enable us to perceive that their interests are identical; for high wages! obviously the interest of the employed, can only be the effect of a profusion of work, which is just as obviously the interest of the employer. Interests and inclinations are frequently confounded. It may be granted that there is always an inclination on the part of the employer to give low wages, and on the part of the employed to obtain a high compensation for their labor, just as the vendor of any other commodity wishes to sell dear, and the purchaser to buy cheap. Yet these inclinations, although antagonistic, do not imply an antagonism of interests; for, were it possible (which it is not) for employers to obtain workmen in seasons of prosperous business at low wages, their interests would be sacrificed, from inability to procure a sufficiency of workmen to supply the increased demand for them—and on the other hand, were it possible for workmen to obtain high wages in times of business depression, it would be greatly against their interests, as it would have the effect of decreasing the little remaining business, and ultimately throwing them entirely out of employment. This diversity between the inclinations and interests of the buyer and seller, is exhibited in the purchase and sale of every other commodity, and does not apply to labor alone—of grain for instance. At all times, but especially in seasons of scarcity, it is the inclination of the consumers to purchase bread cheaply, but it does not follow that it is their interest to do so: for were it possible, while consumption would not be diminished, scarcity, by reason of an remunerative prices, would be converted into actual famine. This diversity of inclinations, but identity of real interests, seems to be designed by a beneficent Providence to contribute to the social progress of mankind.

Before dismissing the subject of antagonisms, I will incidentally inform my fellow workingmen that instead of there being an antagonism of interest between workmen and employers, there is really a natural antagonism between the interests of the employers, and between workman and workman. I mention these facts not to produce any action, for it is a matter beyond control, and is productive of the general good, but as a suggestive fact, which may have some influence in awakening reflection.

The intention of this movement is to obtain two hours more leisure or idleness per day, without any diminution of compensation. The first inquiry which suggests itself is this: is it possible? Is it not an endeavor to reconcile incompatibilities? If this movement is local, it is obvious that its only effect would be to destroy trade in the locality in which it was adopted—if adopted throughout the whole country, and applied to every department of industry, its effect would be the diminution of production in the ratio of eight to ten. As high wages are not the consequence of great national wealth, but of the increase of capital compared with the increase of population, it is evident that wages must necessarily decline if production is diminished; if diminished by one fifth, wages will decline in the same proportion. Yet they may remain nominally the same. For the advocates of this movement allege that its effect would be to produce an increased price of the productions of industry, in the ratio of the decrease of the hours of labor. Then it follows that if every thing that is bought and sold is enhanced in price, the value of the operative's wages will be decreased in the proportion of that enhancement. So the workman, at the end of the year, by his increased expenses will discover that he has only obtained more leisure hours at the expense of his pecuniary interests; or has by a self-delusion, approximated to the conduct, if not to the character of the negro, who prefers indolence to the improvement of his condition.

But the workingman's condition will be rendered probably worse than the decreased hours of labor would seem to warrant—were it possible to retain the same nominal wages—firstly, by the greatly decreased demand for the production of labor in consequence of enhanced prices; and secondly, by the introduction of foreign manufactures.

With a sincere interest in the well being of my fellow-workingmen of New Orleans, I entreat them to retain the exclusive control of the only commodity they have for sale, and upon which depends the existence of themselves and of their families—their labor—and not to intrust its disposition to any association of men, who, as a body, must be ignorant or indifferent to their interests, and to view with distrust all demagogues, "Friends of the workingman," especially those from a distance, who have no interest neither in your well being nor in that of our beloved city, and indeed whose interest that of their section and would be the entire destruction of those industrial pursuits by which you live.

In conclusion permit me to reiterate what I know to be incontrovertible: that all these trade associations, whose purpose is to control, directly or indirectly, the wages of labor, can no more accomplish their intentions than they can alter those laws which govern the material universe.

A Mechanic.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1866.

Senate.—The Hon. A. Voorhies called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, M.; a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hedges.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Kenner called up the bill proposing amendments to the Constitution to be laid before the people at the next election. The first proposed amendment relative to the appointment and terms of office of Judges was adopted, with a vote of 23 to 5.

The other proposed amendment, entitled title 15, with the object to ratify official acts from the passing of secession act to the adoption of the present Constitution, which are not contrary to the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and which are not void for any other other legal cause. Adopted, and the bill sent to the House.

Mr. Taylor introduced a resolution setting aside Saturday next for the consideration of local and private bills.

On motion of Mr. Munday, two additional members were appointed on the committee to whom was referred the question to authorize the leasing out of the Opelousas Railroad, namely: C. Fellowes and John Lapeyre.

Mr. Munday offered a report relative to the affairs of the management of the Asylum of the deaf, dumb and blind, which was ordered to be printed to the extent of 200 copies.

Mr. Barthe called up an act for the relief of G. R. & D. R. Newman, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Davigneaud offered a resolution to grant the Senate rooms, from May 1st to May 15th, for holding a fair, to the sisters of the holy cross.

Mr. Scruggs offered a report of the affairs of the Charity Hospital, which was referred.

The same gentleman introduced an act, to fix the compensation of State Tax Collectors, for the collection of State licenses at 3 per cent. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Gordon introduced an act to limit the power of taxation exercised by municipal corporations, which was referred.

The Militia bill was made the order of the day for Friday, (to-day).

A resolution was adopted for a committee to inquire into the affairs of the Quarantine, and to ascertain why the report required by law had not been made to the General Assembly.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of B. Ray was adopted.

The State Auditor and Treasurer were authorised to employ each an additional clerk.

The act for the relief of J. D. Lott was adopted.

An invitation to the Senators, to the opening exercises of the school of medicine, was accepted.

