The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, cigars.
By Chas. E. Fortier, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, real estate.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. R. C. Barrow, real estate agent, No. 30 Carondelet street, of a large list of eligible properties he has for sale in the various districts of the city, with the prices annexed, at which they are held.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Opera-goers will not forget the presentation to-night of Verdi's celebrated work "Il Trovatore," and that the magnificent prima donna, Mademoiselle Audibert, having recovered from her indisposition, will reappear in the character of *Azucena*, as sung by her in the Imperial Opera in Paris. Mlle Fanschetti will sing the rôle of *Leonore;* Mr. Picot that of *Manrique;* Mr. Lechevallier that of the *Comte de Luna;* Mr. Van Huffien that of *Fernand.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Judge Cazabat having declined the appointment of Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of the parish of Jefferson, Charles O. Dugué, Esq., was yesterday appointed in his place by Gen. Hancock.

Upon the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Flanders, Robert Dortch was appointed Sheriff, parish of Ouachita, La., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of M. C. Hardy.

The reporters for the press have been excluded from the trial of Capt. Shaff before the Military Commission now in session in Mobile.

According to the report of Gen. Ord, a Convention is to be held in Mississippi. So say Vicksburg papers.

The proprietors of the Vicksburg *Herald* say they have been sued by John L. Hebron for twenty five thousand dollars damages for alleged libel.

The "Central Executive Committee of Louisiana," at a meeting the other evening, took into consideration Gen. Hancock's order revoking the jury order of Gen. Sheridan, and resolved "that the power of Congress be invoked to save the loyal people of the State from the dangers of this step backward to slavery and to the rule of rebels and traitors."

We thank Mr. R. A. Hatton, reporter of the Associated Press, for a pamphlet copy of the President's Message, and Mr. John S. Walton, Assistant City Treasurer, for a pamphlet copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress on the State of the Finances for the year 1867.

The Ninth Anniversary of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans, is to be celebrated by appropriate observances, on Sunday, the 15th of December.

Messrs. V. Camugli, President and A. A. Marchand, Secretary, have had the politeness to send us cards of invitation.

A solemn High Mass, with full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. G. Collignon, will be celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street, on Sunday next, December 8, at 10 A. M., (Fete of the Immaculate Conception.) We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Collignon for cards of admission.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of the Empire Parish Steam Rice Mill, at Pointe-a-la-Hache, Parish of Plaquemines, for a sack of rice, milled and polished at their extensive works. This mill, the largest in Louisiana, as we are informed, has been recently built and is prepared with the most improved machinery to hull and polish rice on the most reasonable terms. This mill cleans an average of 20,000 pounds of rice every twenty-four hours. Its Agent in this city is Mr. Firmin Martin, 145 Old Levee street, between Toulouse and Jefferson.

The sample sent us would probably be considered a prime article in this market, both in respect of its color, the size and wholeness of the grain, and the thoroughness of its preparation for market, and we have no doubt, when we shall have otherwise tested it, that it will prove sweet and wholesome.

The steamship Raleigh sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Concordia, Capt Sears, sailed from Boston on the 27th ult, for New Orleans, with the following passengers:

J W Seaver and family, Dexter Dang, Mrs Ogire and child, E Schurider, Mrs Seaburn and daughter, H W Blaisdell, H F Rigby, F Fisherman, Michael Corcoran, W H Williams, S S Cooper, Chs Reed, Jonas Fears, M T Shumont, M O'Brien, Jas Horne, Geo F Miller, E R Warred, E L Latimer and others.

Passengers per steamship Juniata, Captain Hoxie, bound to Philadelphia via Havana:
For Havana—Mr Delvailles, Mr Dufau and lady, Hy Schreman.
For Philadelphia—B H Dockendorff, Mrs Mashburg and child.

The Louisiana State Convention.

ELEVENTH DAY—FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1867.

THE LEVEE QUESTION, ETC.

The Convention met yesterday at noon, pursuant to adjournment. President Taliaferro in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Josiah Fiske.

A resolution was adopted, calling on Gen. Hancock to furnish the Convention with an official statement of the number of registered voters in each parish and representative district of the State.

Also, a resolution to authorize the drawing of warrants to pay the members and officers of the Convention.

Smith, of Orleans, moved to invite Mayor Heath from the lobby to a seat inside the Convention. Cries of "no," "no," from several voices. The President declared the motion carried, and Mayor Heath took a seat on the President's stand.

