The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1868.

The Sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the house No 128 Rampart street, near the corner of Toulouse street, Second District.

The attention of Merchants and Planters is directed to advertisement of that old and reliable hardware house of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co. Their stock is as large as any similar one in the South, and as they are direct importers and sell for cash only, they can sell at prices to compare with the times.

J. C. Murphy & Co., have just received, direct from Columbus, South Carolina, by the Jackson Railroad, a large quantity of Cow Peas, which they offer for sale, at their store, 31 Poydras street.

THE UNITED STATES RESTAURANT.—This establishment, owned by Mr. Fritz Huppenbauer, has been reopened under the auspices of the proprietor so long and favorably known as one of the best caterers to the public taste in New Orleans. Quite a party of gentlemen, including a number of representatives of the press, were present last night, and partook of a sumptuous repast which served to show that the genial host, as is his custom, is determined to make his restaurant one of the finest class. One need not pass 128 Common street, we are assured, to get the best of everything the market affords.

OPERA HOUSE—*Mi Carême Mask Ball.*—The Directors of the Opera House will give a grand mask ball on the occasion of the feast of St Joseph, which occurs on March 19.

Thanks to Purser Caro, of steamship Harlan, from Indianola and Galveston, for valued favors.

We have received from Mr. William Vigers, Secretary of the late Convention sitting in Dryades street, a copy of the so-called Constitution of Louisiana, framed by that body, for which we thank him.

Mr. P. F. Gogarty, Catholic bookseller, 151 Camp street, has for sale *The Book of Oratory* compiled by a member of the Order of the Holy Cross, for the use of colleges, academies and the higher classes of select and parish schools, and published by D. and J. Sadlier & Co., 31 Barclay street, New York. This work is made up of selections of the finest pieces of ancient and modern eloquence, rhetorical, oratorical, forensic and judicial, evincing the taste and capacity of the compiler. It will doubtless prove an excellent manual for purposes of recitation.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night will be performed "The Grand Duchesse," and the vaudeville in three acts of "La Mariee du Mardi Gras," for the benefit of Mr. Gonjon.

On Monday will be performed "La Muette de Portici," Grand Opera by Auber, in which Messrs. Picot, Lechevalier, Decré, Madame Seguin and Madame Acosta will appear. After which the vaudeville "La Mariee du Mardi Gras."

On Tuesday "La Dame Blanche," and on Wednesday the Grand Opera of Rossini, "William Tell," for the benefit of Mr. Picot.

A NEW OPERA.—Auber, altho' he has passed his three score years and ten, has still possession of all his mental faculties unimpaired, and has lately had the satisfaction of obtaining the imprimatur of the musical profession in Paris for his last work—the comic opera of "Le Premier jour de Bonheur," which has been performed at the Theatre Lyrique. The Emperor was present at the performance and complimented the eminent composer on his success.

THE CITY HOTEL.—This establishment has become highly popular under the management of the present proprietor, Colonel Morse, who has had control of it for the last fifteen or twenty years. From practical tests we can safely say that the Colonel's table is not surpassed by that of any hotel in New Orleans. The general accommodations, too, are very complete, and the Colonel and his efficient assistants in the clerk's office, and the employés in every department are proverbial for those great essentials to the comfort of the guests of a public house, uniform courtesy and attention to the wants of transient and permanent customers. With ladies from the country, as well as of the city, the establishment has long been a great favorite, and its continued success for so many years, even through the most depressing times, argues that it is conducted on such principles as to make it a peculiar desideratum in supplying a great want of the people—a first-class hotel. As such we can very safely endorse its present management without being accused of extravagant laudation.

The steamship Harlan, Capt. Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

[illegible] Ruker, Messrs Beverly, Kennon, Burns, Houseman, Parker, N[illegible], Campbell, Wilson, Rives, Langdon [illegible].

Changes in Board of Aldermen—New Appointments by General Hancock.

The following order was issued by General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *New Orleans, La.*, March 13, 1868.
Special Orders No. 57.]

[Extract.]

* * * * * * * *

II. George Kellogg is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, vice C. Schneider, resigned.

J. E. Scott is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, vice J. H. Oglesby, resigned.

IV. The following named persons are hereby appointed as members of the Boards of Registration, for the parishes respectively designated:

Catahoula—Cooper Fugalier; Claiborne—E. B. St Ange; Calcasieu—James P. Hare; Concordia, Patrick Frizzle; De Soto—Charles McNab; Livingston—C. W. West; Morehouse—James L. Wright; Tensas—John H. Manuel; Union—Thos S. Johnson.

Upon accepting these appointments, the above named persons will forward to these headquarters a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

By command of Major General Hancock:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

IMPEACHMENT AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—*Washington*, March 5, 1868.—The protest of Chief Justice Chase, which was read in the Senate yesterday, has caused more talk here than anything that has occurred during the busy days that have intervened since the attempted removal of Secretary Stanton.

Those Republicans who do not condemn the act, regret it, not so much because it may retard impeachment *as for its moral effect upon the country*. Senators who have been friendly to the Chief Justice assert that it was unwarranted on his part, and that it was meddling with a matter in which he has no concern.

All sorts of rumors are current as to what he has said and done within a few days, but Washington is the city of rumors, though its rumors are never so strong as its actual occurrences.

Among other things Judge Chase is credited with saying that it would be a strange thing to impeach a man for a difference of political opinions.

That there is a want of harmony in the Senate is now apparent, and several members of that body are named as so hostile to Mr. Wade that they will oppose impeachment on that account. But this may be well doubted. The endorsement of Mr Wade by the Ohio Republicans is not likely to increase the regard of Chase for impeachment.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO.—This process, under which it is proposed to oust Mr Stanton, is of English origin. Up to the time of Edward I, the King of England was in the habit of calling upon persons holding franchises to produce the charter by which they held them. If they could not satisfy the royal commissioners their franchises were taken from them without more ado. The action of *quo warranto* was instituted to check abuses of the royal prerogative. It issued out of Chancery. The person against whom it was directed was summoned to appear before the King's Bench, or the justices "in eyre"—that is, riding his circuit—and show by what warrant he held his franchise or office.

The original action has given place to what is called "an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*." This, although in its form a criminal, is really a civil proceeding. Originally, if the defendant could not make good his right, he was fined for usurpation. At present no fine is inflicted. If the writ issues against an officer, the only punishment which can be inflicted upon him is deprivation of his office. When it issues against a corporation, the corporation may be destroyed, in which case its franchises revert, in this country, to the State which granted them in the first instance.

This proceeding is also used to test the claims of two persons to hold the same office. In this case, the person who takes the initiative is called the relator. The information is filed in the name of the government, the consent of the rival claimants not being sufficient to give jurisdiction. The most noticeable feature of this proceeding is the obligation resting upon the defendant to prove his case. In other proceedings the burden of proofs rests upon the plaintiff.—*New York Post.*

Two hundred and twenty five buildings were erected in Utica, N. Y., last year. The total cost of buildings and improvements in that city was $1,956,050.

The Missouri *Republican* of Tuesday publishes the names of some eight hundred persons, mostly women, who have signed a petition in St Louis for female suffrage.

THE NEGRO CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA.

Our issue of yesterday contained some quotations from this instrument, accompanied by such comments on those remarkable provisions to which we called the attention of our readers, as seemed to be appropriate thereto. It is a small objection to the document that it is full of errors of grammar, and leaves many a loophole open for latitudinous construction. The committee of the Convention on "style" do not seem to have performed their duties with any very great accuracy, but, of course, that is a trifling fault in the estimation of the ignoramuses who undertook to frame this fundamental law.

Article 49 declares what shall be the qualifications of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There are but two. They must be citizens of the United States and have been residents of the State two years next preceding their election. A youth then, of twenty-one years of age, whether born in the United States or not, provided he be a citizen of the United States, is under this provision eligible for the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. The Constitution of 1864 required these officers to have attained the age of thirty-five years, and to have been a resident of the State five years. It is understood the change was made to permit the election of the individual who has been nominated by the Radical party as its candidate for that office.

Article 57 provides a salary for the Lieutenant Governor of three thousand dollars, while this officer has no other duties to perform than presiding over the Senate when it is in session. The salary of the Governor is likewise too high being eight thousand dollars. The office of Lieutenant Governor is little more than a sinecure.

A radical change is made in declaring the qualifications of Judges of the Supreme Court, so as to favor lately arrived residents of the State. They are declared to be eligible for this very important office—the most important in the State—who are citizens of the United States and who have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the State. Three years practice of the civil law, then, qualifies for a Judgeship of the Supreme Court. This is the first step towards abolishing the civil law, a science, the knowledge of which, even in a moderate degree, requires a much greater period than three years. These Judges are appointive by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The qualifications of the Judges of the District Courts are of even a less exacting nature. A practice of two years in the State is sufficient with residence for the same time and citizenship of the United States, and they are to be elected by the people. What sort of judges are we likely to have under such a lax system as this?

The qualifications of the new class of judges, viz: those of the Parish Courts, are less rigid than those of the District Courts, and they are to superintend that very complicated department of law—the opening and settlement of successions, a branch in which but few members of the legal profession are at all proficient. These judges, (the Parish Judges,) are made elective by the people, and they are required to possess no qualification except that of being a citizen of the United States. Any negro then or illiterate white man is eligible for an office which requires professional learning, experience, judgment and delicacy.

The next objection is found in the following articles which regulate the elective franchise and the right of holding office:

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this Constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office. All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States Government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, [illegible] who have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the same right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leader of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal:

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

If there were no other provision of this Constitution sufficient to damn it in the estimation of every man possessed of the smallest modicum of sense, that found in the following article would effect its condemnation. The idea of requiring a man to promise on oath to accept his own degradation, and not to change his opinion or vary his action with respect to the privileges and rights extended to the black race under this constitution is too absurd. And yet, this is an instrument which has been signed by a person holding the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, who is ready to swear allegiance to such a Constitution:

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

Then the system of public education laid down in this Constitution can never be tolerated by the white population of the State, because it is an attempt to enforce a social equality, which is inadmissible. The provisions adopted on this subject are as follows:

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this State between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the General Assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance. Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

The abolition of tacit mortgages and other interferences with vested rights likewise furnish sufficient reason why this monstrous attempt to enforce an abominable Constitution upon a people who had no hand in framing it, should be resisted by every possible means to which the white people of the State can lawfully resort.

