The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
G. F. WEISSE & CO., Publishers.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1866.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

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

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

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All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 8 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Improved Square of Ground at Milneburg at Auction by the Sheriff.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a valuable improved square of ground situate at Milneburg in this parish.

For particulars see advertisement.

Through the enterprise of the Southern Express, we are favored with papers from New York of the 14th, from Cincinnati of the 16th, from Memphis of the 17th.

The steamship Rapidan, Capt. Alexander, sailed last evening for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs George Herbert and son, R [illegible] and lady, T P [illegible], W B Jones, Robert Lane, W Thompson, M C [illegible] and seven boys, F Ware, H Foster, George Phillips, McIntosh and daughter, Edwards and wife, W Lloyd, J Bernard, J W Robinson, R Bailey, E F Humphries, Major W Long.

WARLIKE PORTENTS AND CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Europe seems just now on the verge of one of those periodical crisis in which the alternatives imperiously demanded are war or renewed guarantees of peace. It is ever thus, in the inexorable cycle of events, that war, which finally adjusts nothing, is appealed to as the final arbiter. Europe is as unquiet and explosive at this moment as it was before France and England encountered and threw the Russian giant in the Crimea; before Magenta and Solferino were fought and the treaty of Villa Franca was signed; before Schleswig and Holstein were wrested from the Kingdom of Denmark by the iron arms and bloody hands of the two great German Powers which are now bitterly quarrelling over the spoils. The attempt that the trampling feet of Hungarian nationality by Austrian and Russian soldiery accomplished in 1849 was to postpone the question of the resumption by Hungary of her ancient autonomy. Waterloo itself decided nothing but the personal downfall of the first Napoleon. His system survived, and, skillfully modified in adaptation to new and varying circumstances, is supreme in France and stronger than any other single political and diplomatic influence at work in the civilized world. Especially is it to be observed in these forced consolidations which have so frequently changed the political map of modern Europe, that none of them present such conditions of fusion or of conciliation as are necessary to an assured permanence. Perhaps the mildest form of such a consolidation was the union of Ireland with England in the beginning of the present century. Yet it would seem as the sole condition of a peaceful union between those countries that the Irish shall cease to be Irish or shall vanish from Ireland. Hence it is that English rulers manifest so little concern when told that under their sway Ireland is being depopulated. Some of them, there is strong reason to believe, behold with secret satisfaction the prospect of the gradual replacement of the original population of the island with inhabitants more quietly disposed, and, above all, not imbued with traditional hostility to the English.

It is not too much to say, in reviewing the situation of Europe, that war has not settled any question, established any system, or guaranteed any arrangement, definitely and permanently. What war has decided, force has had to ratify and maintain; a force that is only another form of war, differing from that simply as imprisonment and chains differ from pursuit and capture. Such force is now expressed in Europe by standing armies amounting to about four millions of men. And we see in this stern guardianship of a peace which is at best an uneasy and precarious truce, the profound scepticism of European statesmanship in regard to the natural harmony and stability of the present order of things.

Is it to be the fate of this portion of the American continent to pay the same price for peace, to be condemned to the same method of ratifying and maintaining the decisions and decrees written by the sword and proclaimed from the cannon's mouth? It is a consummation devoutly to be hoped against. And yet how is it to be avoided here any more than in Europe, if natural conditions of harmony and stability be repudiated here, as they have been in so many instances repudiated there? Nature makes no necessary antagonisms among men or nations. They are antagonistic, not because of natural differences, but by reason of being placed in false relation. Association or dissociation of classes, races, or peoples may tend to conflict or concord, in proportion as one or the other may agree or disagree with existing social data. Inequality, if conformed to such data, is a sound guarantee of social contentment and quiet, and equality, if in contradiction of such data, bears the seeds of strife and anarchy. If in this country, through violent disturbance of the social organization and through development of virulent political and sectional animosities, affairs can not be safely left to adjust themselves according to natural relations, there would seem to be but too much reason to apprehend the necessary application here of the European plan of maintaining an order of things which victorious battles alone could not establish. Only perpetual force can make war a final arbiter. Once recognizing the sad necessity for this sort of guarantee and regulator, the next great concern of the masses of a country is to know who is to organize and administer it. In such cases, as history attests, popular instinct almost invariably points to the "one man power" as preferable to the dominion of a faction, a sect, or an oligarchy. And this instinct, it must have been observed, is cropping out more unequivocally every day in both the North and the South. One of the most emphatic examples of this kind we have at hand in the subjoined paragraph, the conclusion of a recent editorial in the Mobile Tribune:

If it is true that history repeats itself, the time has come when we are to be under the tyranny of turbulent factions—frightful things that, in their seething and boiling, throw up hideous monsters to the surface—Marats and Greeleys, and men like Titus Oates and Grierson. God, in his mercy, has never allowed a people to remain long under the feet of such demons. He gave a deliverer to Rome, in Cæsar; to England, in Cromwell; to France, in Napoleon. In due season he will give the right man to the American people. Whether it be Grant, Johnson or Sherman, we neither know nor care. We only pray that the man may soon appear.

A Texas "Reservation."

(Special to Cincinnati Gazette.)

Washington, April 12.—The insolent and vindictive spirit lately manifested in the Texas Convention, excites much comment here. It is suggested by many leading men in Congress and elsewhere, that the Government shall exercise the right of eminent domain and appropriate an area of Northern Texas fully equal to the Indian country immediately adjacent on the north bank of Red River, as a military reservation for the location of households by the colored soldiers who served in the war for the Union, and to other citizens of African descent who may desire to secure homes under national protection. Of course a territorial government, with full political franchise, would be an essential part of the measure. Texas being excluded from the peace proclamation, the President having frequently indicated such a provision for the security and progress of the colored race, it is thought Mr. Johnson, again assuming the role of Moses, might concur with Congress in designating a promised land for that portion of the colored race whose interests or feelings would prompt them to such a settlement in Northern Texas.

A Western Blast at the President.

Washington, April 11.—That portion of the Indiana delegation who voted for the civil rights bill were all serenaded last night. Most of them made speeches in response. Mr. Orth, in the course of his remarks, said: "We have got the man in the White House that we will not go with him in his Democratic acts. As an old Hoosier said the other day, 'We have him on the ground and are rolling over him.'" He regretted that the man whom the Union party had elevated to power should raise his puny arm and endeavor to roll back the waves.

Congress has already remained here long enough to show him that two-thirds of both Houses can legislate without his aid; we must succeed, for "God is on our side."

Col. Stillwell, of the Eleventh District, in the course of his speech, said: "It is true there is some bad feeling between the Executive and Congress, but I hope all this will yet be [illegible]. Too much blood has been spilled for us now to fight among ourselves, and I think we will yet come together and demonstrate to the world that we are united for the good of the whole country. Let us then do our duty, and all will be well."

Catholicism in China.—A Catholic Cathedral is being built at Pekin, the capital of China, with a spire that will make it one of the most conspicuous objects in that city. The Catholic missions, begun three hundred years ago [illegible] in China [illegible] there are now three millions [illegible] in that country. There is one of Catholic [illegible] in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, Cal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

REAL ASIATIC CHOLERA ON THE STEAMER VIRGINIA AT NEW YORK.

COTTON DECLINING IN LIVERPOOL.

GOLD 127 1-4.—COTTON 37c.

Louisville, April 19.—Leaf Tobacco quiet and steady; sales 132 hogsheads, including bright leaf Kentucky at $1.15 and Virginia at $3.36. Mess Pork $26. Bacon—shoulders 12c., clear sides 16c. Sugar-cured hams 22c. Lard 18c. Flour $7.25. Corn 58c. Oats 48c. Hay $13. Whisky $2.22.

Cincinnati, April 19.—Flour firm. Superfine $7.75. Wheat dull and nominal. Whisky $2.22. Lard 18¼c. Bacon firm at 14½ a 17½.

St. Louis, April 19.—Flour more active at $7.40 for single extra. Wheat above and is better demand at $1.90. Corn firm at 64c. Oats firm and unchanged. Mess Pork $26 50. Bacon—clear sides 16c. Whisky dull at $2 17½.

New York, April 19.—Cotton quiet and dull and heavy at 37c. Flour $8 20. Molasses quiet and steady. Mess pork $26 25. Money easy at 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange 108½. Gold 127¼. Government stocks active. Stocks dull.

Halifax, April 19.—The steamship England has sailed for New York. She has no new cases of cholera on board.

Washington, April 19.—The President has approved the navy appropriation bill.

New York, April 19.—The disease on the steamer Virginia is pronounced to be the real Asiatic cholera by the health officer. No communication is allowed between the steamer and the shore. When the steamer had been eight days out at sea, between 100 and 200 of the passengers were attacked; 31 of whom died. The disease was confined entirely to the steerage passengers.

New York, April 19.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool the 7th, and Queenstown the 9th inst., arrived here to-night.