Same member, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Levee Matters, presented a long report upon facts already familiar to the public. It stated that all the levee bonds issued still remained unsigned. Laid over subject to call, together with resolutions proposed by the committee for dividing the State into levee districts.

The ordinance of McMillen, of Carroll, to ratify the act of the 20th of March, 1867, authorizing the issue of $4,000,000 State bonds for levee purposes came up as the order of the day, and was largely discussed by the author, and Messrs. Cooley, Luxenberg, and others in its favor, and Blackburn, Belden, Waples, Harper, Rodriguez and Ingraham in opposition.

The subject was finally laid on the table, the author of the ordinance, who voted in the affirmative for the purpose, giving notice he would move a reconsideration.

On motion the Convention adjourned till 11 A. M. Saturday.

[From the Vicksburg Times.]

In my card of yesterday, I made my programme plain and explicit. In that programme, I announced my readiness and my purpose to fight *a whole kennel of hounds*, which, under unbridled military power, have recently been unleashed upon me, *provided* the hounds aforesaid can find, or steal money enough to take themselves beyond the jurisdiction of a military district, and provided, also, they can find any man that a gentleman can confer with, to act in their behalf. *Upon this programme I still stand!*—UPON IT I SHALL CONTINUE TO STAND, and the readers of the *Times* will expect from me no further notice of such vermin.

W. H. McCARDLE.

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE PRESIDENT.—B B French, Esq., of this city, has written for publication a letter in reference to the remarks on temperance by Hon. Mr. Price, in which he spoke of President Johnson as a drunkard. Mr. French says that, as commissioner of public buildings, duty required that he should visit the President's house almost daily, and no week passed when he did not have personal interviews with President Johnson. Relating his experience, he concludes by saying: "I sincerely believe Andrew Johnson to be as temperate a man, in all his habits, as any man in the United States. The Hon. Mr. Price is not the only man who has been led by false statements, as I well know from the questions that have often been put to me by my New England friends."

The following letter—almost the last he ever wrote—of the late Emperor Maximilian, has just been published. It is addressed to Captain Pierron, who was unjustly accused of making mischief between Maximilian and General Bazaine. It is evident that the late Emperor did not think so:

"QUERETARO, June 15, 1867.—*My Dear Captain:* At my last hour of life, I still dwell on your cordial friendship, and remember the services you have so loyally rendered me. I occupy my last moments in bidding you farewell. Once more I thank you for your frankness, your attachment, your devotion. It relieves my heart to write this. Remember me when dead, as I pray for your long and happy life. Do not forget him who, till his last breath, was your affectionate

"MAXIMILIAN."

We are suggested in a late reconstruction journal that a Convention of all the opponents of Radicalism shall take place. As pretty much all the opponents of Radicalism in Mississippi are embraced in the Constitutional Union Party, we imagine no opposition will be made hereafter by the white men of Mississippi to the movements. A Convention of this party will be held at the proper time, which will preclude the necessity of any other.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Gen. Ord announces the Convention carried.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We resume the analysis of this important document begun in our issue of yesterday, the literal text of which is too long for our limited space.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Our readers are already familiar with the President's views on this subject and it is unnecessary to set them forth with the fullness in which he elaborates them. His process of reconstruction is simply to make a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. He alleges there is no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and that the mere naked will of one or more of the branches of the Government, is the only obstacle that can exist to perfect union of all the States. The President asserts the right of the Federal Government to enforce the provisions of the Constitution upon the Southern States, to be clear and unquestionable, but adds that there is a correlative obligation on the part of the Government to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. That proposition so often thrown down to the opponents of his policy has never been answered because it is unanswerable. Nor is Mr. Johnson less happy when he reminds Congress of another consideration which, though of minor importance in his opinion, is yet of great weight. After demonstrating the constitutional duty of Congress towards the Southern States, he brings to their recollection the pledge which that body promised to make good to the country by a unanimous vote of both Houses, taken on the 22d day of July, 1861, viz: "that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States or individuals; and that, when this was done, the war should cease." The President insists this was "a solemn, public, official pledge of national honor, and if it be said that the Government is not bound to keep faith with rebels, he replies the promise was not made to rebels only, but that thousands of true men in the South were drawn to its standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. He asserts it was an assurance given in an hour of extreme peril to the Government, and the violation of it now, in the day of its power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. The war would thus be made not only a failure but a fraud." The President might have added that this promise was never recalled, either specifically or by implication, but up to the very last moment of the war was as binding upon the Government as on the day it was given. Being sincerely convinced his views are correct, he recommends the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. Mr. Johnson demonstrates them to be "not only in direct conflict with the Constitution but a violation of national faith, and does not permit himself to doubt that they will be immediately stricken from the Statute Book. He denies that Congress is authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States, to control State elections by declaring who shall and who shall not vote, to dissolve Legislatures, dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of States, and appoint others without regard to State law, to organize and operate all political machinery of States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs, according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent among them for that purpose,—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches.