It is hardly necessary to urge our readers to use their utmost exertions to defeat the adoption of this hideous instrument.

The Philadelphia *Age* puts the following: "General Lorenzo Thomas was charged, on oath of E. M. Stanton with violating the provisions of the Tenure-of-office act. For this offence he was brought before Judge Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The act was confessed by the accused, and yet the Judge discharged him without even the form of a trial. Should not Judge Carter be impeached? Surely, if Andrew Johnson is liable to impeachment for acting in opposition to the provisions of an act, Judge Carter is equally guilty of neglecting to hold for trial a man who confessed to have committed the crime of which the President is charged."

A HAPPY COUNTRY.—The impeachment proceedings in the Senate create far less excitement in the public mind than might naturally be expected under the circumstances. In Wall street, the fate of the President occasions, in fact, much less remark than the fate of Daniel Drew or Commodore Vanderbilt in the great railroad fight now in progress there. The effect on general business away from the gold room and the Stock Exchange, however, is positively bad.—*New York Letter.*

Act of Justice to General Hancock.

The following letter has been addressed to Gen. Hancock by a number of citizens of New Orleans, of Northern and Western birth, as an expression of their approval of his impartial and conservative administration of the Fifth Military District. The communication explains itself. We recognize the names appended to it, as those of our leading business men, whose endorsement furnishes a complete answer to the groundless accusations made against General Hancock. The signers have no connection with politics, and the letter ought to have no political significance whatever, being intended entirely as a tribute of respect to the man, and a testimony to his fidelity as an officer of the Government. Many of the signers have resided in New Orleans only since the war, some of them being ex-officers of the volunteer service of the United States Army during the war.

We regard this expression of sentiment as a mere act of justice to an officer whose conduct in the administration of this District has been above reproach, but who has incurred the abuse of a pack of vile adventurers and office-seekers, because he would not exercise his power to persecute a people struggling with unparalleled difficulties, nor stretch his authority and construe the laws he was required to execute, beyond the naked letter of their language, to suit the political purposes of an unprincipled faction:

NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1868.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, commanding Fifth Military District:

General—We, the undersigned, being Northern and Western men by birth, now residing and doing business in New Orleans, without regard to party or political questions of any kind, but feeling the deepest interest in the welfare of our common country, have perceived with deep regret the necessary countermanding of your previous orders, as expressed in your special order No. 41, consequent upon the demand of a superior officer at Washington. We desire to assure you that we have regarded your course here while in command of the Fifth Military District, as actuated by the sole desire to perform your duty to your country in strict conformity with its constitution and its laws, in a truly conservative manner. Firmness and moderation have ever characterized your course, and while maintaining strict obedience and order, you have protected and fostered the Judiciary in the performance of its duties. Our object in now addressing you, is to make manifest the approval of the Northern and Western born citizens of this place, of the course pursued by you officially while here, and that this communication may assure the people in the North and West that your official course has been grossly misrepresented before the country by a few partisans of extreme views, or office seekers for self-interest. As citizens, originally from other sections of this country, we feel that these expressions will be received by our countrymen as being uninfluenced by any sectional prejudices.

With expressions of sincere respect, and our most heartfelt wishes for your success in the truly honorable and patriotic course you have pursued,

We remain your sincere well wishers,

Chas Morgan, N Y	John H Bowen, R I
J L McKeever, N Y	Moses Greenwood, Mass
Thos Sloo, Ky	John Phelps, Mass
Thos A Adams, Mass	B F Glover, Ct
Henry V Ogden, N Y	Henry J Vose, Mass
H H Spofford, N H	Albert Baldwin, Mass
E A Bradford, Ct	J W Arthur, N Y
Webster & Co, Me and N Y	G W Griffin, Mass
	E S Keep, Mass
N H Dudley, Ct	E S Converse, N H
John P Nelson, N Y	Smith & McKenna, Pa
F J Odendahl, Ind	Saml Smith, N Y
Chas F Spencer, N Y	A W Smith, N Y
T J Chetsworth, Ky	C Chism, Me
W H H Witherell, Vt	J F Lovell, Mass
A E Yerke, Pa	J W Bailey, Me
G O Ober, Mo	D Leavitt, O
Cohen M Soria, N Y	Harry McCall, Pa
E F Moore, Mass	F Von Bonhorst, Pa
J Folger, N Y	A H Griswold & Co, N Y
Hunter, Peterson & Fenner, N Y and Pa	J B Studley, Pa
W M Geddes, Pa	H T Lonsdale, N Y
S Russel, Mass	Wm Von Phul, Mo
F A Yeter, late U S A, Pa	G W Byrne, N Y
F A Peterson, Mass	John T Moore, Jr, Mo
S F Pennington, O	B C Davenport, Mass
A J Hill, Me	E Glover, Ct
G W Hyneson, Md	J M Baldwin, O
S F Hyneson, Md	W Gay, Mass
G W Woodberry, Mass	J C Bro[illegible], O
G H Lettay, N Y	J C Sweet, N Y
J Spangenberg, N Y	W Chambers, Pa
T C Antony Dexter, Mass	Foster & Co, Mass
	W F Pratt, Mass
R Marsh Denham, N J	C S Hunt, N H
Anderson D Dieter, Md	M M Hawes, Mass
J E Thomas, Mass	H F Palmer & Co, N Y
Z Foley, N Y	W W Henning, N Y
Wm E Seymour, Ct	W T Packwood, N Y
N R Stratton, N Y	Arthur D Hill, Mass
Wm H Stevens, N Y	David Hill, Mass
J Armstrong, Ky	Elijah Pearce, Mass
O Burke, Md	Robert Hallowell, Me
Henry Green, Md	T W Kidder, Me
John W Saunders, Pa	R B Stille, Pa
J M Elroy, N Y	Thos A James, Pa
F A Tyler, Mass	Chauncey Tyler, Ct
T F Van [illegible]	J B Aly, Va
John [illegible], N H	S[illegible] Wallace, M D
J O Nixon, [illegible]	C W Walker & Co, Ohio
G W Reynolds, O	E[illegible] M [illegible], Pa
W B [illegible]	W L [illegible], Mass
Thos B [illegible], Ohio	J W Rutledge, Pa
J P Swaive, N Y	J H Ashbridge, Pa
Rob't R Decan, Pa	A J P Norton, Me
J F Sweeney, Me	J S Morris, Pa
Jas B Woods, Ohio	J A Buck, N Y
Wm Hoyt, N Y	J W Haskell, Pa
E B Hunt, Mass	S A Ackroyd, N Y
G W Bancker, N Y	Everitt Lane, Mass
Wm C Tompkins, Mass	John H Gould, Mass
Edw Page, Mass	C H Nobles, R I
Robert Gibson, N Y	Bras F Sackett, N Y
Harmon Deane, Vt	J J Irby, Va
H T Bartlett, Ct	Alex Norton, Ohio
J T Mordock, Ind	J H Creer, Ky
Geo W Brown, Ill	T Harris, N Y
G M Bayley, Va	John Eaton, Vt
J W Morris & Co, Ill	W M Samer, Ills
John T Casey, Mo	D A A Wheeler, N J
G H Robinson, N Y	J J Harstow, Ct
M W Smith, Ct	C P Converse, N Y
Edgar Sherman, Ct	A M Holbrook, Vt
Edw Hance, Pa	W H C King, Pa
F R Phelps, Ct	J W Matthews, Mo
A W Woods, Me	E H Fairchild, Ind
H Tyler, Ct	Augustus Ruse, Ohio
Chas Campbell, Pa	W B Green, Pa
John B Hollister, N Y	G N Morrison, Pa
Vincent & Herrick, N Y	W H Elliott
Tracy, [illegible]	J H Graves
Wm P Healey, N H	Jared Bonville
R R Post, Ct	J Morgan Rich, N Y
Sam'l J Seymour, N Y	T M Goodrich, N Y
J W Sheerer & Co	P Tunstall, Mo
[illegible], Ky	J B Real, Ky
John H Kemp, Mass	W Gilkinson, Mo
A Q Kennett, Mo	B Pratt, Mich
R D Barclay, Ky	R A Bacon, N Y
B Farls, Ky	

The President's Line of Defence.

Forney gives the following as the line of defence resolved on by the President's counsel:

First. On appearing by counsel on Friday next, motion is to be made to have the hearing postponed until the first Monday in May. Failing in this, they will—

Secondly. Make a motion to quash the articles of impeachment on the ground that, if true, they do not constitute a high crime or misdemeanor.

Thirdly. Exceptions will be taken to certain senators on the ground that they have prejudged the case, and that the Senate has already declared the President guilty of the main charge by the passage of the resolution condemning the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Fourthly. Exceptions will be taken to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that it is not the Senate of the United States.

Fifthly. That the Tenure-of-Office bill cannot apply to the case of Mr. Stanton, not only on account of the proviso in the first section, but also on the ground that, having been passed after Mr. Stanton's appointment, it cannot be applied to his tenure of office without having a retroactive effect, and becoming thereby an *ex post facto law.*

Sixthly. That Mr. Stanton was out of office after the 4th day of March, 1865, the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and that he has not since that date been Secretary of War *de jure*, although exercising the functions of that office.

Forney says the President will undoubtedly fail on his first point, and seems to desire that he should resign, and save the Radicals the trouble of deposing him. The fact that the Radicals are willing to let him resign is a favorable sign.

Questions for Casuists on Impeachment.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Hamilton, O., March 4.—The main basis of the impeachment proceedings against the President—at least that which prompted them anew, after the abandonment of previous efforts, by members of the House—is his alleged resistance and violation of the Tenure-of-Office Act. In reading the House debates, we observe that the active advocates of impeachment maintain, with spirit and emphasis, that should none of the articles be sustained by the Senate, save this one, it alone will demand and secure his conviction and consequent disposition.