Mr. Mohan introduced a bill to pay Mr. E. F. Horst $400 for clerical service to the R. Road Committee.—Referred.

The Senate went into secret session and then adjourned.

House.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by the Hon. J. B. Elam. A quorum being present, the minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. McEnnery it was resolved, that the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to the United States Congress are requested to prevent, if possible, the success of a memorial of certain members of the bar of the State of Louisiana, praying for the abolishment of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana.

Mr. Frerst's joint resolution, relative to the building of a university for the State, was passed.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Labruyère, that during the remainder of the present session no member shall speak more than once, and not longer than five minutes on the same subject either in the House or in the Committee of the Whole, was laid over under the rules.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Delabarre: An act for the relief of those who have paid, or who owe taxes to the New Orleans Draining Company. Referred to a committee of 9 members of the City Delegation.

By Mr. Scanlan: An act to provide for the collection of licenses in the City of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Hudspeth: An act directing the State Engineer to examine the levees of Atchafalaya River and Bayou Teche. Referred to Public Works, Lands and Levees.

By Mr. Nutt: An act supplementary to the act relative to licenses on the vending of lottery tickets. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Durande, act to provide for the payment of interest on the bonds of the State of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Williamson, act to provide for deepening the Passes of the Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

A communication was received from the Governor's private Secretary, informing the House that his Excellency has approved and signed the following bills:

Act extending the limits of the corporation of the town of Donaldsonville.

Joint resolution relative to the tax on gross sales and receipts.

Act granting to Mr. Davitt and L. M. Coreil the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya at Centre Point, near mouth of Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Morganza, Parish Point Coupée, to Opelousas, Parish St. Landry.

On motion of Mr. Walker the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Stamp act. After amending the bill, the Committee rose and reported in favor of passing the bill.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge, the bill was amended so as to provide, that the stamp duty on all sales of real estate shall be only ¼ of one per cent. on the amount of said sales, instead of ½ of one per cent.

After having engrossed the bill, the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., the House was called to order by the Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker pro tem. On motion, the Senate bill to establish an Internal Improvement District, to provide for the election of Commissioners and other officers therefor, and to authorize the levying of taxes for internal improvements therein, was taken up and considered in the Committee of the Whole. The two first sections having been amended, the Committee rose and reported no action taken for want of a quorum. The report was received and the roll being called, a quorum was announced to be present. The discussion of the bill was then resumed under suspension of the rule, requiring the House to go into the Committee of the Whole. At half past 10 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court.—Wm. Minton and James Johnson, both colored, are accused by Major Todd, with stealing $20 of his property. Minton was fined $15 or twenty days. Minton held the stakes in a gambling affair and pocketed the pile, hence the prosecution.

James Ryan and James Calvelly accused each other of assault and battery. They were put under peace bonds, and Ryan was fined $15 in the bargain.

M. Cubie was dismissed from the charge of peddling without license, but was fined $5 for attempting to bribe the officer.

The Late Murder.—Richard Murphy, who first was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the killing of Fred Gruber, testified before the Coroner that one Michael McLaughlin, now under arrest, was the party, and that he had the knife in that fatal affair. Hence the verdict of the Coroner's jury, charging McLaughlin with the murder. The Coroner further placed Murphy under bonds to appear and testify in the case before the Recorder's Court.

Inquests.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Rich. Bell, a native of England, aged about 30 years, found drowned at the foot of Erato st. Verdict—accidentally drowned.

Another inquest was held at the Charity Hospital on the body of Franklin Beck. Verdict—Died of a gunshot wound inflicted by some person unknown on Red River.

Sudden Death.—George R. Clark, who resided at No 57 Derbigny street, about half past 3 o'clock yesterday. The body was taken to his residence and the Coroner notified.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Thursday Evening, March 15, 1866.

The principal feature in the market to-day were the active movement in our leading staple, and the liberal sales of Sterling Exchange, the business in which must have covered nearly £100,000, and no doubt had a material influence in stimulating the demand for Cotton, the more so, as, notwithstanding the ample supply of bills, rates ruled rather more in favor of drawers. With regard to the accounts from Liverpool, it will be observed that on the 25th ult Orleans Middling was quoted at 19¼d., and on last Monday we received accounts up to the 28th, reporting an advance of ⅛d, which would place Middling at 19⅜d. The report now received is to the end of that week, up to the 2d inst., and the advance noted of ⅛d to ¼d is supposed to be included in the above. This is corroborated by the quotation of 19¼d though being the general view taken of the news it had little or no influence.

Gold opened stiffer under the New York telegrams published in the morning papers, and at an early hour several round lots changed hands at 128 to 128¼, showing an advance of ¼ to ½ per dollar, subsequently to which there was no material change, although there were some few transactions at higher figures. The market closed at 128 to 128¼, against 127¼ to 127½ last evening. The sales included $3000, $5000 and $9000 at 128, $5000 at 128⅛, $87,000, $3000, $5000, $4,000 in four equal lots, and two lots of $20,000 at 128¼, $1000 at 128¾, and $1000 (1500 and 2500) at 129. The sales of Gold checks on New York included $80,000, (10,000, 30,000 and 40,000,) at ½ premium, and $20,000 at ½. The principal sale of silver was $1500 Mexican dollars at 127. Dealers paid 120 to 122 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sold at 123 to 125.