Liverpool, April 6.—The Brokers' circular reports: Cotton declined ½ to ¾d for American and 1d for the other qualities. The sales of the week sum up were 41,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) sum up 7,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 7.—To-day (Saturday) the sales of cotton foot up 6,000 bales, the market closing easier.

London, April 7.—Consols 86⅛ to 86¼. United States 5-20's 73½ to 73¾.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

The Car Drivers Strike in New York—From Washington—The Judiciary Committee Against Modifying the Test Oath—From Mexico.

New York, April 19.—The car drivers held a meeting at the City Hotel this evening, and passed a series of resolutions expressing their determination not to return to work until their proposed advance in wages is accorded.

Speeches were made and considerable rioting from sympathisers. There is considerable rioting along the line of the Third Avenue road. One driver is supposed to have been killed.

A torpedo late last night was fired on the track and exploded, damaging a car. The passengers narrowly escaped.

A large meeting of the Roberts Sweeny Fenians was held at the Cooper Institute. Col. Roberts stated this was the last public meeting by his party before the final blow would be struck.

Fredericton, N. B., April 19.—There is increasing discontent of the people at the adoption of the Confederation scheme of the Provincial Parliament.

The minority in the upper House have prepared a protest against the Quebec scheme and an address to the Queen.

New York, April 19.—A Washington special to the Tribune contains advices from Col. Wyncoop, Special Indian Agent at Fort Laramie, that mail traveling between the plains is now attended with no danger, and no escort is necessary, the Indians being friendly disposed.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondent says the disagreement between Gen. Ortega and President Juarez has become alarming.

The Liberals see no adjusting of the difficulty; Ortega claims the Presidency and denounces Juarez. The Indians are making raids on Sonora and committing great outrages.

Washington, April 19.—The Government has concluded to hold the iron steamer and blockade runner Coquette, which was previously seized as Confederate property at Baltimore.

She is alleged to have been built in Scotland under a contract with Mr. Mallory for the Confederate States, but is now claimed as private property. Her value is $150,000.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday had under consideration the expediency of repealing the test oath.

The President a few days ago sent a special message to Congress on the subject, with letters from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, strongly urging some legislation on the subject.

The Committee, after a short discussion, directed their chairman to report against any modification whatever.

The Chairman will present an elaborate report and attempt to vindicate the action of the committee by quotations from the President's record. Mr. Rogers will present a minority report in favor of the repeal, as desired by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General.

The Washington Dispatch announces the appointment of Walter B. Scates as Collector of the port of Chicago.

New York, April 19.—The United States gunboat DeSoto, flagship of the flying squadron, sails for Eastport to-day.

Toronto, April 19.—The Fenian examinations are in progress, at Cornwall, with closed doors. The Herald's correspondent says the prisoners cannot be convicted until further proof is obtained.

The Herald's Vera Cruz advices of the 8th say the merchants of that city are complaining bitterly of the addition of 30 per cent. to the tariff.

Maximilian threatens to exact the payment of 66 per cent. if they do not render full account of the merchandise on hand within three days.

Washington, April 19.—In the Senate yesterday, joint resolutions were passed appropriating $1,217,000 towards fulfilling certain treaties with the Indian tribes on the Upper Missouri and Platte rivers.

A resolution of thanks to Geo. Bancroft was passed.

A resolution passed for the appointment of managers for the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

The Post Office appropriation bill was called up and postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Clark proposed an amendment to the House bill to amend an act relative to the habeas corpus.

Mr. Edmonds opposed the amendment. Pending the consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker presented a resolution of the Texas Convention in favor of a Southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, and asked what disposition should be made of it.

Mr. Rollings moved its reference to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Wentworth moved its reference to the Reconstruction Committee.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

New York, April 19.—The British steamer Virginia, from Liverpool on the 4th, has arrived at quarantine. There were thirty-eight deaths on her passage.

The disease is similar to that on board the steamer England. The steamer Virginia has 1043 passengers.

New York, April 19.—12 m.—Cotton quoted at 37c.; gold 127¼.

Washington, April 18.—The President, at a serenade to-night, firmly reiterated his restoration policy, declaring against the dissolutionists everywhere, and expressing the determination to maintain his policy.

Speech of President Johnson to Soldiers and Sailors.

HE ADHERES TO HIS POLICY.

His Opinion that the Tyranny of many is worse than the rule of one.

Washington, April 18.—In reply to the crowd of soldiers and sailors assembled at the White House this evening to pay their respects to the President, President Johnson said:

I confess that in the present position of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent on me as chief magistrate of the Republic, and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. (Applause.) We are, to-day, involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since the Government came into existence. A nation has another test still to undergo and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth and to its own citizens, that it has the power to restore internal peace; that it has strength enough to put down treachery and treason within its own borders. (Cheers.) We have commenced on ordeal and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. (Cheers.) I feel complimented by the allusion of one present to the fact, that in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the Nation was entering on this ordeal, I raised my hand against treason, treachery and traitors. (Cheers and cries of good.) I stand here, to-day, holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. (Cheers.) I stand here, to-day, opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here, to-day, as then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve the nation in going through this third phase of its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us, are disbanded and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions. (Applause.) I then stood in the Senate of the United States, denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then, as I do now, that any State has the right, of its own will, to separate itself from other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the Government. I believe I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers and calumniators have been barking and yelping at my heels. (Cheers.) Why is it that they have arrayed themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say people, I include sailors and soldiers (cheers). Why is it that they are disposed to undermine, misrepresent and calumniate me? Where were they during the rebellion just ended! Even at home, in bed. (Laughter.) In the Senate, I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation that I should assist in putting down the rebellion, did I leave my place in the Senate, a place of emolument, ease and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers and cries of "that's so.") While I was thus exposed, personally and publicly, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe and were enjoying ease and comfort (cheers and laughter). But I care not for them; I care not that slander the foul whelp that has been turned against me. I care not for all that they may tell you to-day. Although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. (Applause). They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. Verily they can't do it. Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart—little dogs—came along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not (cheers). The American people, citizens, soldiers and sailors know that from my advent into public life to the present moment, I have always stood unwaveringly the advocate and defender of their rights and interests (cheers). We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through. We denied that States could go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of secession and we have demonstrated that we were right. We demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes, the soldiers and the sailors—God bless them!—have demonstrated, by their patriotism and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union (applause). What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of these States to come back, in obedience to the law, and acknowledge the supremacy of the constitution of our fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal? It was to prove the principle that no State had the power to break up the Government. It was to put down rebellion. The rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? Verily, never! For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States; that is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that this nation can lift its head above and beyond internal wars and treason and traitors at home. When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So, when the great rebellion was put down and the Constitution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in the rebellion being crushed, the law restored, and the Constitution acknowledged in them, stood in the Union and Constitution—a portion of this glorious, bright galaxy of States, in passing through this ordeal—which has been done in them under the direction of my lamented predecessor. We commenced the work of reform; we succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception—the relation of representation. I came to Washington, and, under extraordinary circumstances, succeeded to the Presidential chair. The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded, as I had done in my own State, in reconstructing the Government, to restore the other States, and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts and we said to the judges, district attorneys and marshals: "Go down and hold your Courts; the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The Courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people there had no mails; they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General: "Let the people have facilities for mails, and let them again begin to understand what we all feel, and think we are one people." We looked out again, and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom-houses were all closed.

We said: "Open the doors of the custom-houses and remove the blockade; let the pursuits of peace go on," and it was done. We thus travelled on, step by step, opening the custom-houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities and restoring all the railroads that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken, to be done, here, that was not authorized by the Constitution? Was that not justified by the great necessity of the case, and has that not been clearly consistent with the Constitution and with the genius spirit of our government? (Cheers.) What remained to be done? One other thing remained—to show to the civilized world that we have passed successfully through the trying ordeal of our national existence and proved that our Government was popular. A great principle was to be restored, which was established in our revolution, when our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain. What was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. (Cheers.

One of the great principles laid down by our fathers and which fired their hearts, was, that there should be no taxation without representation. How does the matter now stand? who has been usurping power? who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations under the federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation. (Cheers.) When we say admit representation, what do we mean? we simply mean representation in the constitutional and law abiding sense which was intended at the beginning of the good. The Constitution declares in express terms that the Senate and House of Representatives each acting for itself shall be judge of the returns of elections and the qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution and the solemn sanction of an oath. Can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who has not been qualified? They have the power, not the two Houses alone, but each House for itself. The Constitution further declares that no States shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Where do we stand? All that we have need of ist finish the great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to decide the Question. But some one will say a traitor might come in. The answer to that is that each House must be the judge of it and if a traitor presents himself I cannot help it. The House will know that he is a traitor (applause) and if he is a traitor can they not kick him out of doors and send him back, saying to the people who sent him: "You must send us a loyal man." (Cheers.) Is there any difficulty about that? ("no, no," and cheers). If a traitor presents himself to the other House cannot that House say to him, "no, you cannot be admitted into this body; go back; we will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative" (cheers) and when the States do send loyal representatives can you have any better fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and laws who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress that body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the covenants will be preserved. While I have been contending against traitors and secession and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. I think consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with separation (cheers). The one would run into anarchy while the other would concentrate and end in anarchy.