At this early stage of the proceedings, then, let it be conceded that the House impeachers will fail and all the other several counts of their indictment, but that they will be sustained on this—the President's violation of this special law. Pending his trial before the Senate, proceedings are instituted in the highest court of the land—the United States Supreme Court—to test the constitutionality of this very act; and pending this test before such court, the Senate is precipitated into a speedy disposition of his trial, sustains the House impeachers on this specific point, convicts the President of high crimes and misdemeanors, and deposes him from office; he is superseded by the President of the Senate, who, in the legitimate forms of the Constitution, becomes the incumbent, and proceeds in the discharge of his several functions as Executive in chief.

These results being reached, and in advance of the final disposition of the issue, by the Court of last resort, that tribunal, after ordinary delay, makes announcement of its decision, and that is, that the act of Congress, of March 2, 1867, termed "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL—the law of Congress, for the violation of which the President has been deposed from office, *is unconstitutional, null and void.*

Here, then, the questions which we propose to the casuist may legitimately arise. Who is the constitutional President? He who *was* the constitutional President has been ejected from his office by unconstitutional means. He is out of the office; how is he to be reinstated? His seat is filled, and his functions are exercised by another person, by virtue of a violated Constitution; how is he to be displaced? Whose is the power, and what the process to reinstate an unconstitutionally-deposed Executive, and eject an aggressive incumbent? And if a lawful Executive, unlawfully driven from his office, seeks reinstatement, and is resisted by the unlawful incumbent, what should, or can, or may be the shape, and nature, and probable results of such conflict?

We care about running into no speculations as to what may result from such a complication of affairs, after such a crisis as this shall have been reached. The reader can do up his own philosophizing. We know that the love of power is great—that there is a great deal of human nature in man. What say the editors of the *Enquirer*?

H. H. R.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Saturday Morning.—At precisely two o'clock, the delicate touch of the operator upon watch at the time, pealed forth the startling alarm of fire. The alarm proceeded from box No 4, District 5, said box being situated at the corner of Magazine and Girod streets. We immediately repaired to the spot. We reached the place at the same time that the engines did, and while hose, steam and so forth were being got in readiness, we eluded the line of police sentinels and made our debut upon the immediate scene of the conflagration. The fire seemed to have originated in the second floor, or in the swinging floor below, of No. 65 Commerce street, used by Michael Lacey as a distillery. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining houses, one of which was occupied by P. Gallagher.

The distillery of Lacey was entirely destroyed, and the roofs of the two adjoining buildings occupied by Mr. Dunham as a warehouse, by Patrick Harnan, and the cigar store of Mr. Turholte. The firemen brought to the spot by the regular call fought the advancing and gathering flames with the true heroic zeal which ever characterizes the firemen of New Orleans, but at half past three o'clock yesterday morning the Chief was constrained to call for the ringing of the "general alarm." The united efforts of the firemen kept the devouring element within bounds, and yesterday morning it had been brought within the compass of two steam engines, which continued to play their streams upon the smouldering elements.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but incendiarism being strongly suspected, one M. McLaughlin was arrested by officer Dunn, as being suspected of setting the premises on fire. An investigation before Recorder Neville will bring, in all probability, more facts to light.

Several persons were arrested for pilfering while the fire was in progress.

Fires.—About half past 1 o'clock, yesterday evening, a kitchen at No. 367 Baronne street, caught fire from the coals in the fire-place, but the fire was extinguished without damage.

About half-past 8 o'clock, last night, the house No. 226 Baronne street, caught fire, from what cause, is not known, but the flames were extinguished without damage. The building is occupied by Mrs. Hale and owned by Mr. Green, and is uninsured.

About 9½ o'clock a fire originated in an old one and a half story frame building, owned by T. K. Price and occupied by him for storage purposes, on Poyfarre street, between Foucher and Magazine streets. It contained about 60 or 70 hogsheads and 200 or 300 bales of leaf tobacco, belonging to various parties, and stored there for compressing for the Mexican market. The building and contents, all insured and worth say about $12,000 dollars, were destroyed with the exception of 3 hogsheads of the weed.

An adjoining tenement house, owned by Messrs. John Davidson & Hill, and occupied by the families of Mrs. Fisk, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Morris and Mr. Crowley, was also nearly destroyed, the occupants losing each $500 or $400 worth of furniture, covered, we presume, by insurance. Building injured to the extent of $2000 or $3000 covered, we presume, by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Duel.—A duel was fought day before yesterday, caused by some difficulty between the parties at the Opera House. One party was cut across the wrist and the other received a thrust in the temple. They fought with French navy broad swords. Their injuries are not considered dangerous.

More Republican Nominations.—The Republicans last night made further nominations. The present incumbent was renominated for Street Commissioner over Pinchback, one of the colored members of the Convention. J. P. Becker, proprietor of the Ruth Concert Hall, was nominated for Recorder of the First District.

Alleged Heavy Embezzlement.—Thomas Hannon, formerly a Freedmen's Bureau Agent at Lake Providence, Carroll Parish, arrested on the charge of embezzling $8000, proceeds of cotton, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Neville and held for examination. The money with which the cotton was bought, was advanced we learn by a commission merchant of this city, whose name, for some reason, seems to be kept a profound secret from the reporters.

Alleged Perjury.—Patrick Meeham, arrested on a charge of perjury preferred by W. H. McCarty, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Neville, and, waiving examination was sent for trial before the First District Court.

The New York *Democratic Reporter*, the representative of the commercial interest, takes a despondent view of the influence the impeachment movement is likely to exert upon the business of the country. After referring to the fact that, until the events of the last few days, there had been good reason to hope, we should not anticipate a steady, fair business during the spring months, that paper says:

"In this condition of affairs, however, there comes in a serious element of disturbance from the political action of Congress. The exciting [illegible] of the [illegible] Presidential election, in times of [illegible], is found sufficient to seriously interfere with the course of business [illegible] exciting election, we have the very [illegible] exciting tendency of a Congressional policy which many, rightly or wrongly it matters not to this purpose, construe as leading steadily toward a revolution of our governmental system, with the gravest dangers to the peace of the country. It is a patent fact that all do not see through Congressional spectacles, and it is therefore to be expected that not a few should regard the action of Congress as tending to political disruption and violence. These fears must inevitably have a certain effect in checking industrial operations.

Many capitalists will prefer short engagements, and will refuse to commit themselves to enterprises or investments which will not admit of their realizing at will. It is to be infinitely regretted that, instead of public affairs being allowed to progress toward a steady settlement, upon constitutional grounds keeping the equilibrium of the country at large, we should have a new course of disturbances by the initiation of measures whose legitimate result can only be a total change of our mode of government, in which it is very doubtful whether the several States will finally acquiesce.

"The real serious feature about this case is that the Federal Legislature should be found capable of determining its legislation relative to the weightiest national questions upon strictly partisan grounds, and that for the purpose of securing the enforcement of its policy it should take the bold step of removing the Chief Magistrate of the country. When the precedent is once established that the President may be deposed from motives of party opposition and to carry out a party scheme, there is an end to that supreme regard for law and constituted authority which is our only safeguard. The *Tribune* says 'Impeachment is peace,' and Louis Napoleon as truly, after the *coup d'etat*, proclaimed the empire is peace." But such peace really means the initiation of Mexican anarchy. If Presidents are to be immolated to party hate and party ends, the days of Union are numbered.

IMPEACHMENT—THE FRIENDS OF THE PRESIDENT LESS SANGUINE—THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.—*Washington*, March 8.—The friends of President Johnson are less sanguine of his acquittal this evening than they have been. The impression is being made upon the minds of the Radicals that unless they convict, their party is hopelessly lost, and fears are entertained that this impression will insure the conviction of the President beyond peradventure. If the issue be the conviction of Andrew Johnson or the destruction of the Radical party, the Democrats feel sure that conviction will follow. Such is the talk to-night in political circles. The article lately published in the *Nation*, New York, declaring that a verdict in favor of the President is the death warrant of the dominant party has been placed in the hands of every Radical senator and member of Congress, and is likely to have a controlling influence.

The acting Vice President declared at the tea table, a few evenings since, that if he had the power to remove him, Andrew Johnson would not be in the White House a week longer, at the same time spicing the remark with a bit of profanity not to be repeated in this correspondence. The great motive power in the impeachment movement is believed to be General Ulysses S Grant. Senator Wilson agrees to take his chances for the Vice Presidency, and the indications are now decidedly in favor of his being second on the Grant ticket. In the mean time it is rumored that Seward is playing his cards to hold over, and professes neutrality between the conflicting elements.—*Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.*

REVOLUTION AND REPUDIATION.—The New York *Commercial*, an ably conducted Republican journal, continues to express much uneasiness at the revolutionary complexion of things at Washington. The financial situation, too, troubles it:

"We are drifting into repudiation! We are so drifting, not because our debt is too onerous or that our people are dishonest, but because Congress is either insensible to the danger or indifferent to its consequences. If Mr. Morrill, of Maine, thinks that a spread eagle speech about faith, honor, and integrity, will bridge over the danger, he is fatally mistaken. Two things at least must be done. Expenses must be diminished and the rate of interest must be reduced. Both are practicable. Congress can effect both, and it will be held responsible for its refusal or neglect to save us from a great danger and a greater shame.

Insanity is a relative thing, and some one has said that every man is insane on some point, and that the question as to what constitutes madness depends on the majority. However this may be, it is certain that many eminent men have been insane. Blaise Pascal, the famous French astronomer and mathematician, was so melancholy that at one time he deemed it a sin to look upon a beautiful landscape. Burton was a victim of dejected spirits and disordered fancies for years, and wrote the Anatomy of Melancholy to relieve the tedium of life. Collins, the poet, was wretched, and in the decline of life used to frequent the Chichester Cathedral, and accompany the organ with sobs and groans. The horrible state of Dr. Johnson and Cowper is known to all. Smart was at one time confined in a mad house, and died in prison. Cruden, the author of the Concordance, revised and completed it during insanity. The wife of Southey, herself an authoress, became insane, and the old poet, overtaxed with study and weighed down with sorrow, then received a shock from which he never recovered.

Municipal elections were held in various towns of Maine recently. In Portland the charter election resulted in no choice, although the vote was the heaviest cast since 1860. McClellan, Republican, has 2401; Peter Putnam, Democrat, 2242; Deering, Independent Republican, 179. The Democrats have gained 386 over the fall election, and 810 over the spring election. In Bath, the Republicans have 314 majority, and in Lewistown 279 majority.