With an ample supply of Sterling bills, the movement on them was on an unusually liberal scale, and was estimated by a leading buyer as covering £100,000 which is probably not excessive, as the transactions in sight, as noted in our report, embrace £67,500, as follows: A round amount at 135¼ to 138; £1600 good clear at 136; £2500 at 136⅛, a small amount at 136¼, £3,000 to a bank at 136⅛, to 138 and 138¼, which was an extreme rate; £7000, (4000 and 3000), at 137; £5000 at 138, £3000 at 138¼, £4000 at 138⅛, 138¼ and 138⅜, and £5000 bank at 139. The bills above 138 were not only first class, but favorite signatures, and at the close it could not be quoted over 138, which is an extreme rate last evening. Good clear bills ranged from 136 to 137. Nothing was reported in bill of lading. Francs were less buoyant than Sterling, the sales including 100,000 commercial in three or four sums, 50,000 and another round amount at 4 15, 600,000 A1, (100,000, 200,000 and 300,000,) at 4.12¼; a round amount at 4.11¼; and two or three bills at 4.10. In addition to these transactions some small amounts of a favorite signature were taken at 4.07¼, but the market for round amounts of A1 can hardly be quoted over 4.12¼. A private telegram dated at New York to-day quoted Sterling at 9¼.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was only moderate, and although the banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, one of them, in fact, supplying its customers early in the morning at ⅛ and subsequently at ¼, yet the general market was manifestly firmer, the sales including a moderate amount of New York sight at ⅛ per cent discount, $40,000 at 7-16, $161,000, (16,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 75,000,) at ¼, and another round amount at the same; 150,000 at 7-16 to ⅜ for sight, ⅛ for five days' sight, and 1 for ten days', $35,000 one day's sight, (15,000 and 20,000,) at ⅛; $20,000 ten days' at 1, and a moderate amount of thirty days' at 1¼. Yesterday we had no sales of sight over ⅛ cent. discount.

There was some movement in stocks, the sales of which included 100 shares Canal Bank at $84; 19 Gas Light at $156.50, which is an advance of 28 do. at —; 250 Bank of New Orleans at —; 100 Jackson Rail Road at $6.50 and 130 do. at $6.75. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They are quoted at 90¼ to 91 for the Consolidated and 80 to 82½ for the Rail Road issues, according to the coupons.

The active movement in Louisiana State Bank notes mentioned in our last report was continued with some spirit, and we noticed further sales of $17,500, ($100, $200 and $200,) at 84½c per dollar and $10,000 at 85, showing a farther advance. A small lot sold at 83 and some smaller sums at still lower figures. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 53 to 55c, and 57 to 58c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 78 to 80, and 84 to 85 cents; Merchants' Bank at 77 to 79, and 82 to 83; Bank of New Orleans at 85 to 90, and 91 to 93; and Crescent City Bank, and Union Bank at about the same. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at ⅛ to ¾ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and city taxes.

## COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Thursday Evening, March 15, 1866.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with a fair enquiry, and as factors evinced more willingness to meet the demand at about yesterday's quotations, the movement subsequently became more spirited, and resulted in sales of fully 4500 bales, taken by fourteen brokers, at higher prices, several small lots selling at less than our inside figures, while for others of greater magnitude or otherwise desirable, buyers were compelled to pay outside rates. For example, barely good ordinary sold as low as 33c, good ordinary at 35c, barely low middling at 36c, and low middling at 36½c, 37c and 37½c; while at the same time there were buyers who wanted good ordinary at 35c and low middling at 37c, but were unable to fill their orders at these figures. Under the circumstances, with the qualification that prices were more irregular than yesterday, we repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Ordinary 32 to 34c, good ordinary 35 to 35c, low middling 37 to 38c, middling 41 to 43c. With regard to middling it must be observed that from its scarcity in even running lists it commands disproportionately higher prices than the lower grades, but there is so little doing in it that the quotations for it are almost nominal. The controlling element in the day's business was the large movement in Sterling Exchange. The news from Liverpool was regarded as showing no farther improvement, as the advance of ⅛d to ¼d for the week up to the 2d instant, being included in that up to the 28th ult., received on Monday last, the demand continues to be mostly for foreign export.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1865 | [illegible] |
| Received to-day | [illegible] |
| Received previously | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Cleared to-day for Havre | [illegible] |
| Cleared previously | [illegible] |
| Stock on hand not cleared | [illegible] |
| ... | [illegible] |

Sugar and Molasses.—There have not been any receipts from the coast since yesterday.—The supplies of the production of Louisiana on hand are very small, but there is very little demand and the sales to-day are confined to 35 hhds inferior and common old crop Sugar on private terms, and 15 hhds fair new at 13¾c per lb. We quote inferior old crop at 9½c and common at 12½c per lb. There were no sales of Molasses. Those yesterday were at 40 to 45c per gallon for common fermenting. The market is well supplied in the Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but there is scarcely any demand for either. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 40 to 42c per gallon. There is some enquiry at 40c, but the stock is held in bond at higher prices. In the total absence of sales of Cuba Sugar we omit quotations. Negotiations are pending, however, for a lot of 400 boxes.

Tobacco—The supplies are insufficient for extended operations. There have been small sales to the trade at prices ruling within the range of the following quotations. Low refused 7 to 7¼c, good do. 9¼ to 10c, common leaf 14 to 15c; fair 16 to 17c, good — to 20c, fine 24 to 25c; choice selections 28 to 30c per lb.

Western Produce and Provisions.—There was a good demand to-day for Grain, Feed and Flour, and the movement has been to a very fair extent, but the market for Provisions is extremely dull, and in fact only a very limited retail business is being done. We refer to the following remarks given in detail for full particulars of our market and of the transactions as they have transpired:

Flour—There appeared to be a better feeling to-day, the enquiry was much more general and resulted in sales of 2500 bbls, of which 250 on private terms, 100 and 250 fine at $7, 100 do at $7 25; 500 superfine in five equal lots at $8 25; 135 do at $8 35; 300 do at $8 50; 200 good extra at $11 70; 100 on its merits at $12 25, 100 good extra at $12 25, 150 do at $12 50, and 100 choice extra at $13 per bbl. A very active jobbing trade is doing at $8 50 per bbl for superfine. The better descriptions of Flour are very scarce and in decided request, but the lower grades are neglected and difficult of sale.