But there is an idea abroad that one man can be an usurper. Mr. Jefferson tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously than by one. What power has your President to attain? What can he do? What can be originate? Why, he exercises the veto power (laughter). What is the veto power? (A voice, to put down the nigger.) Who is your President? (Several voices, Andy Johnson.) Is he not elected by the people? The President is the Tribune of the people. In olden times when Tribunes were first elected in the Roman republic, the people chose a Tribune and placed him at the doors of the Senate, so that when that body ventured an oppressive act he was clothed with the power to say "veto,"—I forbid. Your President now is the Tribune of the people. I thank God I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me (cheers). Your President standing here day after day and discharging his duty, is like a horse on a treadwheel, and because he dares differ in opinion in regard to public measures, he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? I think the veto power conservative in its character. All that can be done in the veto power is to say, when legislation is hasty, unwise and unconstitutional, "stop action, wait till this can be submitted to the people and let them consider whether it is right or wrong?" (Applause). That is all there is in it. Hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the executive. He is powerless all that he can do is to check legislation to hold it in a state of abeyance until the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then what has been done? I have done what conscience I believed required me to do. (Applause). So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment and the intelligence of the people, the soldiers and sailors, expressly, (Cheers). Then for my life I can not see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life. If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned, and if you withhold your opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter; so that it is very hard to move one way or the other so far as certain persons are concerned. In the American people is my hope for the salvation of the country. I ask with you, soldiers, sailors and citizens; who has sacrificed or periled more? Has not my all been put on it? My life my property, everything sacred and dear to man, have been staked upon it; and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he in public or private life who has sacrificed more, who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than I. And I have done it from the promptings of my own heart. I believe it was right, and with your hearts, your consciences and your encouragement, I shall go through on that line, (cheers and laughter) and when I come to talk, sailors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see. So far as you are concerned, wait and see if I don't stand by you, although every other man may falter and fail (cheers). I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people and of that portion of the people who constitute the gallant, brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you gentlemen, for your encouragement. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the commerce, and let us not only inspire confidence at home but respect abroad by letting the nation reassume its career of greatness. I know that some will find fault with me and say I am too lenient, too kind, and all that. If we were all to be put to death or punished and thrown away for one offense, or for the second offense, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow-men, how many of us would be left? We must reason with each other and under stand our nature and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony and concord, to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities and devastate fields, to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace, the converse of that course is precisely the right one, and the true policy of a nation to rebuild its cities, restore its villages and renew its fields of agriculture. I know there are some who have been at home cultivating during the war and who bring to the consideration of the question of peace, harmony and the avocation of civil life, all the feeling of resentment which animated us when the war was running high. But take the brave men who sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelled gunpowder. (Cheers.) Yes, from the private to the General, they know how to treat the present circumstances better than any of those closet patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow citizens, soldiers and sailors let us rejoice that peace has come; Let us rejoice that the relations of States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the States. I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes, and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the star of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate earth, and the relations of peace, and all those associations which appertain to men in peace. The time is not far distant when we can have a political millenium, a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, have peace at home and power to bid defiance to all the world. (Loud cheers.) Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may misrepresent, none can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises and who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Important Trade-Mark Injunction Suit.—The attention of the Fourth District Court, Judge Theard, was occupied yesterday with the trial of an important injunction suit, brought by S. N. Pike and others, of Cincinnati, against C. Doyle & Co., of this city.

Pike, as is generally known, is a very enterprising citizen, the owner of Pike's Opera House, which was recently burned in Cincinnati, an establishment which he supplies with his own gas, that is, gas of his own manufacture, independent of the Gas Company of that city. He is somewhat celebrated, also, as the manufacturer of a superb article of the "ardent" known as "S. N. Pike's Celebrated Magnolia Whisky."

The petitioners, through their counsel, Messrs. Clarke and Bayne, of this city, represent that for a long time, Mr. Pike has been accustomed to brand and mark upon the ends of his barrels as follows: "S. N. Pike's Celebrated Magnolia Whisky;" that this mark has become valuable by reason of the quality of his whisky, commanding from five to ten cents more per gallon than that of other manufacturers; that defendants C. Doyle & Co., to petitioner's injury and the deception of the public, have been, for a long time, engaged in counterfeiting their brand and mark by fixing the same upon barrels containing whisky not made by the petitioners, and of an inferior quality, and in filling barrels with whisky not manufactured by petitioners, but having been once used by the petitioners, the contents of their manufacture having been consumed, and selling the same as of the said mark imposing upon the public and injuring the reputation and trade of your petitioners by the sale of whisky under pretense that it is of their celebrated manufacture, when in truth it was whisky of other manufacture, and of an inferior quality; that of your petitioner; that by the said wrongful acts of the said C. Doyle & Co., and the partners thereof, the purchasers of said whisky from them have been deceived (the said acts inducing the belief that they were buying the article manufactured by petitioners when the fact was not so) and petitioners trade injured.

Petitioners aver that they have been injured to the extent of $20,000 which they claim as damages, and pray that an injunction issue. Among the authorities cited by Mr. Clark, of counsel, were the following: Art. 1928, sec. 3, of the Louisiana Civil Code, relative to damages, and art. 2294, of the same touching quasi offences; also, two Sandford's (N. Y.) Superior Court Reports, p. 605, in the case of the "Amoskeag Man'g Co. vs. Spear and Ridley." Mr. Clark stated that it was the first injunction of the kind ever sued out in Louisiana.

Messrs. Fellowes and Mills, of counsel for the defendants, put in a general denial. The jury, a special one, returned a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff. The following gentlemen composed the jury: John H. Allison, foreman, A. H. D'Mena, T. F. Patton, H. J. Phelps, E. B. Falls, J. A. Macaulay, Sam. B. Newman, F. N. Thayer, John T. Sibley, J. B. Wolf, John Boland and O. Hopkins.

[Our summing up of the case is, that we have now given Mr. Pike the benefit of a handsome advertisement.]

Murder Examination.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday into the killing of Michael Lynch, near the corner of Post and Love streets, on the night of the 15th of April. It appeared that Lynch had told one of the witnesses, that Edward Craigin, and Mrs. Lynch and other witnesses testified to having seen him stab him.

The jury concluded their verdict as follows: "We therefore charge the said Edward Craigin with committing murder, aided and abetted by Emile Dalsarius, and supposed to have been aided and abetted by John Carney and F. Griller."

Tricks of Pretended Laborers and Laborers' Agents.

The Franklin Planter's Banner of the 14th, says:

Persons hiring negroes in New Orleans should be aware that a sharp game is being played by certain labor agents in this business. Negroes are paid five dollars or more to make a contract, go on board of the steamer that is to take them up the river to some plantation where they were expected to work, and just as the leaves the wharf jump ashore, and leave their employer to proceed alone on his journey home. Ten laborers stepped ashore a few days ago in this manner, and the employer by desperate efforts succeeded in recovering seventy-five out of $150, he had paid the labor agent. We heard a negro tell of an offer an agent had made him that day to engage in this trick.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Friday Evening, April 19, 1866.

The general market continued very quiet to-day, but there was more activity in our leading staple, the sales of which summed up $3000 bales at full prices. Information from private sources has been received in accordance with the published accounts, giving very discouraging intelligence from the interior, with regard to the disastrous effect on the next crop, of the floods, frosts, bad seed, and disease among the mules, noticed by the daily press. It remains to be seen to what extent these accounts will be confirmed by later arrivals.

The Gold market opened under the stimulating accounts from New York published in the morning papers, and as there were some shorts to be covered, the market ruled throughout the day at from 126½ to 127, closing at 126¾, against 126¼ last evening. The sales included $500 at 126¼; $5000 at 126 5/8; $5000, $10,000 and $30,000 in three or four lots at 126¾; $5000 at 126 7/8; and $3000, $4600 and $20,000, in three lots, at 127. The sales of Silver included $2,800 in American half-dollars at 119, and $1,930 at 120. Dealers pay 117 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sell at 120. Mexican dollars are nominal at about gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange advanced 1 to 1½ per cent, the sales of Sterling including £1500 bill of lading, at 132½; £1500 clear, at the same; £2000, at 133; £1000 A1, at 134; £2000, at 134¼; £1400, at 134 to 134 and 135¼; and £4000 at 135. At the close the market was quoted at 131 to 132½ for bill of lading bills, 132 to 133½ for good clear, and 134 to 134¼ and 135 for A1 to first class. Early in the day some private drawers asked 136 to 137 which were above the bank rates. In France we noticed sales 160,000 A1 commercial, (60,000 and 100,000,) at 4.21¼. The Banks asked 136 for Sterling and 4.17½ for France.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued extremely limited and rates showed a decided upward tendency, the Banks checking on New York at ¼ discount, but one or more of them toward the close asking par. The sales of bank checks included $120,000, at 3/16 discount; $75,000, $25,000 and $50,000, at ¼; and $50,000, at ⅛. Outdoors, we noticed sales of $105,000 New York sight, ($9,000 and 85,000,) 5/16, and $120,000, at ¼ to 7/16; and a small amount of ten days' at ¾.