A remarkable story comes from Exeter, England, about a cab horse. The cab came into collision with a cart, and smashed it; and for four hours the cab horse was driven about the streets. At last, when it reached home, it was discovered that a piece of the shaft of the broken cart, fifteen inches in length, had pierced the animal's breast and still lay there. It was extracted, and the horse died a short time afterwards from exhaustion, no doubt the result of the frightful agony it had endured during the four hours.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—A debate took place in the British House of Commons recently last which indicates that Great Britain will eventually pay them. We have maintained for two years that she would do so. The long winded, circumlocutory speeches of the members point to this result, and this only. Uncle Sam is the greatest potentate in the world.—*Ex.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Southern Conventions.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, March 14.—Grant decides that the Reconstruction laws do not authorize the military commanders to change the election days fixed by Conventions.

The Florida Radicals here say that the opposition to the Convention in that State is mainly confined to negroes.

Grant has received despatches from Thomas, saying in effect that the enemies of the present government of Tennessee were organizing for resistance to the laws, and to get control of the State. Grant replied, ordering Thomas to use all the forces at his command to preserve the peace and protect the State authorities in the execution of the laws, and to report if more troops were needed.

Persons conversant with senatorial feeling say, the real danger to the President has narrowed down to the fact of his appointing Thomas *ad interim*, Secretary of War. Butler's charges stand no chance, and the illegality of Stanton's removal is doubted by many Senators.

Alexander H. Stevens is here.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $314,000; for the week $2,500,000; for the year $137,500,000.

SENATE.—No session to day.

HOUSE.—Devoted entirely to speeches.

Washington, March 14.—Joseph H. Bradley has filed a petition for mandamus to compel the Supreme Court to restore him to the bar.

Secretary Browning, since the resignation of Mr. Stanberry, divides his time between the Interior Department and the Attorney General's office.

Richmond, March 14.—A section of the franchise report, requiring all officers of the State to take an oath that—"I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws"—was adopted.

A communication was received from Gen. Schofield, suggesting that the Convention authorize the State Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness to pay the expenses of the ratification election and the registration revision preceding it, for neither of which had Congress appropriated money. He estimates the cost at $75,000 to $100,000. Referred.

A general debate on money matters sprung up, in which it was stated that the printer for the Convention had had no pay for two weeks, and there was no money to pay him.

The Convention refused by 45 to 22 to declare that the State and county officers enumerated in the disfranchising clause are the only ones disfranchised.

Registration here closed to day. The blacks are 36 votes ahead in the total registration of 12,000.

Raleigh, N. C., March 14.—The Convention was engaged yesterday upon divorce cases and other legislative matters.

Last night and to-day it passed the relief Ordinance offered by Mr. Graham, a Conservative.

Also, an ordinance directing the payment of interest upon the State debt to be resumed January, 1869.

The Conservative State Executive Committee met to-day and nominated Col. S. Ashe, of Anderson, for the office of Governor, in the place of Hon. B. Vance, declined.

New York, March 14.—The Supreme Court has appointed George A. Osgood, Receiver in the case of illegal issue of Erie Railroad Stocks. The sum realized by sale was $8,000,000. The stock was issued in violation of injunction. Gen. Devin was arrested but was released on Judge Drew, Eldredge and Otis—officers of the Erie Railroad, are said to be in Jersey City with the funds of the Company, safe from injunction and legal proceedings in New York.

Havana, March 14.—Closing prices of Sugar for the week are as follows: Muscovado—in fair to common 6¼c., fair to good 6¾ to 7c., grocery grades fair to good 7¾ to 8¢, prime to choice 8¾ to 9¢. Molasses claved 4¾ to 4¾c., common 3¼ to [illegible]. Heavy 3¾ to 3¾c. Wax—brown [illegible] to 9¢. White 10 to 11.

Fall River, March 14.—The weavers have resumed work at the rates offered previous to the strike.

New York, March 14, Evening.—Money somewhat easier—the supply increasing. Brokers are supplied at 7 on call, and Government brokers at 6. Discounts quiet, prime paper, 7 to 8. Bank statement very unfavorable. Decrease of loans, $2,310,002, decrease of specie, $369,532, increase of circulation, $59,424, decrease in deposits $6,518,610, decrease of legal tenders, $2,278,178. Foreign exchange very dull at 9¾ to 9¾. Gold very steady, closing at 139¾. Governments active and advanced equal to ¼c. on an average. Receipts of Assistant Treasurer, $2,113,578. Payments, $986,631. Balance, $105,513,523.

New York, March 14.—Cotton very firm with a better business doing; sales to-day 1900 bales, middlings 24¾ to 25c. Flour dull, State $8 90 to $10 65. Wheat 2 to 3c lower. Corn—mixed Western $1 24 to $1 27. Mess Pork $24 25. Lard quiet. Naval Stores dull and drooping. Groceries firm and quiet. Freights dull and unchanged.

Savannah, March 14.—Cotton opened quiet and closed firm—advancing. Sales to day 1460, middlings 25c.; receipts 1394.

Charleston, March 14.—Cotton opened firm and closed active with an upward tendency. Sales to day 1200 bales, middlings 25 to 25¼c.; exports coastwise 1566; receipts 879.

Louisville, March 14.—Tobaccos are half a cent lower on lugs and medium leaf. Sales to-day 150 hhds; lugs to fair $5 to $15; for cutting, $21 25. Cotton steady—23 to 23¼c for middlings. Flour—superfine $8 50 to $8 75, fancy $12 50 to $13. Wheat $2 55 to $2 60. Oats 70c in bulk. Corn 75 to 78c for ear and shelled in bulk. Lard 15¼c. Mess Pork $21. Bacon—shoulders 11¼c.; clear sides 14¼c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10¼c., clear sides 14¼c.

Louisville, March 14.—Weather clear. Thermometer 66. River rising fast with 13 feet 4 inches in the canal by the mark.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Flour and Grain unchanged and quiet. Tobacco at full prices. Pork dull—$23 50. Bacon dull and nominal. Bulk meats sides 12c—held at 12¾c. Lard 15c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

St. Louis, March 14.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Flour scarce, superfine $7 50 to $8 50. Wheat dull and heavy—$2 60 to $2 70. Corn 78 to 90c. Oats 68 to 72c. Pork $23 75 to $24. Bacon dull, ribbed sides 13c., clear sides 14 to 14¼c; shoulders held at 11c. Lard very dull—14¼c. Weather clear and very warm.

Mobile, March 14.—Cotton—receipts to-day 289 bales, sales 1500, market opened at 24 but closed hard at 24¼c for middlings.

Baltimore, March 14.—Cotton dull and nominal, middlings 24¼c. Flour firm; Cuy Mills extra $10 25 to $12 50. Wheat firm; Southern red $2 75 to $2 95. Corn dull; white $1 09 to $1 10; yellow $1 17 to $1 18. Oats 80 to 82c. Provisions dull. Bulk shoulders 10¼ to 10¾c.

Vienna, March 14.—Dispatches from the South announce that the Grand Vizier had returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports to the Turkish Government that the war between the Turks and the Cretan insurgents had at length ended. There were a few Spahkiotran guerrillas still operating in the mountain districts—they were hardly 100 strong, and no fears were entertained of any fresh outbreaks.

London, March 14.—Four more of the crew of the Joemel packet were discharged from custody at Sligo to-day. These men were arrested near Dungarvan, where they had been put ashore from the Jackmel packet which sailed from New York as a Fenian cruiser, and called Erin's Hope. They were naturalized citizens of the United States, of Irish birth. They will be sent home at the expense of the American Government.

Paris, March 14.—Mr. Schneider, the President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made a Senator, and Mr. David succeeds to the Presidency.

London, March 14.—Dispatches from Rome announce that Lucien Bonaparte, Counella Benardi, Makens, Borrenno and Capatti, have been made Cardinals. Several Bishops have also been appointed for the United States and Canada.

Naples, March 14.—The erruption of Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur, emitting vast quantities of fire, but very little lava. The detonations are loud and frequent.

Jackson, Miss., March 14.—Nothing of interest in the Convention to-day.

London, March 14—Evening.—Consols 93 to 93⅛. Bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, March 14.—Evening.—Cotton active and buoyant. Sales to-day 20,000 bales; uplands on the spot and afloat 10¼d.; Orleans 10¾d.

Havana, March 14.—A public meeting is to be held at the Capital of Porto Rico, April 1st, by the author ties. The merchants have petitioned the Government to declare San Juan a free port, with the same privileges as are enjoyed by St. Thomas.

Vicksburg, March 11.—Passed up, Henry Ames, at 12 M. and Olive Branch at 2 P. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, March 14, 6 P. M.—Wind S. E. and light and foggy. Arrived, steamship Clinton, Talbot, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co; British brig Hope, Bade, master, four days from Havana, with molasses, to Puig Bros.; schooner Martha Ann, from Tampico, to order. Sailed, barks Mary Ann and H. A. Litchfield and schooner Petronilla.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, March 14—11.30 A. M.—Wind southeast and fresh. Arrived—steamships Harlan, Lewis, to C. A. Whitney & Co; Agnes, Nelson, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co; bark Prima Donna, Boome, forty-four days from Messina, with fruit, to F. Cochran. Sailed, steamships Hudson and Guyane.

London, March 14.—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 72.

Liverpool, March 14—Noon.—Cotton firmer, but prices the same. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Washington, March 14.—The action of the Senate yesterday in remaining over two hours in secret consultation, and coming into open court with a prepared order, after a secret debate and vote, is deprecated by the managers and President's counsel.

Counsel argued that the real trial was taking place in secret, and that the efforts of the managers and counsel were mere show work. The President's counsel yesterday seemed perfectly disarmed after the return of the Senate, and submitted to the result of its secret consultation without much remonstrance.

New York, March 14.—Sterling 109⅞. Gold 139. Old bonds 110¼. Flour 5 to 10c. lower. Wheat declining. Corn ¼ to 1c better. Rye steady. Oats ½c. better. Mess Pork $24 12¼. Lard dull. Cotton very firm; middling uplands 25c. Freights dull.