Corn—Mixed and yellow is in good supply and in fair demand at previous prices, but the market is bare of white Corn. There were sales to-day of 6000 sacks, of which 4000 mixed in lots, at 75c, 600 yellow at 78c, and 1500 prime yellow at 79c per bushel.

Bran—Prices have declined 10c per 100 lb owing to better supplies, the sales comprising 2000 sacks, of which 1600 at $1 59 and 400 at $1 60 per 100 lbs.

Oats—The market is bare of good Oats, and there is very little or none on the landing unsold, and prices are fuller than they were. The sales embrace 3500 sacks, of which 1700 ordinary at 52½c, 500 prime at 55c, 600 choice at 57c, and 400 at 58c per bushel.

Hay—The supplies are small, but more liberal receipts are expected and the market is very quiet. There have been sales of 1100 bales inferior Western at $21 per ton.

Green Meat—Extreme dullness prevails. In fact there is scarcely any demand. Green Shoulders are held in first hands at the reduced price of 12c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 14c and Sides at 15c per lb.

Pork.—The market is extremely dull—there is no demand for round lots, and $32 50 per bbl could not be realized for Mess. In a retail way a very slow business is doing at $30 per bbl.

Lard.—There is no demand for round lots. Sales are being made in a small or retail way at 19 to 19½c per lb for prime in tierces, and 21½c in kegs.

Bacon—The market is in good supply, but dull. Shoulders are selling in a small or retail way at 14c per lb, Ribbed Sides 18c, Clear Sides 19c, Plain Hams 22 to 23c, and Canvassed Sugar Cured at 24 to 25c per lb.

Coal Oil—Dealers are supplying the demand at 65 to 70c per gallon in bbls and 92½c to $1 in cans.

Butter and Cheese—Choice Butter is scarce and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese, is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 55c, Western 40 to 46c; Cheese, Northern and Western 23 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling at $2 87, Apples at $5 to $6. Onions at $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl; Beans at $7 to $8 and Eggs at $27 to $30 per bbl.

Coffee—There is a fair demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 26 to 29½c per lb currency for ordinary to prime Rio. Round lots from first hands are quoted at 20¼ to 20¾c per lb gold, duty paid, for fair to good, 20¾ to 21c for good to prime and 21 to 22c for prime. Stock in first hands 12,600 bags.

Freights.—Extreme dullness continues to prevail. The rates are ⅞c per lb for Cotton by sail for New York and Boston, 1c by steam for Boston; 1d by steam for Liverpool, ⅞d by ... ⅝d by British sailing vessels, and ½d to ⅝d to American for Liverpool, and 1¼c by sail for Havre.

### Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, March 16, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 3 Western Beeves, 22 Texas Beeves, 34 Yearlings and 662 Sheep.

Sold: 45 Western Beeves, 71 Texas Beeves, 36 Yearlings, ... Hogs and 4 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 717 Western Beeves, 344 Texas Beeves, 544 Hogs, 741 Sheep, 71 Calves and 85 Milch Cows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net | [illegible] |
| Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net | 12 @ 13 |
| Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net | [illegible] |
| Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ net | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, Choice per ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Western Hogs, ℔ gross | [illegible] |
| Creole Hogs | [illegible] |
| Choice Sheep, in 1 lot, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Texas Sheep, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Creole Sheep, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Milch Cows, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Yearlings, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Veal, ℔ head | [illegible] |
| Calves, ℔ head | 7 00 @ 12 00 |

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 16, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matagorda, Lewis, for Galveston. I C Harris.

Steamship Planet, Hallowell, for Mobile. Norton, Perkins & Hersey.

Steamship N P Banks, Lavender, for Pensacola. Hawes & Bowers.

Steamer W R Arthur, Carson, for St Louis. Master.

Bark Decry, Smith, for Matamoros.

Bark Sachem, Atkins, for Havre. Goldenbow & Leopard. W Hyman & co.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Smith, for Cardenas. Jos Kelly.

Schr Pippo, Pippo, for Mobile. Huntington Bros.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Rover, Davis, from Mobile, to Jos E Hyde & co—list district 17.

Steamship Virgin, ——, from Mobile, to master—list district 16.

Steamer Manhattan, Wilson, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Sam Gaty, Bissell, from St Louis.
Lady Gay, Burk, from St Louis.
City of Cairo, Riley, from St Louis.
Saratoga, Dowty, from Shreveport.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
Texas, Stinde, from Shreveport.
Mittie Stephens, Brock, from Thibodeaux.
Vicksburg, Grau, from Memphis.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship N Boynton, Hyer, from Boston.
Ship Milton, ——, from New York.
Brig John Hastings, from Havana, to J B Morison & co.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, from Boston.
Schr Anderson, (British) 8 days from Matamoros.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Savannah, De Hart, from New York 3d inst. via Key West, to J M Courtenay.
Steamship Evening Star, Quick, from New York 3d inst, via Havana 10th inst, to J M Courtenay.
Steamship Mexico, (British) Pendexter, from Havana, to W S Hall & co.
Steamship Winchester, Gregory, from Havana, to Bastier & De Verts.
Schrs Ozaola and Aroule.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Matagorda—2000 sks corn and oats, 1000 sks corn, 350 bbls flour and sundries.
MOBILE—Per steamship Planet—1150 sks corn, 216 sks oats, 216 bbls potatoes, 32 bbls whisky, 519 bbls flour, 33 bbls pork, 20 casks bacon and sundries.
PENSACOLA—Per steamship N P Banks—1300 sks corn and sundries.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer W R Arthur—1 box and 218 pkgs mdse.
MATAMOROS—Per bark Decry—in ballast.
HAVRE—Per bark Sachem—1318 bales cotton, 2400 staves.
CARDENAS—Per brig Caroline Eddy—50 tons coal.
MOBILE—Per schr Pippo—[illegible] bbls flour, 267 sks corn, 77 bbls whisky and sundries.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Manhattan—Sundries to Southern Express—Violett, Black & co—G Bercier & co and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer City of Cairo—832 sks bran, 160 sks corn Kebler & Updike—280 do 400 bbls flour J R Oglesby & co—8 bxs tobacco H J Phelps & co—100 bbls flour ... and sundries [illegible]