The telegram published in the morning papers relative to the return of the bonds of the free banks from Washington, caused quite an active movement, at a material advance in prices, the full particulars of which were withheld, but the transactions reported embraced 30 shares Union Bank at $30 and 60 at $51, against $44 50 to $45 last week; 100 Bank of New Orleans at $40, against $34 50 to $35; and 26 Merchants' at $26 and 130 at $30, against $20 to $21. We also noticed sales of 100 shares Citizens' Bank at $140, an advance of $4 to $5; and 20 City Railroad at $198 and 100 at $198 50, an improvement of $100 per share. Yesterday 115 and 57 shares Merchants' Bank sold at $22 and 50 City Railroad at $197. An offer of $30 was refused for Crescent City Bank, previously quoted at $34 50 to $35. In City Bonds we noticed a sale of 12 of the Railroad issue, with the May coupon, at 88. They are quoted at 90 to 91 for the Consolidated and 82 to 83 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

The sales of Uncurrent Bank notes included $500 Bank of Louisiana at 85c.; $1000 Louisiana State Bank at 87; and a moderate amount of Crescent City Bank at 95. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 82 to 83, and 84 to 85c. per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 82 to 83, and 85 to 86; Merchants' Bank at 80 and 89, and 84 and 86c.; Bank of New Orleans at 92 to 93, and 95 and 97c; and Union Bank and Crescent City Bank at 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 ¼ to ½ 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, April 19, 1866.

Cotton.—There was again a very good enquiry at the opening this morning, but the movement was checked both by the limited extent of the supply offering, and the high pretensions of factors. At a later hour, however, the latter showed more willingness to meet the demand, and the sales summed up 3,000 bales, taken by eleven brokers at irregular prices, the lower grades and mixed lots being offered pretty freely at previous rates, while the better qualities were in request at full prices. We now quote Ordinary at 29 to 30c, Good Ordinary at 33 to 34c, Low Middling at 35 to 37, and Middling at 40 to —. These figures are slightly modified from yesterday's currency.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 95,000
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day for New York	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	186,690

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts since yesterday are confined to 69 hhds Sugar which were sold on plantation on private terms, and are retailing on the landing at 15½ to 16c per lb for prime. There was no receipts of Molasses, but a lot of 130 bbls common, received a day or two since, sold at —. The previous sale was at 50c per gallon. Porto Rico Sugar is retailing at 15¼ to 16c per lb for prime to choice and 12½c for fair.

Western Produce and Provisions.—The market is bare of Corn, which is very much in request, at further advanced prices, and the supplies of other produce and provisions are small and prices are looking up although the demand is only local. Full particulars of our market are given in detail in the following remarks:

Flour—Good superfine and extra is scarce and in request but common and fine is abundant and neglected. The market for the former is very firm, there was no demand to-day and prices are fuller. The sales embrace 2500 bbls, including 160 common at $5 50, 275 fine at $7, 250 good fine at $7 25, 100 low superfine unbranded at $7 37½, 50 and 50 superfine at $7 75, 30, 11, 50, 200, and 212 do at $8, 150 on its merits at $8 50, 80 low extra at $10 12½, 60 fair extra at $10 50, 240 good extra at $12, 100 choice do at $13, and 50 do at $13 50 per bbl. Yesterday evening, not previously reported, 400 bbls superfine sold at $7 per bbl.

Corn—Is in request. The market is bare or nearly so, and a further advance of 5c per bushel for yellow has been realized. The demand is for the local trade, the interior and for Havana. The sales to-day embrace 4,000 sacks, nearly all in the market, including 100, 250, and 500 yellow at $1 05; 600 and 2500 white at $1 10 per bushel.

Oats—The market is very firm and an advance of 1c per bushel was realized to day, the sales embracing 1800 sacks, 800, 600 and 900 do at 54c per bushel.

Bran—The stock has been reduced, and prices are firm. About 1,000 sacks were sold in lots to-day at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Prime Western is held in first hands at $28 and small sales are making at $30 per ton.

Tobacco—There were sales to-day of 166 hhds Lugs, taken for export at about our in side figures. We repeat previous quotations as a reference:

		Light.	Heavy.
Low Refused	(Currency)	6 @6½	7 @7½
Good do		7 @8	8 @9
Common Leaf		12 @14	10 @12
Fair	do	12 @14	14 @17
Good	do	15 @17	18 @20
Fine	do	18 @20	22 @24
Choice Selections		[illegible]	[illegible]

Bale Rope—There is no demand for round lots and only a retail business doing at 16c per lb.

Coffee—There has been a good demand for prime during the past week, but low grades continue dull and neglected. The sales for the week embrace 4,067 bags Rio at 20½ to 26½c, prime 21½, in gold, duty paid. Stock on hand 5,876 bags. Dealers are supplying the demand for the country, which is fair, at 24½ to 27c per lb, currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

Freights—Coastwise Freights continue very dull, and the rates are merely nominal. For ships are quiet but steady and firm. The rates are 1/2d per lb for Cotton, and 50c per bbl for Flour by steamships for New York, ¾c per lb for Cotton by steamships for Boston, 1d by steam for Liverpool, 9/16 to 5/8d by sail for Liverpool and 1¾ to 1¾c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, April 19, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 216 Western Beeves. Sold: 44 Western Beeves, 60 Texas Beeves, 23 Hogs and 138 Sheep.

Stock on sale: 399 Western Beeves, 314 Texas Beeves, 1180 Hogs, 1,564 Sheep and 98 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	14 @ — 17
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	12 @ — 13
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, Choice per lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[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 lots, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 20, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Rapidan, Alexander, for New York, Jas Connolly & co. Steamer Harlan, Lewis, for Galveston, I C Harris. Steamer Laurence, Blakesley, for Mobile, [illegible]. Steamer Countess, Green, for Mobile, W Wakefield. Schr No One (British) Bain, for Havana, Master. Schr Ncted Queen, Chase, for Ruatan Island, T Shallon, jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Frances, Hand, from Apalachicola, to L H Merritt & co—1st district. Ship Regulus, Smith, 22 days from New York, to master—1st district. Ship Alexandria, (Swedish) Ahlenburg, from Bristol 28th Jan, to master—Point. Ship Ella, Carter, from Liverpool 17th Feb, to master—1st district. Ship Monmouth, Jones, from Liverpool 21st Jan, to master—Point. Bark T H Armstrong, Lodge, from Liverpool 28th Feb, to G W Hynson & co—1st district. Bark Regina, Smallman, from Shields 13th Feb, to Fairchild & co—Point. Bark Harvest Home, Berry, from Havre March 24, to G W Hynson & co—1st district 27. Bark Alice Kelly, Kelly, from Liverpool, to H T Vennard—Point. Bark Cussion, (Bremen) Muller, from Liverpool 17th Feb, to master—Point. Bark Ellen Ellaman, from Liverpool Feb 18, to Ashbridge, Devan & co—Point. Bark Dubedo, (Norw) Marcussen, from Bordeaux 8th March, to Courtois Bros—Point. Schr Andromeda, (British) Ashley, from Havana, to D A Chaffraix—3d district 23. Schr Exeter, Sanford, from Galveston, to master—Point. Schr Rollins, Hall, from Indianola, to master—Point.

STEAMBOATS.

St Nicholas, Moore, from Cincinnati. Lady Gay, Burk, from St Louis. Magnolia, Pratt, from Vicksburg. J M Sharp, Streek, from Thibodeaux. Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara. Gray Eagle, White, from Vicksburg.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wabash, Melville, from the Passes—Went down light—brought up ship Monmouth and bark Alice Kelly.

The towboat Switzerland, Davis, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 8th instant, ships Bardie, Sabine and Old Dominion—brought up ship Bavaria, bark Columbia and schr Radius.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 12th instant, schrs L Batchelor, E Kidder and Geo Devereux—brought up ships Alexandria and Ella.

The towboat Gladiator, Shaks, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 13th instant, bark Medora and schr R Shedwin—brought up barks T H Armstrong and Sophia.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Telegraph, (British) ———, from ——. Bark Tella, Snow, from Liverpool 21st Feb, to Lovell & Bailey.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Mexico, (British) Pendexter, from Vera Cruz, to H B Hall & co. Steamship Winchester, Gregory, from Havana, to Beeber & DeVerts. Brig Jas Davis, Clough, from Cardenas to master—Cargo 285 hhds 28 tcs 16 bbls molasses A Thomson & co. Schr United States, Newman, from Havana, to master—Cargo, 167 hhds 25 tcs and 8 bbls molasses A H De Mena. Schr Ruby, Phillips, from Matanzas, to master—Cargo, 178 hhds, 26 tcs and 20 bbls molasses A H De Mena.