MR. STANTON'S GRIP ON THE WAR OFFICE—REASONS FOR HIS CONTINUOUS OCCUPATION OF THE PREMISES.—*Washington*, March 8.—It has been a matter of some speculation among the curious as to why Mr. Stanton continues to spend both night and day in the War Department after all danger of his summary removal seems over. It appears that there are very good reasons to Mr. Stanton and his friends for this course. It has been learned that there are several prominent officials of the Department who would consider it their duty, in case of the momentary absence of Mr. Stanton, to obey any orders from General Thomas which the latter might issue as Secretary of War. This being the case, Mr. Stanton and his friends in Congress have determined that he shall never leave his post for an instant until his status is satisfactorily settled.—*Special dispatch to Baltimore Sun.*

THE RADICAL PLOT.—If this Radical plot now succeeds, there will be no Presidential election next November. The forms of an election will be gone through—and gone through with an unusual parade of a strict conformity to the minutest requirements of the law. But the cunning machinations of the usurping Government will, by that time, have provided all the various agencies through which that ostensible election will be controlled, and the Radical candidate will be declared elected. By fair means or foul, by violence or fraud, the revolutionists who usurp power will retain it for its own sake and for their protection.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The extreme Radicals are charging Mr. Chase with being in the interest of the President, and is determined to throw obstacles in the progress of the trial; but none have denied that he has so far borne himself with all proper dignity and impartiality.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1868.

The Money market continues easy, with an ample supply of capital to meet the demand from A1 borrowers. Lenders, however, confine their facilities to this class, and it is difficult to place second grade signatures, even at more onerous rates. The former rule on the street at 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month, leaning to the former. Mortgage paper can be negotiated at 12 per cent. per annum for A1, both as to names and security. Less desirable descriptions are quoted at 13 to 15. The banks discount most of the approved paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call on solid collaterals.

The first noon session of the Board of Brokers at the Merchants' Exchange was held at 12 30. Mr. Lawrason, the President of the Board, presided, and put the list through with commendable dispatch. The whole hardly occupied over fifteen minutes, during which some important transactions were effected, and innumerable bids made on the securities offered. We noticed among the visitors several of our oldest citizens and most distinguished financiers. We think we are safe in predicting that this union between the Board and the Exchange will be productive of mutual benefit.

Gold opened at 140 to 140⅛, but subsequently was hardly as strong, and closed at 140. The sales included $4000 at 140; $20,000 at the noon Board, $5000 and $15,000 at 140⅛, $31,000 ($15,000 and $19,000) at the same, $16,000 at 140¼, $80,000, in three or four lots, at 140⅜, and $51,000 ($2000, $10,000, $15,000, and $24,000) at 140⅛. At the Board last evening, (Friday evening,) $33,000, ($8000 and $25,000) changed hands at 140⅛, and $10,000 at 140⅜. A gold check on New York for $11,000, was passed at 9 16 discount.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were to a fair extent, but not in proportion to the heavy sales of cotton.

The business in Sterling included £8000 and about £2000 bill of lading at 150, £1500 A1 bill of lading at 150¼, £4500 A1 at 151, £2000 and £2700 at 151¼; £1000 at 151¼ to 151⅜, £15,500 first class, 2500, 4000 and 9000, at 151¼; £5000 private bankers' at 108 for gold, and £2000 at 108⅜. In France we noticed sales of 70,000 A1 at 375, and 210,000 at 373¾. Sterling may be quoted at 150 to 151 for bill of lading, 151¼ to 151⅜ for first class, and 152¼ to 153 for bank; and Francs at 373¾ to 375 for A1 commercial, 373¾ for first class, and 372½ to 370 for bank.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were rather more liberal and rates were easier. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium, and the sales of commercial included $[illegible] at ⅛ discount, $[illegible] New York sight at ⅛ discount, $10,[illegible] par, 20,000 and $12,000 at 1 16 premium, $100,000 at par to 1 16 premium, a bank check for $20,000 at 1 16, $50,000 thirty days at ¾, and $7000 sixty days at 2.

The sales of Stocks included 27 shares Bank of New Orleans at $28 75, 100 Jackson Railroad $1 50, and 27 at $1 62½; also, at last night's Board 87 shares Crescent City Railroad, (20, 25 and 42) at $102, 10 at $103 25, 300 Merchants' Bank at $20 50, 100, 14, 87 and 300, at $21, 25 at $21 25, 200 at ten days, seller's option, at $21 75, flat, 200 at sixty days, seller's option, at the same, 28 Bank of New Orleans at $28 25, and 10 Bank of Louisiana at $1 50. The stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana held a meeting to-day at which a report was presented and adopted, containing a well devised financial [illegible] for the revival of the institution, under conditions favorable to both stockholders and noteholders.

There was some little movement in City Treasury notes, but at still lower rates. $1000 small sold at 30 discount, $1500 (at the noon Board) $1000 and $5000 at 31, $1000 at 31¼, $2500, (at the noon Board) and $3000 at 31¾, and $1000 at 33. Also, at last night's Board, $1500 small at 2[illegible], and $[illegible], (1000, 1000, 1000, 1500 and 2500,) at 27. Dealers bought the small lots forced upon them over the counter at 33 to 35, mostly the latter. There was no counter demand. These issues have ceased to circulate as currency, and holders either submit to the loss of the ruling discount, or lay their supplies by to await a future speculative demand. The change to a national currency standard has been made with less shock to the community, in consequence of its having been for a long time past the only medium of exchange in all wholesale operations.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 11,400 bales at an advance of ¼c to ½c per lb. We now quote ordinary at 21c to 21½c, good ordinary at 23¼c to 23c, low middling at 23¾c to 23¾c, middling at 24¼c to 24½c and strict middling at [illegible] to 25c.

In giving the above figures it should be added that they represent the market as it ruled previously to the 5 P. M. cables. At the close factors were asking 25c for middling, and corresponding rates for the lower grades, but Monday's business must determine whether or not they will be able to establish this additional advance. The market opened with a manifestly better feeling, more general enquiry and stiffer prices, but it was not until a later hour that the improvement noted above was realized. The demand was unusually spirited and the competition among buyers materially stimulated the upward tendency. A large portion of the business is understood to have been for Great Britain, which is indicated by a ship having been taken up for Liverpool at 9 16d. with consignment, and vessels on the berth realizing 9 16d. to 19 32d., while others continued to take at the previous rate of ½d. Sales were made at 2 P. M at ½c more than sellers had asked at noon.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,256
Arrived to-day	1,671
Arrived previously	560,548—562,219
	577,475
Cleared to-day	3,666
Cleared previously	476,309—479,975
Stock on hand and on shipboard	97,500

The clearances embrace 507 bales for New York, and 3159 for Havre.

FREIGHTS.—Are unchanged.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Louisiana.—Only 42 hhds. Sugar were received this morning, no Molasses. The supplies are very light, but the demand is only in a jobbing way at 9¾c. to 10c per lb for inferior Sugar, 12c to 12½c. for common, 13½c for fair, 14c. to 14½c for fully fair, 14¾c for prime, 16c for choice, 16c for yellow clarified, 17c. for white, and 14c. and 14¼c. for seconds.

Molasses.—65c per gallon for common reboiled; 85c for prime reboiled; 70 to 80c for refinery reboiled, and $1 to $1 10 for golden syrup.

Of Cuba sugar, sales are making in small lots from store at 12c to 13¼c per lb. for Nos 12 and 13, 13¾c to 14c for No. 14, and 15¼c. to 16c. for No 18 and 20.

A cargo of 500 hhds Cuba molasses sold yesterday on private terms, and a lot of 50 hhds Muscovado also on private terms. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 55c. to 61c. per gallon as in quality.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Richmond, from Louisville, Argosy, from Cincinnati, and Ruth, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—As usual on Saturday, the market is quiet, but it is very firm, and prices are unchanged. The movement to-day is confined to small lots, none exceeding 100 bbls., at $8 75 per bbl for choice common, $9 50 for fine, $10 to $10 25 for superfine, $10 50 for double extra, $11 50 to $12 25 for treble extra, and $13 75 to $15 00 for choice extra. 50 bbls. unbranded sold at $9 62½, 50 superfine at $10 50, a mixed lot, at $11 12½; 100 on its merits at $11 25, and 50 choice extra at $14 37½.

CORN.—The market is quiet but is very firm. The supplies are fair but they are mostly under limit or for shipment. Sales to day 5500 sacks, of which 500 mixed at 95c., 200 and 500 white at 97c., 500, 600 and 3000 at 97½c. and 100 yellow at — per bushel.

OATS.—Are dull, and only some small sales were made at 78c. per bushel. 10 sacks sold at 78c., while 515 sold at 77c.—a reduction of 1c per bushel.

BRAN.—150 sacks sold at $1 70 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—200 bales Ohio river sold at $18 per ton.

GREEN MEAT.—Shoulders are retailing at 11¼c. per lb; at wholesale 30,000 lbs bulk shoulders sold at 10c. per lb.

PORK.—The market is very dull. Mess is held on the landing at $25 per bbl., without selling, except in a small way. 100 bbls sold in several lots at that price. It is retailing at $25 25 to $25 50 per bbl.

BACON.—We have again to note a very dull market, and still lower prices. Shoulders are retailing at 11c. to 11½c., clear sides, 15c., ribbed sides 13¼c. 10 casks shoulders sold at 11c. 18 do clear ribbed sides at 14¼c., and 10 ribbed sides at 13¾c. per lb.

LARD.—The market is extremely dull and we quote nominally, 15¼c. per lb. for prime in tierces, and 16c. to 16¼c. in kegs.

BUTTER.—A lot of 25 kegs good Western sold to-day at 35c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 15, 1868.

Arrived yesterday 273 Texas Beeves, 257 Calves and Yearlings, 197 Hogs and 16 Milch Cows.