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Vicksburg—222 bales cotton ... [illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Saratoga—166 bales cotton ... [illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Texas—138 bales cotton ... [illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—36 bales cotton ... [illegible]

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—10 bales cotton ... [illegible]

OPELOUSAS AND G W RAILROAD

March 15—11 bales cotton Hy Tete & co—40 sks cotton seed Block Bros—sundries to order.

March 14—8 bales moss J Callonet—7 hhds sugar P Maspero—80 sks cotton seed Block & Bros—sundries to order.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Friday Evening, March 16, 1866.

BENEFIT OF MRS. W. H. LEIGHTON.

Three Splendid Pieces, commencing with the two act drama of

ERNESTINE, OR THE FOSTER SISTERS.

To be followed by the burlesque of

Pocahontas.

And concluding with the farce of the

Fool of the Family.

In which piece all the favorites will appear.

To-morrow (Saturday) St. Patrick's Day. The patriotic Hibernian drama of ROBERT EMMET, the Martyr of Irish Liberty.

Sunday Evening—Benefit of J. B. CURRAN—Magnificent bill.

### Varieties Theatre—Gravier street.

EXTRA CARD.

Friday Evening, March 16, 1866.

Benefit of

MRS. W. H. LEIGHTON,

On which occasion THREE PIECES will be performed: ERNESTINE, or the FOSTER SISTERS; POCAHONTAS, or YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

And the

FOOL OF THE FAMILY, or THE IDIOT OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

All the favorites will appear.

Box-office open daily from 10 to 4.

### Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

EXTRA CARD.

Sunday Evening, March 18, 1866.

Benefit of

MR. J. B. CURRAN,

A Magnificent Legitimate Bill, consisting of a GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY,

and an attractive Drama.

Box-office open daily from 10 till 4.

### LITERARY LECTURES.

A SERIES of nine Literary Lectures will be delivered in Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of the Lyceum Library, commencing on TUESDAY, and continuing on each succeeding TUESDAY evening, in the following order:

Mr. E. K. WHITAKER—On Walter Scott.
REV. DR. PALMER—Conversation.
PROF. SEAMAN—Central America, in relation to Progress and Civilization.
Mr. W. H. BURNELL—Louis Napoleon and Progress.
WM. EVELYN—Popular Ballads.
Mr. E. K. WHITAKER—Washington Irving.
COL. CHAS. FARRAR—Female ...
E. L. CLAIBORNE—Moon, Noon and Night of Letters.
DR. W. C. HURLEY—Phrenology.

The Lectures begin at 7½ o'clock p.m. precisely. The prices of admission are as follows:

Tickets for the course $3.
Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $1.
Tickets for the course admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5.

Tickets may be obtained from the Librarian, No. 10 City Hall, at Bloomfield's and at Gruenwald's music store on Camp street.

### CANDIDATES.

### Paul E. Laresche,

Candidate for

Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Editor—Please announce D. C. BYERLY as a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court. Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

### FOR CORONER.

### Doctor F. R. Alpuente.

Subject to the nomination of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

### FOR CORONER.

Dr. JAMES BURNS will be supported by his many friends for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first Monday in May next.

Mr. Editor:

Please announce Dr. CHARLES DELERY as a candidate for the office of CORONER of the Parish of Orleans, at the election on the first MONDAY in May next.

### The Crescent City Lancers.

RESPECTFULLY dedicated to the Young Men's Crescent City Benevolent Association, of New Orleans.

Le Arranged by FERD. VON OLKER, Musical Director, Academy of Music, N. O.

### Portuguese Benevolent Society.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1866.

EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.

THE officers and members of this Society will meet on SUNDAY next, at four o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Society, Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets. A question of the utmost importance will be laid before them.

By order of the President.

P. M. CANTON, Secretary.

### Havana Cigars,

IN BOND.

90,000 HAVANA CIGARS, Media Regalia, Brevas and Cilindrados of different brands, in Bond. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street.

### NOTICE.

MY wife, Madeleine Gross, having left my house without any just cause, I hereby state that I shall not consider myself bound by, nor will be responsible for any debt she may incur.

JOHN GROSS.

### NOTICE.

NO person whatever is authorized to make purchases or incur debts for my account, or as being my partner. I have sold the Grocery Store, No. 11 Front Levee, between Hospital and Ursulines streets, to Mr. Fletcher.

XAVIER MOREL.

NEW ORLEANS, 13th March, 1866.

### THOMAS C. PAYAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

### Ready-Made Clothing,

73 ......CANAL STREET...... 73

BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE,

Has just added to his old stock the most complete and varied assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And offers to his numerous friends and customers, at WHOLESALE ONLY, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Prints,
Jaconets,
Bleached Cottons,
Brown do,
Bobinet and Netting,
Denims,
Stripes,
Tickings,
Cottonades,
Grenadines,
Bareges,
Mouslines.