BELOW WAITING ORDERS.

Brit Ship Dagmar, Phillips, from Liverpool, to C Koch & co—Cargo, 5000 sks salt to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Harvest Home, from Havre—50 passengers.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Rapidan—3 bales cotton, 1200 bbls flour and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—300 bbls flour 20 bbls whisky 25 tcs hams 600 sks corn 50 sks coffee and sundry sales.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—800 sks corn 40 bbls flour 100 do lime 15 bbls and 12 bbls sugar 35 sks coffee 50 sales hay 1200 sks oats and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Countess—1000 sks corn 75 bbls flour 20 sks coffee 10 bbls whisky 18 bxs and 10 bbls sugar 25 sks bran 234 sks oats 20 bbls pork and sundries.

HAVANA—Per schr No One—25,000 feet lumber.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Noted Queen—16 bxs tobacco 3 bbls beef and sundries.

IMPORTS.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamship Frances—49 bales cotton Wood Low & Ludwigsen—36 do Bradley Wilson & co—20 do O B Graham & co—46 do H W Farley & co—24 F F Mitchell—18 do W M Copeland—sundries to order—Total, 208 bales cotton.

NEW YORK—Per ship Bavaria—Ass'd mdse.

BRISTOL—Per ship Alexandria—Railroad iron.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Ella—30 casks soda ash to Hunter, Ashew & co—8 do 1970 tiles J C Stewart & co—714 csks beer Brulatour & co—22 do hardware B B Pegram—60 bbls soda Fatjo, Marks & co—27 crates earthenware Kittleman 30 csks beer 20,000 slates 3000 sks salt to order.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Dubedo—118 csks wine to E Dechamps—215 csks and 1000 cases do 20 csks brandy to Fuentes & Chalard—24 do 15 cases champagne Brulatour & co—57 csks and 135 cases do U Marmouget—430 cases 100 csks 20 cases oil J Revere & co—250 do wine H Payne—143 cases 12 csks do O Bercier & co—20 casks 206 cases do T B Blanchard, jr—4 csks do Belloni, Noblom & co—30 do H Valdeus—25 csks 100 cases do 25 do liquors Fortier & Bidwell—319 csks 25 half do 1075 cases wine 75 csks brandy Cousin Bros—60 csks and 248 cases wine F Fujol—144 csks and 25 cases brandy 200 csks and 169 cases wine to order.

HAVRE—Per bark Harvest Home—5 csks wine 1 pkg mdse L Grunewald—12 do T A Baquie—6 do C Cavaroc—4 do F Poutz—107 do J B Murison & co—17 do to A D Grieff & co—2 do O W Byrne—335 do 1100 empty demijohns Bienvenu—3 do J G Vignes—3 do V Oelmichelson—10 do Abbe Rousseau—2 do A Sceneagger & co—500 baskets champagne A Rochereau & co—20 cases wine P Montandon—30 do V Lelonger—1 do A Lemaire—45 do Brousse—11 pkgs mdse J J [illegible]—4 do A Schreyb—85 do J B Vanhoven—804 bags stone O W Dodd—5 pkgs mdse J Connelly—6 do Hemard & Chaumont—3 do A Thomas—18 do 80 empty demijohns Piaggio Bros—4 pkgs mdse C Weisbaum—1 do F F Ducongo—17 do 250 empty demijohns H Valdeus—8 pkgs mdse L F Lestab—8 do Ronaldt & co—142 do J Ganucheau—2 do L Bréton—1 do E Masson—4 do Henderson & Gaines—1 do A Henoc—3 do Muller & Flage—27 do L Pierre & co—1 do 1000 empty demijohns L Cavara.

SHIELDS—Per bark Sophia—747 tons coal order.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Columbia—5628 sks salt to order.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark T A Armstrong—37 crates 8 hhds earthenware S E Moore & co—160 cases beer Given Watts & co—14 crates earthenware 15,680 bricks 1,000 slates 5000 sks salt to order.

HAVANA—Per schr Andromeda—1 box preserves E Rivera—10 cases and 4 bbls cigars J A Fernandez—2 do cigars 18 cases cigars J Sarl—1 do E Rivas—1 do M L Hirschmann—1 do J M French—8 do H Rohlerner—5 do 8 half bbls sugar do Grigard & Harrison—4 cases cigars J Gaulta—25 do pineapples R Trelagan—265 bbls, 25 tcs and 28 bbls molasses B J Chalmers.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lady Gay—150 bbls pork to Yves Brou—100 do Perkins & Harvey—67 tcs lard J Aged—150 bags [illegible]—18 do Hobson & Stephens—10 bbls do F Delbondie—10 do Koop & Conticeld—1 bx Schneider & Zuber—4 bxs eggs Lucas & Bruner—16 bbls whisky H Von Phul jr & co—10 do spirits J J Herr—5 bxs jewels to Koop & Conticeld—15 casks beans Converse & Kennett—20 sks bran G Martin—200 do Campbell, Rimball & co—200 sks and 77 bbls potatoes Case & Dowling—141 do G Martin—200 bbls onions J O'Brien—20 bbls apples M Dow—400 bbls flour J H Oglesby & co—100 do S Whitted & co—116 do Gould, Rosch & co—55 do Herrell, Gavie & co—174 do B Witting—400 do Koop & Conticeld—60 do Kohler & Updike—100 do F DelBondie—108 do Dorman & Bruno—100 do S H Kennedy & co—265 do Orson, Davis & co—200 do Martin, Dalhonde & co—100 do Jas Conley & co—294 do T Pendlemore—119 do Huntington & Bro—200 do J L Glenn—2 bales domestics G W Bancker—8 bxs mdse H D Summer—100 bxs candles W McLean & co—7 pkgs drugs Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—94 pcs iron 1 buggy J P Fitzgerald—50 half bbls beer to A D Scheurman—25 do A P Schneider & co—16 do J & O P Cobb & co—15 bdls collars I C Harris—10 pkgs mdse Lt Col Allen—604 head cattle and sundries to order.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer St Nicholas—76 pkgs mdse Forchstmer & Bro—lot machinery W L Cushing—1 reaping machine J W Burbridge & co—31 pcs hardware W T Scott—25 plows Slark Stark & co—4 W S Wheeler—1 H Levi & Havre—2 pkgs earthenware Frank & Stratton—70 bbls 1 water W H Henning & co—6 bxs books to C F Spencer & co—376 sks malt to G Mero—300 bbls pork to Calldron, Thieleton & co—105 bxs starch to McFarland, Streight & co—50 bbls apples to F DelBondie—15 bbls meal 16 bxs beans S H Kennedy & co—27 bxs cheese J I Adams & co—25 bbls vinegar Tobelmann & Peters—30 bbls bacon Koop & Conticeld—18 pkgs meat Paul Conley—100 sks corn C O Wilson—40 pkgs butter and cheese J T Moore & co—45 do 10 bbls pork Schneider & Zuber—100 bxs starch A D Grieff & co—29 firkins butter Grieff & Byrnes—40 bbls bacon J H Oglesby & co—32 bbls do E Bercier & co—5 do B W Huntington—300 bbls pork Converse & Kennett—75 doz fowls G Bodel—80 head mules and sundries to order.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gray Eagle—30 bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—20 Ober Atwater & co—14 M P Lonsdale—10 Elliott & McKeever—16 R Pritchard—18 Jones & Eggleston—15 Hunt & Macauley—13 Thornhill & Richardson—10 Carroll, Hoy & co—14 Ar Miltenberger—8 Violett, Black & co—4 W T Bartley—4 Chambliss & Arrington—12 E Nalle & co—4 W S Wheeler—1 H W Farley & co—4 Wolf & Thompson—4 J Watt & co—4 Ricks, Hall & Weatherby—3 Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—2 Cummings, Brown & co—3 Warren & Crawford—2 S Whitted & co—1 G Buckingham—sundries to order—Total, 203 bales cotton.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Magnolia—73 bales cotton R Pritchard—43 Hagan & Patton—27 Buckner Newman & co—30 G P McLean—19 F J Hearen—16 do W H Letchford—18 J P Higgins & co—17 T H & J M Allen—10 J M Jackson—14 R L Adams—3 W J Robson—4 do Thornhill & Richardson—7 do W Edwards & co—6 N Harding—3 A Hobart, jr—3 Scott Case & co—4 Carroll, Hoy & co—4 R Nugent & co—9 J Wheeless & co—3 Champlin & Arrington—2 Ar Miltenberger—1 J R Powell—32 A A Green—41 S H Aby & co—sundries to order—Total, 360 bales cotton.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer J M Sharp—7 bales cotton Stewart, Hyde & co—13 do moats 72 sks cotton seed J I Adams & co—50 do Moore & Lyman—sundries to order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—30 bales cotton R Flower—11 do A Levi—4 do A Thibaut—4 do cotton and H Kloppenburg—60 hhds sugar and sundries to order—Total, 47 bales cotton, 60 hhds sugar.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

April 19—15 bales moss A C Gullett—10 do Wright & Hull—4 do A Gayes—sundries to order.