Sold—302 Texas and — Western Beeves, 257 Calves and Yearlings, 34 Hogs — Sheep and 8 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—110 Texas and 5 Western Beeves, — Calves and Yearlings, 501 Hogs, 290 Sheep and 32 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	8	12 —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	—	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	—	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	45 00	60 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 00	35 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15 00	25 —
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	8	12 —
Hogs	9	10
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	4 00	6 —
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	2 50	3 —
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	1 50	2 —
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	80 00	125 —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00	80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10	12 —
Calves, ℔ head	10	14 —
Texas Cows with Calves per head	—	—
Goats ℔ head	1 50	4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 15, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Grant, Hildreth, for New York. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen
Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, for New York. A Moulton
Steamship I C Harris, Buckett, for Brazos Santiago. C A Whitney & co
Steamship Lizzie, Feloher, for Pensacola. J C Rogers & co
Steamer Lucretia, Davis, for Mobile. Master
Steamer, Stonewall, McKinney, for St Louis. Master
Steamer Swallow, McCarty, for Cincinnati. Master
Ship Merchant, Sprague, for Havre. W R Buddendorff
Schr Oriental, (British) Simson, for Havana. Goldenbow & Kelley
Schr Fancy, (British) Hawthorn, for Belize, (Hon) E R Poole
Schr C C Pettingill, Allen, for Charleston. E R Poole
Schr Adventure, Coleman, for Bluefield, (Mosquito) Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamship Florida, O'Leary, from Key West, via Florida Ports, to Perkins & Hersey—4th district 40.
Steamer Frances, Blakesle, from Mobile—P & R.

STEAMBOATS.

Argosy, Sebenck, from Cincinnati.
Wild Wagoner, Goddin, from Natchez.
Caroline Bateman, from Shreveport.
Starlight, Scott, from Camden.
Hetty Gilmore, King, from Lockport.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Prima Donna, Boome, 44 days from Messina—Cargo, Fruit to A F Cochran.
Bark Ocean Phantom (British) Hezelton, from Liverpool Jan 24d, to Meeker, Mifoker, Knox & co.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Grant—149 bales cotton 1631 hides 30 bbls whisky 100 bales moss 6295 sks corn and sundries.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—358 bales cotton 391 do hides 4946 sks corn 846 hides 209 pkgs mdse.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per steamship I C Harris—100 bbls flour 31 pkgs tobacco 50,000 feet lumber and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—14 hhds sugar 17 bbls whisky 20 sks coffee and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Stonewall—Sundry mdse.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Swallow—Sundry mdse.

HAVRE—Per ship Merchant—3159 bales cotton 2800 staves 2/8 hides.

HAVANA—Per schr Oriental—238 empty hhds 312 empty bbls and sundries.

BELIZE—Per schr Fancy—Sundry mdse, previously cleared per schr United States.

CHARLESTON—Per schr C C Pettingill—1700 sks corn.

BLUEFIELD—Per schr Adventure—26 bbls flour 75 bs salt 40,000 feet lumber 20,000 shingles and sundries.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—$376 50 in specie J Williams & Son—$810 do U S Treasurer—$370 do J I Adams & co—1911 hides 69 bbls do B L Mann & co—17 do 32 dry hides 45 bales cotton C A Whitney & co—60 do Francke & Dauneel—29 do Jennings, Wicks & Bro—16 do T & S Henderson—52 do Perkins, Swenson & co—12 do J Williams & Son—5 do Gates, Gillespie & co—6 do Irby, McDaniels & co—5 C T Burnett & co—2 do F Fraish—8 bags wool Ed Pillsbury—165 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 230 bales cotton.

KEY WEST AND FLORIDA PORTS—Per steamship Florida—38 bales cotton Post & Hobby—30 Bulger & co—48 Wood, Low & Ludwigsen—28 Owen Bros—17 Hull & Briggs—5 Joyce & Stafford—1 to order—21 Steamship Lavaca—sundries to order—Total 168 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—13 tcs hams and sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Argosy with 3 barges—2[illegible] bbls apples S B Stiers—100 do 17 firkins butter to F DelBondio—16 do Schneider & Zubechier—100 sks malt 50 do rye J A Blaffer & co—30 do De Van & Mason—15 burial cases H Journey—32 pkgs mdse to G Huey—2 do handles M W Smith—185 empty bbls 100 bbls vinegar R G Ruty—37 bbls apples to G Orande—10 do oil Grieff & Byrnes 1 cask bacon Schmidt & Zeigler—12 do Keep & Caulfield—15 tcs lard Davenport & co—50 bbls oil H A Wheelock & co—48 do W F Converse—1 horse power to T H Bodley & co—1 do C F Wynne & co 9 pkgs sausage A D Greff & co—lot furniture D Allen—do C Raymond—100 empty bbls to J B Vanhorn & co—5600 bales hay 4 bbls beans C Pleasants—31 bbls onions and sundries to order.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Caroline—342 bales cotton Jos Hoy—159 Jno Phelps & co—90 Brooks, Macdonald & co—86 J W Burbridge & co—52 Clapp Bro & co [illegible] Gates, Gillespie & co—49 Oliver Atwater & co—[illegible] Speake & Buckner—31 J Lane—29 H Ware & Son—[illegible] G H [illegible] & co—14 J T Hardie & co—13 M J Smith & co [illegible] Perkins, Swenson & co—10 Warren Crawford & co [illegible] Sorter & Prather—[illegible] McDowe & Nugent—1 J Chaffe & Bro—7 bales wool Jos Hoy—2 do Speake & Buckner—[illegible] tcs [illegible] bbls beef 232 tcs tallow Wilson & Young—40 head cattle T G Newhouse [illegible]—Total 330 bales cotton.

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Wild Wagoner—21 bales cotton R Flower—20 Wright, Allen & co—15 A Levi—12 S B Newman & co—7 Buckner & co—7 Lehman, Newgass & co—5 C Gallagher—4 R B Smedes—4 J Nixon & co—3 D R Carroll & co—2 W Bogart—2 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—2 Scott, Cage & co—2 M Raymond—1 J W Burbridge & co—7 Meyer Deutch & Weis—7 sks seed cotton Nalle, Day & co—107 sks cotton seed J Aldige—2 bbls molasses H Tete—4 bales moss 2 hides Raymond—1 bale do Adams, Cockburn & Howe—3 do S C Michael—1 do P S Dessuchet & co—sundries to order—Total, 107 bales cotton.

CAMDEN—Per steamer Starlight—17 bales cotton to J Chaffe & Bro—16 Phelps Bro—16 Kern & Shearer—16 W B Thompson—15 Campbell & Strong—14 Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—13 Jno Nixon & co—11 Burckett & Whittaker—10 Lehman, Newgass & co—8 H Allison & co—5 Martin & Case—3 T H & J M Allen & co—3 McGregor Bro—3 J T Hardie & co—3 Richardson & May—2 H McColt—1 Barrett & Le Sassier—1 W H Henning—1 bale skins 10 hides J Nixon & co—sundries to order—Total 157 bales cotton.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore—30 bbls molasses to G Sabatier—1 do N Newman—5 do rice L Terrebonne 4 bales moss L Lacassagne—4 bales cotton Blancand & Guitet—1 do 11 sks seed cotton J M Walsh—sundries to order—Total, 5 bales cotton 31 bbls molasses.

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

March 14th—5 bales cotton to J W Burbridge & co—5 hhds sugar R Hare—35 do Lafitte & Dufilho—11 do J I Adams & co—11 do R Blum—15 do L Surle—50 bbls rice Lapene & Ferre—800 feet lumber Cass & Dowling—385 head cattle and sundries to order—Total, 5 bales cotton 73 hhds sugar.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

MOST ATTRACTIVE
For Sunday, March 15th, 1868.
Boucicault's beautiful Irish drama of the
COLLEEN BAWN.

W. R. Floyd as .... Danny Mann.
M. W. Fiske as .... Myles-na-Coppaleen
Mrs. Gomersal as .... Eily O'Connor
Annie Pixley as .... Mrs. Cregan.

Monday Evening, March 16th, Benefit of Mrs. GOMERSAL.
Magnificent Bill! Three Pleasing Pieces!
TO OBLIGE BENSON
PERDITA, or THE ROYAL MILKMAID!
and the MIDDY ASHORE.
Wednesday Evening—BENEFIT OF M. W. FISKE.
In rehearsal, a new local burlesque entitled SKY HIGH. mh15 tf

St. Charles Theatre—St. Charles St.

BEN DeBAR .... Proprietor.

Sunday Evening, March 15th, 1868.

Will be presented ESMERALDA and the beautiful play of MASANIELLO.
MONDAY EVENING—First night of the CHILD OF THE SAVANNA.
Notice.—Doors open at a quarter to 7. Overture will commence at half past 7 precisely.
Seats can be secured one day in advance.
mh15 P. GLEASON Treasurer.

Varieties Theatre.

EXTRA CARD.

MRS. W. GOMERSAL respectfully announces that her FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW ORLEANS
Will take place on
Monday Evening, March 16, 1868,
On which occasion a BILL OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST AND ATTRACTION will be presented, consisting of
Three Splendid Pieces!
Involving in their casts the choice talent of this favorite establishment. mh14

Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

210 Bags Carolina Clay PEAS, direct from Columbia, S C, landing ex Jackson Railroad, for sale by J. C. MURPHY & CO., mh15 1w 31 Poydras street

State Taxes.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

THE TAX PAYERS are hereby notified that the State Taxes and Licenses are past due.
They are desirous of avoiding damages are requested to call at my office and settle for the same forthwith.
L. E. LEMARIE,
mh14 5t State Tax Collector, Second District.

W. I. HODGSON,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

OFFICE NO. 21 COMMERCIAL PLACE,

Having taken a Commission, is prepared to make sales at PUBLIC AUCTION of REAL ESTATE, City, Suburban or Country; also, OUT DOOR sales of every description, and would respectfully solicit of MEMBERS of the BAR, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, SYNDICS, ASSIGNEES and others, SUCCESSION and SYNDIC sales, sales of BANKRUPT ESTATES, sales of MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE, in STORE, WAREHOUSE, PRESS, on SHIPBOARD or IN BOND, sales of DAMAGED COTTON and CARGO sales, sales for ACCOUNT of UNDERWRITERS or WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, PORT-WARDEN SALES, sales of STOCKS and SCRIP, HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, LIVE STOCK, etc.