Recently purchased by him at PANIC PRICES on the Northern markets, and in England, France and Germany.

Thomas C. Payan respectfully solicits a call from purchasers at his vast establishment before they go anywhere else.

### La Florita,

HAVANA PAPER CIGARS MANUFACTORY.

COMPETING favorably with all the best Brands imported from Cuba, constantly on hand and for sale by J. VILLARRUBIA, At the Blue Stores, No. 9 Bienville st.

### Sugar! Cigars!

625 boxes Brown and Yellow SUGAR. 125,000 Havana SEGARS of approved brands, for sale by J. VILLARRUBIA, At the Blue Stores, No. 9 Bienville street.

### Removal.

A. DREZ, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has temporarily removed at No. 69 ROYAL STREET. His fresh stock just received, and to arrive, will be offered on moderate terms.

## AUCTION SALES.

### SOULE & COPPENS'S SALES.

Yacht at Auction.

BY SOULE & COPPENS,

A. Coppens, Auctioneer, Office 91 Royal street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY next, March 22d, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

THE SPLENDID DOUBLE MASTED Yacht LILLIE, ... feet in length, of a very light draught, with new sails, apparels, appurtenances, etc. The whole in excellent order. She is a fast sailing yacht, coppered and copper fastened, and was built in 1864, with great care and choice materials. She is now laying at the head of the Old Basin, Toulouse street.

Terms—Cash.

### SMITH, YEISER & CO.'S SALES.

COTTON! COTTON! ROSIN, &c.

Damaged per Steamer Blue Wing No. 3—At auction, for account of whom it may concern.

BY GARDNER SMITH, YEISER & Co.

Gardner Smith, Auctioneer, Office—80 Camp street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the New Basin, Florida landing, near Magnolia Bridge and opposite Marshal J. Smith's warehouse:

60 bales damaged COTTON—part only slightly damaged.

115 bbls ROSIN.

4 do. RAGS.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Notes.

### G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

Desirable Residence on Ursulines Street, No 328, between Prieur and Johnson Streets

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, March 17th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Ursulines, Johnson, Hospital and Prieur streets, designated as Nos. 1 and 4. ... [illegible]

### S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Julien Seghers—No. 20,761.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office corner Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 17th March, 1866, at 12 o'clock M, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Conti streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans dated ... 1866, the below described property, to wit:

A PORTION OF GROUND ... [illegible]

## CONSTABLE'S SALES.

Mrs. Jeanne Dufau vs. Mrs. Rachel

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE Parish of Orleans. ... [illegible] ONE LOT OF FURNITURE, ... [illegible]

JOHN McCLELLAND, Constable.

### Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

HAY, COAL, CATTLE, DEPOT, DOCK, WAREHOUSE, COTTON, PLATFORM, GROCERS, COUNTER AND DRUGGISTS SCALES, &c.

OVER One Hundred modifications ... weighing machines adapted to every required operation of weighing. The universal confidence felt in the accuracy and perfect adjustment of these SCALES is such that they are now regarded as the STANDARD from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
9 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

### New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

February 14 1866.

ON and after Monday next, 26th inst. the passenger trains will leave the depot at Algiers every morning at 8 o'clock arriving at Brashear City at 12 M. Returning at 1 P. M. arriving at Algiers at 5 P. M.

The Ferry boat will leave the city wharf, near foot of Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Freight for Brashear and intermediate stations, will be received at the same place every day until 3 P. M.

A. B. SEGER, President.

### Opening! Opening!

TWO hundred and fifty (250) cases SPRING DRY GOODS, consisting in select assortment for the city and country trade, to be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ALSO

One hundred (100) cartons assorted Ribbons.

C. JAUBERT & CO., 30 Chartres street.

### COTTON SEED......COTTON SEED.

2500 BUSHELS Dean's Prolific, selected from first picking of the crop of 1865, and put up expressly for planting, by J. W. Dougherty, Esq., near Baton Rouge. These Seeds are guaranteed fresh and sound. For sale in lots to suit by

HARPER, WALKER & CO., 21 Carondelet street.

### NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. William Waterman, the firms of WATERMAN & CO. and BROWNLEE & CO. have this day been dissolved; and Mr. Robert Roberts the surviving partner, has been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firms.

All persons having claims against the above firms are hereby notified to present the same immediately, and all persons indebted to the said firms are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without further notice.

ROBERT ROBERTS.
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN.
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.

Louisiana Sash Factory, 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier street, New Orleans.

BY an act passed before Ed. Barnett, Notary Public, the undersigned have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory at the old stand, Nos. 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier street, under the name and title of ROBERTS & CO., where can always be found on hand a full assortment of sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, newels, balusters and dressed lumber.

ROBERT ROBERTS.
MRS. (widow) W. WATERMAN.
MRS. (widow) J. BROWNLEE.

New Orleans, March 3, 1866.

### NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of DREYFUS, L. ROSEN & CO., in Shreveport, was dissolved on the 24 day of February, 1866. Mr. H. Dreyfus having sold his interest to Messrs. L. Rosen & Co., Shreveport, La., who will carry on the business as heretofore.

N. DREYFUS.
L. ROSEN & CO.

### Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX PAYERS of the Third District are hereby notified that the State Tax on property, for 1866, are now due. An early call will save expenses.

C. B. LANG, State Tax Collector, Office, No. 9 Esplanade street.

### Gunpowder! Gunpowder!

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

THIS Company having re-established their former agency, and having placed me in supply of a full stock and a general assortment of the various qualities and packages, I am now prepared to fill all orders as in former times, at current prices, delivery free.