DIED.

Yesterday at 7 o'clock P. M., ALFRED HUCHET DE KERNION, aged 43 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the Kernion, Gardel-Arroyo, Willoz, Lacoste and Reine families, are invited to the funeral, which will take place TO-DAY, at five o'clock P. M., from the corner of St. Bernard and Girod streets. ap20

Workingmen's Democratic Ticket.

For Sheriff,
HARRY T. HAYS.

For Coroner,
JOHN CROLEY.

For District Attorney,
J. J. E. PLANCHARD.

For Clerk First District Court,
JOHN F. MONTAMAT.

For Clerk Second District Court:
P. R. O'RORKE.

For Clerk Third District Court:
D. C. BYERLY.

For Clerk Fourth District Court:
JOS. HANLON.

For Clerk Fifth District Court:
GEO. E. BOVEE.

For Clerk Sixth District Court:
JNO. C. COSTLEY.

First District.

For First Justice of the Peace:
M. O'CONNOR.

For Constable:
JOHN MASKEW.

For State Tax Collector:
SAM'L L. BISHOP.

For Assessor:
M. M. FEENY.

For Second Justice of the Peace:
J. E. WINTERS.

For Constable:
L. H. FLANAGAN.

Second District.

For Third Justice of the Peace:
ERNEST MOREL.

For Constable:
—— HANDRICK.

For State Tax Collector:
V. GERODIAS.

For Assessor:
CHAS. MATHEWS.

Third District.

For Fourth Justice of the Peace:
M. WEISHEIMER.

For Constable:
B. A. McCAFFREY.

For State Tax Collector:
J. LANG.

For Assessor:
H. CARSTENS.

Fourth District.

For Fifth Justice of the Peace:
JNO. DALEY.

For Constable:
FRANK SMITH.

For State Tax Collector:
JOHN HOREE.

For Assessor:
WM. FOLEY.

Algiers.

For Sixth Justice of the Peace:
JOHN BROWNLEE.

For Constable:
JOHN M. MEAD.

For State Tax Collector:
J. G. BRUSHWOOD.

For Assessor:
E. RUIZ. ap20

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MR. CHANFRAU.

Friday Evening, April 20.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Lord Dundreary...........................Mr. Chanfrau.

To Conclude with the Farce of the LADY'S MAID.

Mr. W. R. FLOYD, having recovered from his recent severe and protracted illness, will shortly appear in a Favorite Character.

In rehearsal, the COLLEEN BAWN. ap20

Candidates of the National Democratic Party.

THE candidates nominated by the late Democratic Convention, are invited to attend a meeting of the Parish Central Executive Committee, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute.

A. DERBES,
ap20 1t President Parish Executive Committee.

Special Notice.

THE Executive Committee will meet at the office of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Democratic Party, No. 28 Commercial Place, at 10 P. M. ap20 1t

Special Notice.

A MEETING of the "Workingmen's Democratic Convention," will be held at the Legislative Hall in the Mechanics' Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
ap20 F. LANCE DU PREE, Secretary.

NOTICE

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.
New Orleans, April 16th, 1866.

THE Book of Record of votes for the reduction of the Capital Stock of this Bank is still open at the bank, and Stockholders, who have not signed are invited to do so.

ap16 1w CH. JUMENVILLE, Cashier.

Wanted.

A GOOD COLORED HOUSE SERVANT, male or female, will find immediate employment, at the corner of Esplanade and Dauphine streets, Third District.

ap18 3t op

LOST PORTE MONNAIE.

IF the young girl who yesterday found a Porte Monnaie, corner Toulouse and Royal streets, will return it to Mr. [illegible] corner Royal and Toulouse streets, a liberal reward will be paid her. [illegible]

LANDING on ship Jenifer, from Bordeaux: [illegible] cases FAMILY CLARET. [illegible] cases MEDOC CLARET. [illegible] SAUTERNES WHITE WINE. For sale by [illegible] ap20

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUIS & EDWARD JANIN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

WILL practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Courts of Claims and of the District, before the Executive Departments and Committees of Congress. ap18 6m

A. L. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

96.........CAMP STREET.........96

mh24 1m New Orleans.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)

Corner Delord and Foucher Sts.

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

feb23 3m LEEDS & CO.

CARRERE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

27............Carondelet Street............27

NEW ORLEANS.

BRIEN & CARRERE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

1............South William Street............1

feb17 tf NEW YORK.

MASSIE MARTIN, JNO. P. BUTTS, E. N. MARTIN, Of Opelousas, La. Commandant.

MARTIN & BUTTS,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

jan19 3m New Orleans.

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,

feb16 3m 77 Gravier st.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

72............Chartres Street............72

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 continues his old prices. oct tf

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

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

ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING,

Strand near 23d street,

dec9 tf 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. Nov. 19

MISCHE & CO.,

(Successor to Barrett & Haber.)

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 domestic, which we recommend to Merchants and Dealers, at the very lowest prices.

Country orders promptly attended to. feb9 6m

DR. E. DEBLANC,

RESIDENCE, corner of St. Ann and Robertson streets.

OFFICE at Mr. O. ROBIN'S drug store, corner St. Ann and Villere streets.

CONSULTATION HOURS, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

ap17 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Charles McCarthy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 19,822.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap18 20 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Thos. B. Poindexter.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,361.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap18 26 29 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of F. Cenas.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,422.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the Curator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap20 25 29 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Patrick Shields.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,681.—Whereas Adam Thomson has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Patrick Shields, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap20 25 29 Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of Henry Brunning.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,651.—Whereas Mrs. Widow Henry Brunning has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Henry Brunning, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap20 25 29 Deputy Clerk.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

THE Officers and Members of the above Association are hereby notified to attend the General Quarterly Meeting, which will take place at the Hall of the Association, corner of Bienville and Elysian Fields streets, on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required, as business of great importance concerning the Members will be transacted.

By order of the President.
A. A. MARCHAND,
ap20 2t Secretary.

J. A. Somers vs. His Creditors.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 16,154.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvent, and to all other persons therein interested, to show cause within ten days of the first publication hereof, why the tableau presented by the syndic in this case should not be homologated, and the funds in his hands distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of Court, dated April 10th, 1866.
Clerk's Office, April 11th, 1866.
J. F. DICK,
ap12 24 104 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Chas. Beebe.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 20,338.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Testamentary Executor of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap19 24 28 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Jean Chabard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,393.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap19 22 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of B Eiman and of Catherine G. Miller, widow of said Eiman and deceased wife of H. H. Greig.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,469.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the Administratrix of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap19 24 28 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of William Boman.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,612.—Whereas Mrs. Widow Wm. Boman has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William Boman, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap19 23 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of A. A. Williams.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 20,016.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
ap19 23 A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of D. B. McKennon, No. —.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the Testamentary Executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap14 18 20 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Owen Roper.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,276.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Testamentary Executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap14 18 20 Deputy Clerk.

Succession of James P. Shortridge.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 25,273.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this Estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap18 20 Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of John Mohal.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible] [illegible]

By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE,
ap18 20 Dep'y Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale by Order and under the Inspection of the Port Wardens.

For Account of Whom it may Concern

BY SOULE & COPPENS,

A. Coppens, Auctioneer.

Office, Royal street, No. 91.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., in their Auction Rooms, Royal street, No. 91, between Conti and St. Louis streets,

A BILLIARD TABLE, damaged on board steamship [illegible] from New York.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. ap20 td

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Seven Lots of Ground on Annette Street between Girod and St. John Baptist streets.

BY GABRIEL DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, April 21st, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Annette, Girod, St. Anthony and St. John Baptist streets, designated as lots Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 & 22, measuring each 24 feet front on Annette street, by 120 feet in depth, lots Nos. 15 and 22 forming the corner of Annette and Girod, and Annette and St. John Baptist.

Terms—One third cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest and mortgage on the property sold.

Act of sale before O. Morel, notary public. ap19 td

Sale to Effect a Partition.

A. P. Roux, Testamentary Executor of Mrs. Suzanne Bosseron, deceased, the widow of L. N. Fortin, vs Oscar Reinecke—No. 26,053.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office No. 42, Royal Street.

SATURDAY, May 19th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, rendered on the 28th February, 1866, and signed on the 26th of the same month and year.