In addition to his own experience of the last nine years, with COL. J. B. WALTON in the same business, he possesses the advantage of having the assistance and experience of Messrs. GREEN & ELDER (in the same office) so long and favorably known as REAL ESTATE AGENTS, thus enabling him to guarantee entire satisfaction to those who may employ his services as appraiser or in making sales, and trusts he may be favored with a share of public patronage.
mar3 1m

NOTICE—REMOVAL.

A. L. PLOUGH, DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business to
156 Canal street,
Near the Corner of Baronne,
fcb19 1m New Orleans.

Notice.

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.—Imported and Home-made HAVANA CIGARS, DOMESTIC CIGARS and HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO for sale, at the lowest cash price, for CITY NOTES of all denominations, by C. J. LEVEQUE,
mh10 7t No. 40 Old Levee.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of Marie Goyes, deceased, wife of P. Lamarque—No. 29,743.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office—corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, March 28th, 1868, will be sold at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated January 9th, 1868, the following property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Morean and Victory streets, designated as lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by Castaing & Celles, dated 4th August, 1866, deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, for reference, measuring 30 feet front on Morean street by 107 feet 1 inch and 4 lines in depth; together with a one-story brick kitchen of four rooms, a large brick stable and another large wooden shed, well, yard partly paved, privy, etc., etc., as well as twenty-four Shares, reduced to twenty-three, of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on which a stock note of $456, payable or renewable on the 1st November, 1868.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of the above stock note, and will assume also the payment of four promissory notes amounting together to $1648, with back and running interests, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 29th October, 1864, at one and two years, and the balance cash, in U. S. currency.

Act of sale before S. Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
feb25 mar3 12 2 28

A. FEIBER'S SALES.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. LEVY JONAS ROSENTHAL—No. 30,213.

BY A. FEIBER, (H. MARKS, Auctioneer.)

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 23d of March next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by virtue of an order of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 15th February, 1868:

A LOT OF GROUND and buildings thereon, in the First District, in square bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Carondelet and St. Charles streets, said lot designated as No. 132, on a plan dated 16th of February, 1853, and deposited as plan No. 240 in the office of Theodore Guyol, notary, and measuring 20 feet 8 inches and 3 lines front on Poydras street by 102 feet 3 inches 3 lines and a fraction in depth on one side, and 102 feet 8 inches 4 lines and a fraction on the other side, American measure.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, purchaser to assume taxes of 1868. Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, as well as revenue stamps to be attached to said act.
feb19 23 mar9 13 23

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Succession of Louis Gilbert.—No 30,273.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold, by virtue of an order from the Hon. the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated New Orleans, March the 10th 1868, No. 30,273, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Laperouse, Roman and Derbigny streets and St. Bernard Avenue; said lot has the form of a right angle triangle, forming the corner of Laperouse and Roman streets, and measures (in American measure) 42 feet 11 inches and 6 lines in front on Roman street, by 102 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth, and front on Laperouse street, and 110 feet 10 inches on the line of property formerly belonging to Manuel Wilbe; together with the improvements and buildings thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house known as No. 341 Roman street, containing four rooms, also, a one story frame kitchen with two rooms, cistern, well, privies, and a small garden.

Terms of sale cash, in United States Treasury notes. Act of sale before Wm. H. Seymour, Esq., Notary Public, No. 34 Exchange Alley, together with the Internal Revenue Stamps, at the expense of the purchaser.
mh14 24 ap4 15

March, 1868: Now Ready, the following work, containing 1038 closely printed, large octavo pages, well bound in law sheep. Price $10.

THE LAW REGISTER:
COMPRISING ALL THE
LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE STATE RECORD:
CONTAINING THE
STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS, THE ORGANIZATION, JURISDICTION, AND TERMS OF THE COURTS FOR EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY.
THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
FOR THE UNITED STATES,
CONTAINING THE
OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS, SKETCHES OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, THE OFFICERS AND TERMS OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.
THE COLLECTOR'S ASSISTANT;
GIVING THE
Laws for Collecting Debts, Executing Deeds, Verifying Claims and Taking Testimony, with Forms for Every State.
WITH MUCH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.
BUSINESS MANUEL.

Prepared from Official Returns by
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Of the New York Bar, Secretary of the Merchants Union Law Company.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE MERCHANTS' UNION LAW COMPANY,
No. 128 Broadway, Third Floor,
In the American Exchange National Bank Building.
The Book will be sent, Prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of TEN DOLLARS, or it will be forwarded by Express with Bill, to be Paid on Delivery.

From ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General; ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, First Assistant Postmaster General; and JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Chief Clerk Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 24, 1868.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., Secretary Merchants' Union Law Company.

Dear Sir—Your new LAW REGISTER and OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, just issued, appears to have been very carefully prepared, and we think may be of great service in the transaction of the business of this Department. The work will doubtless prove valuable to every official, banker, merchant and business man.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.
ST JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk Post Office Department.

From Hon. FRANCIS E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1868.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., Secretary Merchants' Union Law Company.

Dear Sir—The new LAW REGISTER and OFFICIAL DIRECTORY, just issued, appears to have been very carefully prepared, and we find it of great service in the transaction of the business of this Department. We think the work would prove a valuable acquisition to, and should be on the desk of every prominent official, banker, merchant and business man.

F. E. SPINNER,
mh13 3t Treasurer United States.

Statement of the Merchants' Bank

On the Morning of February 2d, 1868, previous to Resumption of Active Business.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, 8472 shares at $30		$254,160 00
Individual Depositors	$8,439 93	
Due Distant Banks and Bankers	137 40	
Unpaid Dividend	5,635 00	
Outstanding Check on New York	38 70	
		$14,251 03
Circulation		19,015 00
Total liabilities		$35,266 03

ASSETS.

	TOTAL AM'NT.	VALUE.
Cash on hand in Cur'nt Funds	$36,975 33	$35,875 33
Notes and Bills Discounted maturing	16,599 78	16,599 78
Notes and Bills Discounted protested	104,179 97	53,000 00
100 Bonds City of New Orleans in favor of Railroads	100,000 00	65,000 00
100 Jackson Railroad 1st Mortgage Construction Bonds	100,000 00	65,000 00
40 Shares Merchants' Bank Stock taken in settlement	1,200 00	801 00
Matured Coupons Jackson Railroad Bonds	560 00	216 00
Real Estate, Banking House (in litigation)	20,000 00	—
Real Estate other than Banking House	42,000 00	42,000 00
Banking House, Fixtures and Furnitures	2,500 00	2,500 00
Total Assets	$512,714 24	
Estimated Value of Assets This Day		$286,991 17

A full statement of PROTESTED PAPER, estimated in our Assets at $53,000, is OPEN FOR EXAMINATION.
mh1 2w THOS. I. DIX, Cashier.

For Sale.

A LARGE TOMB, with ground adjoining Mr. St. Rome's, situated on St. Louis Cemetery No. 2 on St. Louis street, near Claiborne. For particulars, apply at No 176 Camp street, near Julia. Also, a Cottage, completely furnished, for sale or rent, in Mandeville, situated on Lake Shore, near Francois Hotel; and another Cottage unfurnished, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stable, chicken-house, and large gardens, situated on Elysian Fields street, No. 145, near Love street. Apply as above. Rent low.
feb28 1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED—GROWTH OF 1867—H. HAFNER has now in store a full and well-selected assortment of Winter and Spring Vegetable SEEDS, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

A fine lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.

Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS.

Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.

H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street,
dec24 3m opposite St. Charles Theatre.

For Sale at a Great Sacrifice.

A KILN of well burned BRICKS, say 150,000 in the kiln—close to the river and easy of shipment to any point. Apply to R. C. BARROW,
mh12 6t Real Estate and General Agent, 15 Carondelet street.

Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9th, 1868.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana will be held at the Banking House on Saturday next, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the report of the Committee of Stockholders, appointed on the 27th ultimo, will be presented for their consideration.
mr 19 td J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Furniture! Furniture!
SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 86 Bienville street.

TUESDAY, March 17th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 65 Dauphin street, without reserve—

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Piano, Parlor Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, Bed Room Furniture, Extension Tables, Sofas, Carpets, Chairs, Book Cases, Toilettes, &c.

—Also—

A large lot of select BOOKS.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. mh15 td

Panorama and Properties of a Theatre,
BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office No. 86 Bienville street.

MONDAY, March 16th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, in the Orleans Ball Room, situated on Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, up stairs—

A splendid PANORAMA and all the accessories and properties of a Theatre.
Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. mh15 td

Sale to Effect a Partition Between Heirs.

Three Splendid Three-Story Brick Stores,

Corner of Orleans and Royal streets—Delightful Three-Story Brick Residence, with a Very Large Lot, No. 293 Royal street—Valuable Building Lots on Elysian Fields street, near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot.

SUCCESSIONS OF MR. AND MRS. J. B. VIGNIE. No. 27,436.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 62 Royal street.

TUESDAY, March 17th, 1868, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 25th, 1867, (Court docket No. 27,346) the following described property belonging to said successions, viz:

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the square bounded by Royal, Orleans, Bourbon and St. Peter streets.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, is opposite to St. Anthony's Square, and measures 31 feet, 9 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 77 feet 1 inch in depth and front on Orleans street, 37 feet 9 inches and 6 lines on the rear line dividing it from lot No. 3, 19 feet, 2 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to St. Peter street, 21 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on a line parallel to Orleans street; thence 16 feet, 8 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 4 feet 13 inches on a line parallel to Orleans street; thence 41 feet 2 inches on a line parallel to Orleans street.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic, bearing the No 167 Royal street.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, measures 26 feet 2 lines front on Royal street, 41 feet 2 inches in depth on a line dividing it from lot No. 1; thence 4 feet 8 inches on a line perpendicular to St. Peter street thence a further depth of 16 feet 8 inches and 4 lines, 24 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on the rear line, and 57 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to St. Peter street.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic, bearing the No. 165 Royal street, and occupied by J. J. Libano & Co., importers of and dealers in Havana cigars.

Lot No. 3 measures 24 feet 10 inches and 4 lines front on Orleans street, by 57 feet 9 inches and 6 lines in depth between parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements, which have just been repaired, consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic. The water is introduced.