The quality of this powder being too well and generally known as of the highest grade, and unsurpassed by that of any other manufactory, I deem it needless to call the attention of the trade and of sportsmen to its superiority.

Orders left at my office will have prompt attention.

C. T. BUDDECKE, No. 32 Camp street.

### To Let.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS on ground floor, fronting on the street, suitable for a Store.

Apply at No. 46 Dumaine street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

### Office of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 10th, 1866.

THE Board of Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have, THIS DAY, declared a dividend of (10) ten per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at this office, on and after SATURDAY, March 17th, inst.

WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

### Star Candles.

1500 BOXES assorted sizes, for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

### Stearine,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

### Fruits.

BRANDY CHERRIES, FRUITS IN JUICE, BORDEAUX PRUNES, CURRANTS.

Landing, and for sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Stores, Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### ANTOINE DUBUC,

Secretary of the Vestry Board of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans, Office, No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

AND who for the last twenty-five years has been filling that office and attending to Burials and Funeral Ceremonies informs the public his friends, and those of Mr. JEAN BONNOT, to whom he has given an interest in the business, that they have on hand every article in the funeral line generally.

ANTOINE DUBUC. JEAN BONNOT.

### J. BONNOT & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

ST. ANN STREET,

(Between Chartres and Royal streets,)

Established for upwards of Twenty-five years.

### Metalic and Frame Coffins

Of every description admirably trimmed; also METALIC CASKETS, of a square long shape, from CRANE, BREED & CO'S Manufactory, Cincinnati, richly ornamented, trimmed with splendid, perfectly finished silver settings, and a price to anything of the kind. Also, Large and Small Hearses, Carriages, and everything in the FUNERAL BUSINESS.

ESTABLISHMENT

31........On St. Ann street........31

SPRING.......1866.......SPRING.

### W. DAUPHIN,

66......CUSTOMHOUSE STREET......66.

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

### MILLINERY,

### STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

### Thomas C. Payan,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 72 Canal Street, Between Camp and Magazine streets. New Orleans.

### SHOES. SHOES.

### BLANCAND & GUITET,

49......OLD LEVEE STREET......49

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, from the best manufacturers.

### FRED. GRUBER'S SALOON,

At the Corner of Common Street and Theatre Alley.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the old and favorably known stand of John McDonnald, corner of Common street and Theatre Alley, respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

The best of liquors will be served, and best attention extended to customers.

J. F. GRUBER.

### Soule & Coppens.

A. COPPENS, Auctioneer and Appraiser.

91......ROYAL STREET......91

Between Conti and St. Louis, New Orleans, La.

### LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner Delord and Fouchor Sts.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as heretofore, to manufacture Steam Engines Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

### CARRÈRE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

37......Carondelet Street......37

NEW ORLEANS.

### BRIEN & CARRÈRE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11......South William Street......11

NEW YORK.

### BORNIO & BROTHER,

77 GRAVIER STREET, 77

IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes Leaf Tobacco, &c.

SOLE AGENTS

In this City for the Cigarette Manufactory

"LA HONRADEZ."

A fresh stock constantly on hand.

BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier st.

### PILGRIMS RESTAURANT,

13 and 17 Madison Street 13 and 17

KEPT BY

EUGENE FLECHÉ,

(SUCCESSORS TO AUGUSTE SHOUE.)

Planters will constantly find Rooms for Families and single Gentlemen.

Private Saloon. GOOD WINE and GOOD TABLE at Moderate Terms.

### A. CARRIERE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IMPORTER OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

25......Bienville Street......25

EXCHANGE,

For sale on

PARIS AND BORDEAUX.

### Johnson, Denis, Berault & Legendre

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

16......Carondelet street......16

NEW ORLEANS and PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. They will also undertake the collection of claims and other legal business in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judicial Districts, comprising the parishes of St. Charles, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary; also Iberville and East and West Baton Rouge.

CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSON,
HENRY DENIS,
ST. MAURICE BERAULT,
EMILE LEGENDRE.

### SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Tin Plates, Copper, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

No. 72 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

Agents for the Vieille Montagne SHEET ZINC COMPANY; and PLOUGHS of all the most approved makers.

J. MASSIE MARTIN. JNO. F. BUTTS. E. B. MARTIN, Of Opelousas, in Commendam.

### MARTIN & BUTTS,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, No. 172 Gravier street, (up stairs.)

New Orleans.

### N. VIGNIE,

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale and Purchase of

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, VACANT LOTS,

Plantations and Lands of every Description.

Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street.

W. B. JOHNSON. JOSEPH DENEGRE. C. B. FENN.

### JOHNSON, DENEGRE & FENN,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 186 COMMON STREET,

New Orleans.

### LAMBERT & COMMAGERE,

SUCCESSOR TO X. LAMBERT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN

FRENCH BRANDY, WINES,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cordials, etc.

53......MAGAZINE STREET......53

New Orleans.

### FRENCH RESTAURANT,

73......Chartres Street......73

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c. &c.

Mr. FORGET continue his old prices.

### MISCHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Huber.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES LIQUORS AND CORDIALS.

71 POYDRAS STREET.

HAVE constantly on hand a very large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials, imported and imitation, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to.

### A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Best

ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING.

Strand near 22d street,

Galveston, (Texas.)

### JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

### MAYER BROTHERS,

CRESCENT CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS,

Nos. 49 & 51 Lafayette street,

Sales Room—No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street,—N. O., La.

Mayer Brothers,

No. 81 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,

Between Poydras and Natchez streets.

DEALERS IN

Leaf, Chewing, and Manufacturers of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars. A heavy, well selected stock constantly on hand.