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the suburb St. John, designated as Nos. 3 and 4 on a plan drawn on 31st March, 1857, by Forrest, Architect, and deposited in the office of Hughes Pedesclaux, a Notary in this city, under the No. [illegible] Book of Plans in said office.

Lot No. 3 measures 22 feet 8 inches front on Washington street, [illegible] inches [illegible] depth nearest to the Bayou St. John, [illegible] feet 7 inches on the other line of depth and 21 feet on the rear line.

Lot No. 4 measures 22 feet 8 inches front on Washington street, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches, the line of depth dividing it from lot No. [illegible] feet on the other line of depth and 25 feet on the rear line.

2. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND in the Faubourg St. John or Pontchartrain, measuring [illegible] on French street, [illegible] front on the Grande Route St. John, 27 feet in depth on the line nearest to the Bayou St. John, 94 feet [illegible] depth on the other line [illegible] to said Bayou St. John and 50 feet on the rear line, said lot being composed of two lots designated by the Nos. 4 and 5 on a plan of L. Bringier, surveyor general, on the 30th September 1841; together with the frame dwelling house thereon, containing four rooms with fire places, gallery, etc.

The whole according to plans.

The lot secondly described, and the two lots firstly described, adjoin one another on the rear line, and will be sold together.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at six and twelve months credit, in notes of the purchasers secured by special mortgage on the property sold and bearing 8 per cent from the day of sale to maturity and eight per cent. thereafter until final payment. The buildings to be kept duly insured and the policies transferred to the Testamentary Executor.

Act of sale before Pierre C. Cuvillier, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

ap19 td may 19

Succession of the late Joachim Courcelle.—No. 25,433

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

SATURDAY, May 19th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated April 12th, 1866, (Court Docket No. 25,433,) the following described property belonging to said succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND with the improvements thereon, situate in the said faubourg Treme, being a portion of the lot designated by the No. 4 on a sketch of sale [illegible] within St. Philip, Claiborne, Villere and Robertson streets on a plan made by Joseph Pilie on the 23d May 1839 and annexed to an act of exchange before [illegible] Pierre, notary in this city, on the 18th May 1839. Said portion of lot measures [illegible] feet front on Claiborne street [illegible] and 4 lines on the rear line, [illegible] lines and 3 lines in depth, on one side and 97 feet [illegible] lines on the other, being the [illegible] of said street.

The improvements consist of two wooden shanties, one of which is now being upon the adjoining lot, will have to be removed.

The whole according to plan to be exhibited at the Exchange on the day of sale.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes. Purchasers will refund the unexpired premium of insurance.

Act of sale before Jules Mager, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. ap19 25 may 8 14 19

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at auction on FRIDAY next, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Poeyfarre street between Tchoupitoulas and St. Joseph streets or at No. 127 St. Joseph street,

11 Government WAGGONS and one hundred AXLE-TREES, the property of Moore and Wingfield.

ap19 2t

McCERREN & CO'S SALES.

Port Wardens' Sale.

BY McCERREN & CO.

GEO. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer

Salesroom, Masonic Hall.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, April 21st, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Auction Mart, on St. Charles street, for account and under the inspection of the Port Wardens of the Port, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

[O] 64, 64, 64 THREE CASES DRY GOODS, more or less damaged on board of the steamer Carolina, on the voyage from Liverpool to this port, consisting of Linen Collars and Cuffs, Bobinette, Laces, Ribbons, White and Black Crape, Kid and Lace Gloves, Bareges, Silk and Grenadine Veils and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, Socks, etc. etc. ap19 2t

JUDICIAL SALES.

Sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans in order to Effect a Partition.

Succession of the late Victoire Elizabeth Dupre, Wife of L. H. Desforges.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,764.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered March 1st, 1866, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the twenty-second day of May 1866 at 12 o'clock, M., in order to effect a partition the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, of an irregular form, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city and being in the square bounded by Royal, Dumaine, Bourbon and St. Philip streets, measuring forty-four feet nine inches front on Royal street, one hundred and sixty feet in depth on the side line towards St. Philip street, by a first depth on the side line towards Dumaine street, of one hundred and twenty-eight feet, at which depth a side line runs parallel with Royal street twenty-one feet nine inches [illegible] thence by a further depth of thirty-two feet up to a line parallel with Dumaine street to the rear line which measures sixty-six feet six inches.

The whole as per plan drawn by Wm. Tiley, architect, dated May 1866, and which will be exhibited some days previous to the sale.

The buildings and improvements comprise a one story brick dwelling-house, Nos. 223 and 225 having six large rooms with fire places, closed gallery, two cabinets and cellars below, a two-story brick kitchen with terrace, built in the yard, having eight rooms (four with fire places,) a paved yard paved with bricks, rear yard, well, water-works, &c.

Being the said property the deceased acquired by purchase from the heirs of Widow Claude Dupre, by act passed before Philippe Pedesclaux, late a notary public of this city, dated February 17th, 1823.

Plan thereof is now on exhibition at the Exchange.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash the balance at one and two years' credit, with notes bearing 8 per cent interest from the date of the sale to their respective maturity, and from maturity at eight per cent till paid, with mortgage and vendor's privilege, the purchaser to cause said property to be insured for the amount forming the balance of the price of sale, until final payment, the policy to be transferred to the vendors and the notes to be furnished shall be divided into Coupons to suit the parties in interest.

CHARLES BIENVENU,
ap20 25 my 7 15 22 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

H. Wolkfull vs. John Barchy.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,305.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, viz:

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other, situated in the square bounded by Levee, Rousseau, Third and Fourth streets, in the Fourth District of this city, and designated by the Nos. Two and Three on a plan drawn by H. Moellhausen, of date the 18th February, 1840 deposited in the office of L. R. Kenny, then a notary. The said lots measure each thirty-one feet, four inches front on Third street, by a depth of ninety-three feet seven inches between parallel lines, bounded in the rear by a common alley. The whole according to said plan. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the same District, designated by the No. Four, on a plan of 12th April, 1846, deposited in the office of the said notary, Kenny, which lot measures thirty-one feet, four inches front on Third street, by a depth of one hundred and one feet seven inches, between parallel lines, and bounded on one side by lot No. Three, and on the other side by lots Nos. Six and Seven; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Fourth, Levee, Third and Levee streets or the Public Landing, and designated by the Nos. Four, Five, Sixteen and Seventeen, on a plan of Hugh Grant, Surveyor, of date the 28th December, 1846, deposited in the office of [illegible] Cuvillier, then Notary in this city, which lots measure as follows, viz: Lot No. Four, twenty-five feet nine inches and seven lines front on Levee street or the Public Landing, twenty-two feet two inches and six lines and a-half on the rear line, with a depth of eighty-nine feet seven inches and two lines on the line of lot No. Three, and ninety feet five lines on the side of lot No. Five. Lot No. Five, twenty-five feet nine inches and six lines front on Levee street or the Public Landing, twenty-five feet ten inches and six and a-half lines in the rear, on a depth of ninety feet five lines on the side of lot No. Four, and of ninety feet six inches on the side of lot No. Six.

Lot No. Sixteen has twenty-five feet eleven inches and six lines front on Levee street, twenty-five feet ten inches and six and one-half lines on the rear line with a depth of ninety feet four lines on the side of lot No. seventeen and of ninety feet six lines on the side of lot No. Fifteen. Lot No. Seventeen twenty-five feet eleven inches and six lines front on Levee street, twenty-five feet ten inches and six and one-half lines in the rear, on a depth of ninety feet four lines on the side of lot No. sixteen, and eighty-nine feet seven inches and one line on the side of lot No. eighteen.

Together with all the buildings and improvements erected on said four lots of ground.

3. ONE DOUBLE ENTUBLAR BOILER, ONE STEAM ENGINE, complete, one irregular Gear Cutter, one Drilling Machine, two Cabinet-Maker's Benches, another irregular Gear Cutter [illegible], one Corn Mill, and one lot of Mahogany Wood, etc. Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

CHARLES BIENVENU,
ap17 my12 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Splendid Investment.—Valuable Sugar Estate.

WILL be sold by the Sheriff of the Parish of Lafourche, at the town of Thibodeauxville, on SATURDAY, 5th of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, cultivated as a sugar plantation, known [illegible] situate in the Parish of Lafourche, in this State, on the right bank of Bayou Lafourche, about 2 miles above Thibodeauxville, having 21 arpents [illegible] front on said bayou, by 40 arpents in depth, together with a tract of back lands, [illegible] superficial acres more or less, lying in the rear of and adjacent to the said front tract, and being the double and triple concessions thereof. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, engine, machinery, sugar house, mules, implements of husbandry, &c., &c., according to the inventory made by said Sheriff, [illegible] sale [illegible]

Terms—Cash in U. S. treasury notes. [illegible]

Stray Cow.

A COW and CALF came to the [illegible] [illegible]

CANDIDATES.

EDITORS NEW ORLEANS BEE will please announce

Edward Hermann Lehmann

as candidate for Clerk of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.