These choice properties cannot fail to attract the attention of buyers on account of their excellent location and superior finish.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District, in the square bounded by Royal, Hospital, Bourbon and Barracks streets, measuring 39 feet 1 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 127 feet 2 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to Barracks street, a first depth of 125 feet 9 inches on the other line, thence narrowing 14 feet 3 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence a further depth of 71 feet 5 inches and 4 lines, and 25 feet 4 lines on the rear line.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick House, No. 293 Royal street, containing eight rooms, vestibule, pantry, &c., three story brick wing containing twelve rooms, stables, ornamental trees, &c.

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the Third District, designated as Nos. 2 and 3, of the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Royal, Frenchmen and Chartres streets, and measuring as follows:

Lot No. 2 measures 33 feet front on Elysian Fields street, by 93 feet 10 inches and 3 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 3 measures 24 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front on Elysian Fields street by 93 feet 10 inches and 3 lines in depth between two parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements on lot No. 3 consist of a very old house, containing 4 rooms and a front and back gallery.

Together with 15 shares of $50 each of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana seven of which bear on lot No 2, and eight on the lot No. 3.

The whole according to plans made by C. A. de Armas, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, made on February 27th, 1867.

Terms—One-third cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in two notes endorsed to suit the convenience of those successions, and bearing six per cent. from date of sale to maturity, and eight per cent. from maturity to final payment. The buildings to be kept insured for their full value, and the policies transferred to the administrator. In case of suit for the recovery of any amount due by the purchaser, the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. attorney's commissions on the amount recovered, the payment of said notes and attorney's fees to be secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold. The purchaser of the two lots in the third district will have the option of assuming the payment of the liabilities of 15 shares of $50 each, in the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, in liquidation.

Acts of sale, with U. S. Internal Revenue stamps attached, before Octave de Armas, notary public, at purchaser's expense. The prices of the 15 shares to be assumed by the purchasers. feb 15 22 29 mh7 14 17

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Succession of Joseph Napoleon.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, April 14th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order rendered by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 7th, 1868 the following described property, to wit:

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated near the New Faubourg Marigny of this city, designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of square No. 58, comprised within Royal, Rousseau, Ougers and Abadie streets, and by the Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of square No 38, comprised within Lewis, Washington and Abadie streets, and measuring as follows, in American measure, to wit:

Lot No. 1, of square No. 38, 50 feet 2 inches front on Broad street by 130 feet deep on one side and [illegible] on the other [illegible] feet 2 inches [illegible] lines deep on the other side.

Lot No. 3, 17 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front on Abadie street, 53 feet 9 inches deep on the line separating it from lot No. 4 of same, 50 feet 10 inches front on Broad street and 5 lines on an oblique line, having the form of a triangle.

Lot No. 1, of square No. 58, forming the corner of London Walk and Liberal street, 28 feet 7 inches front on London Walk by 90 feet 4 inches and 6 lines in depth and front on Liberal street, and similarly. Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 each 29 feet 1 inch front on London Walk by 90 feet 4 inches and 6 lines deep and front on Broad street.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, in notes secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum until paid. In case of suit to enforce payment the purchaser will have to pay 5 per cent. attorney's fees on the amount sued for.

Acts of sale before A. Kerr, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh14 21 28 ap4 11 14

Lot in the Third District.

SUCCESSION OF ALPHONSE LAZARE MICHEL
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 4th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 28th, 1868 the following property:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Faubourg Franklin, designated by the No. 11 of square No. 90, on a plan drawn on the 3d day of November, 1835, by Louis Bringier, and annexed to an act passed on the 5th December, 1835, before Theo. Seghers, then one of the notaries of this city; said lot comprised within St. Aude, (now Claiborne,) Prosper, Spain and Washington Avenue streets, measuring [illegible] front on Spain street by [illegible] feet 6 inches deep and front on Prosper street.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before P. E. Laresche, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh5 14 21 28 ap4

Valuable Residence, in the Second District.

SUCCESSION OF EMANUEL VOLAIRE.
BY CHAS. E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.

SATURDAY, April 4th, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 20th, 1868, the following property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Faubourg Treme, in the Second District of this city, designated by the No. 7 of square No. bounded by St. Philip, Prieur, Ursulines and Roman streets, measuring 31 feet 5 inches and 4 lines front on Prieur street, 85 feet 7 inches and 4 lines on the rear lines, 153 feet 5 inches and 1 line in depth on the side nearest Ursulines street, and 142 feet 5 inches deep on the side of lot No. 8. American measure, according to a plan of D'Hemecourt, Surveyor, dated 2d December, 1856.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Alex. J. Kerr, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including the U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. mh5 14 21 28 ap4

Valuable Property on Treme street, between Bienville and Conti Streets.

SUCCESSION OF SYLPHIDE FERDREAUX.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 48 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, 7th of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 5th, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the Second District, in the square bounded by Treme, Bienville, Conti and Marais streets, measuring, French measure, 30 feet 4 inches front on Treme street by a depth of 120 feet, the rear line being 30 feet 4 inches in width; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame building, bricked between posts, and slate-roofed, containing four rooms and two rooms in the attic, and closed gallery; also, a two-story frame kitchen, stable, containing four rooms, two cisterns, water works, brick paved yard, etc.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and 8 per cent. interest per annum from maturity till paid, and secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold; the purchaser to keep the buildings insured for the amount of the credit portion and the policy to be transferred; and to pay five per cent. for attorney's fees, secured by like privilege and mortgage on amount of said note in case of suit to enforce payment. The purchaser to assume payment of taxes for the year 1867.

Act of sale before Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. mh7 14 21 28 ap4

Valuable Residence on Burgundy street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. WIDOW ANNETTE WILTZ.
BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 35 Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 28th of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 25th February, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, between Hospital and Barracks streets, measuring 30 feet English measure front on Burgundy street, by a depth, French measure, of 95 feet, bounded on the side towards Hospital street, by property now or late of Severin Latorre, and on the side towards Barracks street by property of the heirs of Populus.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years credit, in notes secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date, also with the clause of 5 per cent. commission for lawyer's fees in case of suit; the buildings to be insured and the policy transferred to the Administrator.

Act of sale before Armand Pitot, Jr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including U. S. Internal Revenue stamps. feb27 mh7 14 21 28

TREATMENT

—OF—

SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

K. GAUDOZ,
Druggist, from the Paris University.
Corner Conti and Burgundy Streets. ap11 C

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

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:

ST. LAURENT	Bocandé	Saturday, 22d Feb.
EUROPE	Lemarie	Saturday, 7th March
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, 21st March
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, 4th April

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, urnished on board):

First cabin	$145
Second cabin	$88
Third Cabin	$35
Do. including railway tickets	$37

Baggage checked through to Paris.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT,
nov8 6md 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON
my4 ly 41 Carondelet street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships

GEN'L GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN'L MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES	Capt ——

Sailing from New York and New Orleans every SATURDAY.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE $60 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 190 Common street.
The Steamship UNITED STATES will follow leaving, as above, on SATURDAY, 21st inst. feb18 tf

DR. F. H. KNAPP, Dental Surgeon,

HAS removed to 127 CARONDELET STREET, where he is prepared to attend to the practice of his profession in all its branches according to the latest scientific improvements in the art. The success of his operations for the last 27 years in New Orleans is too well known to the public to require any comment from himself.
Teeth extracted by the latest improved method, POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN, and not the LEAST DANGER OR INJURY to the patient. nov 12 6m

DR. CHARLES E. KELLY,

DENTIST.
OFFICE and Residence No. 14 Dauphin Street, second house from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec29 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 196 CANAL STREET,
BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.
HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep17 1y

City National Bank of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 25th, 1868.
AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 24th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

C. T. Buddecke,	Lewis Schneider,
Fred Del Bondio,	Wm. Edwards,
Edward Conery,	Henry Abraham,
John Marks,	Frank Roder.
Hern Rice.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors this instant, C. T. Buddecke, Esq. was duly elected President.
JULES CASSARD,
feb26 1m Cashier.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 .... Chartres Street .... No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS.

OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds.
Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTINGS—500 rolls Cotton, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE, COVERING—Linen and Cotton Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep25 6m

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.
A certain, safe and speedy cure for Gonorrhœa, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
Paris: ...... 35 Boul. de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. Sprague & Co.
San Francisco: B. Lefevre & Co.
New Orleans: Maunsell & Bogel, 42 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

Merchants' Exchange,

166 .... COMMON STREET 166
NEAR CARONDELET STREET.
THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter etc.
A warm lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANK HERBER,
jan30 3m Manager

RUSH & GOODE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. LOUIS BUSH, resident partner, office 92 Camp street, and [illegible] A. GOODE, resident [illegible], in New Orleans, will practice in New Orleans, Ascension, La Fourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.
Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included above will be entirely relieved from the trouble of corresponding and can obtain all needed information direct from our senior, at his office, 92 Camp street. jan5 3m

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.
An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physical Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. mh5 3m

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 72 Camp street, corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$621,390 78
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	217,740 00
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	878,724 02

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premiums.
ALFRED MOULTON, President
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

I. M. Allen,	J. H. Ludwigsen,	F. K. Conrerse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Cran[illegible],	A. H. May,
B. F. Eshell,	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Leonhard,	John C. Rogers.

feb21 1m e o d

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY at 7¼ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, Washington, New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bouf Canal and for Houma, will be received and transported through via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through steamboat rates.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
dec1 tf Superintendent.

THE U. S. THROUGH MAIL

BETWEEN
NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK
AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,
Has been ordered by the
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE via HUMBOLDT and LOUISVILLE,
On account of Quick Time and the Superior facilities afforded by this line.
THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY have control of the entire line between Memphis and Louisville, and is the only one that is running TWO DAILY TRAINS THROUGH FROM MEMPHIS TO THE EAST.
At Louisville there are four daily trains to all points East.
Tickets via Humboldt are good via Nashville at option of passengers.
For information and tickets inquire at Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets and at the Depot of the Jackson Railroad.
A. W. ROUNTREE,
mh1 1m General Southern Agent.
D. DE HAVEN. W. B. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
[illegible] New Orleans.

R. C. BARROW,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.
Office: No. 15 Carondelet Street.
ATTENDS to the purchase, sale and renting of City and County property; also, to the collection of rents, etc. jan8 3m