Orders from the trade, wholesale grocers and commission merchants respectfully solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

## STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons ...... Hayden, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 2415 tons ...... Quick, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2500 tons ...... Nelson, Commander.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons ...... Sumner, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons ...... Vandeer, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1800 tons ...... ——, Commander.
MONTEREY, 2200 tons ...... ——, Commander.

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, (2415 tons,) Quick, Commander, Will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Jackson Square, with dispatch for New York, direct, as above.

The line is composed of the largest and most efficient steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the routes on which they run. The passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

Rates of passage reduced.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 20 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 3.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, MARCH 10.
CITY OF NEW YORK......SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin, ... Steerage ...
to London, ... to London ...
to Paris, ... to Paris ...
to Hamburg, ... to Hamburg ...

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or ELLIOT & M. KEEVER, 109 Gravier street.

### Only Direct Line to France.

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

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

PEREIRE ...... Duchesne ...... Saturday, April 7.
LAFAYETTE ...... Bocande ...... Saturday, April 21.
NAPOLEON III ...... Bourdes ...... Saturday, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS ...... —— ...... Saturday, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135, Second Cabin, $80, including table wine to either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 53 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Portilloz, 35 Chartres st.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW Pressure Line—Side-Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

Passage to Galveston ......
Do. do. Indianola ......

Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates.

THE new and elegant iron steamship MATAGORDA, John Lewis, commander, will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, March 16th, at 8 o'clock a. m., from the foot of Julia street.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills of lading will be signed at the Agent's office.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave on FRIDAY, March 16th, on the arrival of the 4½ P. M. Pontchartrain train.

The new iron steamer FRANCES, I. A. Myers commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

No freight received after 2½ P. M.

Freight taken at 25 per cent. less than usual rates.

No Bills Lading signed after 4 o'clock, P. M.

GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS LOW PRESSURE Line—Side-Wheel Steamers.

Leaves on SUNDAY 18th, at 8 A. M.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA—The new steamship WM. G. HEWES, D. S. Austin, Commander, will leave as above, from the foot of Julia street.

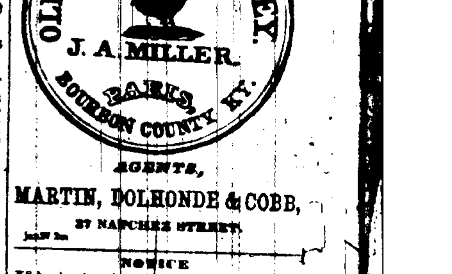
Passage to Galveston ......
Do. do. Indianola ......

Freights to Texas one-half of the usual rates.

For freight or passage, apply to

I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

Bills lading will be signed at the office only.




AGENTS,

MARTIN, DOLHONDE & COBB,

27 NATCHEZ STREET.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application has been made to the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company for a duplicate of Scrip No. 1,061, issued in the name of R. Noble for the sum of Thirty Dollars. Which Scrip has been lost or mislaid. Any person in possession of the same will please return it to the Branch of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 77 Elysian Fields street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### 217,500 HAVANA SEGARS,

Of Late Importation.

COMPOSED of the most popular Brands and sizes, such as, Regalia del Rey La Corona, Londres, Partagas, Cilindrados and Londres Figaro, Londres Imperiales, Londres Cabanas, Brevas and Londres Intimidad, Medias Regalias Walter Scott, Meridiana, Sultan, etc. etc.

Also, a very large stock of Havana Segarettes of the brands of Honradez, Figaro, Cabanas, Meridiana Concectas, Bellas, Ecrevisses, and 500 pounds of Havana Smoking Tobacco, first quality.

For sale, at moderate prices, by FERNANDEZ & VILLAL, Cor. Customhouse and Royal sts.

### O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139......Gravier Street......139

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by every vessels from Europe, consisting of the following Irish Linen, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Sates ... Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawn, Printed Lawns, Damask ..., Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleach ..., Hollands, Shirtings, Tartan Checks, Windows, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton and Flax Thread, etc., etc.

### Removal.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 25 Bienville street to No. 111 Gravier street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fuchs will please call at his office, 111 Gravier street between Camp and Magazine streets.

### Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE

OF PARIS.

For sale by L. GRAND & CO., 9 Carondelet street.

### Vaccination.

MRS. FERARI informs her customers that she vaccinates, at her house, every Wednesday and Thursday, from 12 o'clock a. m. to 2 p. m. Ladies are respectfully reminded that she attends to all business on ... suited at her residence, No. 145 Rampart street between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

LANDING ex ship Garibaldi, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—

44 cases CLARET, Ussu & Co.
25 boxes ...
25 ... Angier's CHERRY BOUNCE.
10 ... CHAMPAGNE,
10 ... pints.
20 casks CLARET, P. Rosseau & Co.
104 boxes WHITE WINE.
20 d COGNAC BRANDIES.

H. PIUSSAN, 19 Conti street.

### NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

WE have this day formed a Copartnership under the style of A. McLAURIN, POTHIER & CO. for the purpose of carrying on the business of Receiving and Commission Merchants and Importers in this city.

A. McLAURIN.
L. B. POTHIER.
W. S. McMASTER.

111 Gravier street, N. O.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made for the renewal of the following described CERTIFICATES which have been lost or mislaid: Certificate No. ..., for 100 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Pola County Copper Company, on which $100 per Share have been paid, issued in favor of George W. Parker, Certificate No. 61, of the Variété Association, on which $ ... have been paid, issued in favor of George W. Parker.

L. F. GENERES, Dative Administrator of Estate of Geo. W. Parker.

### Victor Pesson,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

No. 26 Old Levee Street.