Election May 7th, 1866. ap16 td

FOR RE-ELECTION.

JOSEPH O. BAUM, candidate for Clerk of Sixth District Court. mh20 tde

V. GERODIAS,

The present incumbent,

IS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TAX COLLECTOR

For the Second District, City of New Orleans.

Election Monday, May 7th, 1866. mh26tf

C. B. Lang

The present incumbent, is a candidate for STATE TAX COLLECTOR, for the Third District, City of New Orleans. Election Monday, May 7th, 1866.

mh26 td

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME on the

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE

OF PARIS.

For sale by L. GRAND & CO.,
ap18 3m 8 Carondelet street.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf,

New Orleans, La., April 11, 1866.

General Orders, No. 6.

All persons embarking at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico or Matamoros, will first obtain a Pass from the Provost Marshal General at these Headquarters, who will take such measures as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this order.

By command of Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
GEORGE LEE,
ap14 1m Assistant Adjutant General.

Wanted.

AN experienced PAPER RULER. One competent to work on Hickock's Patent Ruling Machine can obtain employment by applying to the "Crescent" Job Office, No. 94 Camp street. ap15 1w

Cotton Duck! Cotton Duck!

At reduced prices.

A LARGE assortment of Cotton and Raven's Duck, for sails, awnings, &c., also cotton twine, various sizes, for sale by

EDW. PILSBURY,
ap19 1w 12 Carondelet street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.

United States vs. (300) Three Hundred cases of Red Wine, marked F & C No. 1-6.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8378.—In obedience to an Admiralty Warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession

THREE HUNDRED CASES OF RED WINE, marked F & C No. 1-6, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third MONDAY from the date hereof to show cause if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, ninth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 21 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (500) Five Hundred cases of Red Wine, marked No. 1, C. F. C. B & Cie

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8379.—In obedience to an Admiralty Warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF RED WINE, Marked No. 1, C F C B & Cie., now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the third MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can why the said property should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, ninth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 U S Marshal.

United States vs. (46) Forty six Casks and (37) Thirty seven Cases of Red Wine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8380.—In obedience to an Admiralty Warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession forty-six casks and thirty-seven cases of RED WINE, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 9th day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (30) Thirty Casks and (226) Two Hundred and Twenty-six Cases Claret Wine, marked B L, 1-30.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8381.—In obedience to an Admiralty Warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession THIRTY CASKS and TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY SIX CASES OF CLARET WINE now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 9th day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (650) Six Hundred and Fifty Cases, (30) Thirty Hogsheads of Red Wine marked T B B Jr., No. 2, and T. B. B. Jr., 877-954, No. 3.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana, No. 8,383. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession six hundred and fifty cases and thirty hogsheads of RED WINE now libeled by the United States of America, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the City of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, ninth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (1050) Ten Hundred and Fifty Cases Red Wine, marked T. B. B., Jr., 73-764.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana, No. 8,382. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession ten hundred and fifty cases RED WINE now libeled by the United States of America, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the City of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 9th day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (350) Three Hundred and fifty cases of Red Wine, marked B L D 1.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana, No. 8387.—In obedience to an Admiralty Warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession three hundred and fifty cases of RED WINE, marked B. L. D. 1. now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the third MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twelfth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (14) Fourteen Barrels of Rum.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8385.—In obedience to an Admiralty Warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession Fourteen Barrels RUM, now libeled by the U. S. of America, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, sixth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (80) Eighty Casks and (100) One Hundred Cases of Red Wine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8384. In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession Sixty Casks of RED WINE, marked E K & C No. 6, Twenty Casks of RED WINE, marked A. M. 463, 522, and One Hundred Cases of RED WINE marked A. B&C No. 4 B Cunder, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, ninth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

United States vs. (150) One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Red Wine, marked F. F. No. 9.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 8371. In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF RED WINE, marked F. F. No. 9, now libeled by the United States of America, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said property should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, ninth day of April, 1866.

CUTHBERT BULLITT,
ap18 24 28 United States Marshal.

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, 2600 tons.......Heaven, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons.......Quick, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons.......Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2600 tons.......Nelson, Commander

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons.......Steiner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons.......Vapeles, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons.......——, Commander
MONTEREY, 1500 tons.......Whitman, Commander

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

☞ Passage in side-wheel ships, 1st cabin, $60, 2d do $40; passage in screw ships, 1st cabin, $70.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their p'ier, at all times during business hours, and the 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.
dec5 1y 39 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.......... " 10
CITY OF NEW YORK.......... " 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$90 00	Steerage	$30 00
" to London	95 00	" to London	34 00
" to Paris	95 00	" to Paris	40 00
" to Hamburg	95 00	" to Hamburg	37 00

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 to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 102 Gravier street. mh5

Only Direct Line to France.

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

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

WASHINGTON.......Duchesne.......Saturday, April 7.
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......Saturday, April 21.
NAPOLEON III.......Bocande.......Saturday, May 5.
LAFAYETTE.......Lemarie.......Saturday, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

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

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and have baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge $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 36, Broadway

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Portillet, 38 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY PACKETS.

THE MORGAN LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

To leave FRIDAY, 20th inst., on the arrival of the 4 P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

FOR MOBILE.

THE new iron side-wheel and low-pressure steamer FRANCES, A. L. Myers, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

☞ Bills of lading will be signed at the Agents' office until 3½ P. M.

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

☞ No freight received after 3½ P. M.

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

ap20 1t

For Galveston and Indianola.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Passage to Galveston.......$21.
Do. do. Indianola.......$30.

Freight to Galveston and Indianola ¼ off Galveston card rates.

To leave SUNDAY, 22d April, at 10 A. M.

THE low-pressure, side-wheel, iron steamship Wm. G. HEWES, D. R. Austin, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

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

☞ Bills of Lading signed in the Agent's office.

N. B.—These Steamers, carrying the U. S. Mails leave punctually as advertised. ap2 3t

SEA SHORE LINE.

WATERING PLACES, BAY ST. LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI, AND OCEAN SPRINGS.

THE elegant and very fast low pressure steamer

CAMELIA, P. Boardman, master

will begin her regular trips on SATURDAY, 21st April, 1866, on arrival of the 2 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Cars, and continue her tri-weekly trips as follows:

TUESDAYS, 9 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain R. R. Train.
THURSDAYS, do do do
SATURDAYS, 2 o'clock P. M. do do

All freight intended for her should be properly labeled and addressed, (patent direction labels can be got at the office of the Company) and sent to the Pontchartrain R. R. depot one hour before the passenger train.

For further information apply to

COHEN M. SORIA,
ap19 1m No. 19 Carondelet street,

For Galveston and Indianola.

THE MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

To leave FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

Passage to Galveston.......$21 00
Do. to Indianola.......$30 00

Freight to Galveston and Indianola ¼ off Galveston card rates.

THE low pressure, side-wheel, iron steamship

HARLAN,

John Lewis, Commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to

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

☞ Bills of Lading signed at the Agent's office.

N. B.—The steamers of this line carry the United States mails, and are the only steamers leaving punctually as advertised. ap18 3t

Regular New Orleans and Vera Cruz Steamship Line.

To sail on SATURDAY, 21st inst.,

THE new Steamer [illegible]

On this line, carrying the United States Mail, will leave New Orleans as above.

For freight or passage apply to

H. BARI & CO.,
ap16 6t 18 Commercial Place.

SPRING STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS.

W. DAUPHIN,

66............Customhouse Street............66

OPENING

of STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
CRAPE, BLONDES, Etc.

Having great facilities in the Importation and Manufacture of the above articles, I can offer my Stock to the Trade at exceedingly low rates.

39 Leonard street, N. Y.......66 Customhouse street, N.O.

ap18 1m

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.

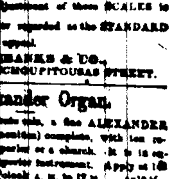
The ferry boat will leave the city wharf, near foot of Canal street every morning at 7½ o'clock, connecting with the passenger trains.

Freight for Brashear and Intermediate stations, will be received at the same place every day until 1 P. M.

A. B. SEGER,
feb15 tf President.

Fairbanks's Standard Scales.

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



OVER One Hundred modifications of 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.,
mh1 6m 8 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

An Alexander Organ.

FOR SALE, at private sale, a fine ALEXANDER ORGAN, (Organ-Harmonium) complete, with ten registers, suitable for a parlor or a church. It is in excellent order, and a superior instrument. Apply at 165 Royal street, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 m. ap18 1t

Rio Coffee.

M. T. LONSDALE,

COFFEE BROKER,

134 Gravier Street,

INFORMS his old friends and customers that he has on hand

10,000 bags RIO COFFEE,

Prime and Good, which he will sell as of old, in lots of fifty bags and upwards, to suit purchasers. ap16 1m

Wanted.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, (colored preferred) to take charge of a child, [illegible] [illegible]