Speaking of the Reconstruction measures as a mode of punishment, the President says, "they are the most unreasonable that could be invented; that vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by a portion of them, was common in the barbarous ages, but the punitive justice of this age does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing all their people, without distinction, to a condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to forms of law, and vindicates its own purity, by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal."

The President disposes of the argument that this system of government for the Southern States is to be provisional only and not perpetual, by showing that "through this temporary evil, a greater evil is to made perpetual; that if the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally, to serve a temporary purpose, they can be destroyed for all time. Arbitrary measures often change but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism," says Mr. Johnson, "that it has no halting place. Intermittent exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again; nor is it possible to conjecture how or when power unrestrained by law may seek its next victims. States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment; for, if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none."

NEGRO SUPREMACY.

On this subject the President is equally decided. He is determinedly opposed to clothing the negroes with the privilege of suffrage, and exhausts argument and illustration in his exposure of this wrong. "The avowed object," says Mr. Johnson, "of these laws is to disfranchise such number of white citizens as will give the negroes a clear majority at all elections. This, to the minds of some persons is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. *The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end.* We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end is itself evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying the ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. It cannot be presumed they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as an intelligent foreigner who makes our land his home by choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor an attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the republic where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box. There is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation." "The negroes," says the President, "ought to be encouraged in industry, enlightenment, the improvement of their morals, and protected in all their just rights as freemen, but to transfer our political inheritance to them would, in his opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children."

There are serious questions touching the financial condition of the country, which suggest themselves in connection with the subject of negro suffrage. "It is vain to hope"—says Mr. Johnson—"that the negroes can maintain their ascendency themselves, without military power. The Congressional reconstruction scheme has cost uncounted millions already, and, if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and which may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. It will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair confidence in our Government. Any serious breach of the organic law, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost; public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations.

THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC FAITH.

The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as tax payers was led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem less clear. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government, administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamities, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might be exposed to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH IS PARALYZED

by a sense of general insecurity; by the terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy. Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and never can be revived until it ceases to be fettered by arbitrary power, which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw—is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The President cites the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject, as another reason for Congress retracing its steps, "from whose attention it cannot have escaped, that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affection of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed."

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

"How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as a last remedy for the worst of evils.

Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as the chances which are peaceable remain open to him, or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights and maintain them regardless of consequences."

WHEN THE EXECUTIVE MAY RESIST AN ACT OF CONGRESS.

"If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the aid of their elected defenders; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department; in such a case the President must take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards."

The so called Reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still hold in their hands the sacred right to the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced."

The Message then discusses the Tenure of office bill, in connection with the President's constitutional power of removal from office of all agents of the Government who are chargeable with malfeasance therein. He shows how inconsistent the statute is with his power under the Constitution, and how necessary it is for the interests of the Government that the Executive should possess this power uncontrolled by Congress. But Mr. Johnson might as well talk to the winds as to that body. When they enacted that and other similar unconstitutional laws they were perfectly aware of the objection he makes. To our mind this message is one of the most powerful documents that ever emanated from the Executive chair, so far as his arguments against these laws are concerned, but the time has passed by for a President of the United States to influence the minds of Congress by reasoning like that in which he indulges at such length and with such copiousness. If we had Mr. Johnson's ear we should suggest to him the advantages of condensation. His present message is more than one-half too long. He could have presented his views with much greater force had he employed less space. Perhaps, however Mr. Johnson writes for the future and only wishes amply to vindicate his administration upon the historical records of the country. If this be so, he has more excuse, for we think that his fame will not be conceded until after times, and that he may say, with Bacon, "my name and memory I leave to foreign nations and to my own countrymen after some time be passed over." We shall conclude our abstract of the remaining salient points of the message in our next issue.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—There were 16 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans, during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of which number there were 6 deaths of cholera. No deaths of yellow fever.

Second Recorder's Court.—A. Harold, or Harod, alias Hawkins, was arraigned before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, charged with stealing $240 from the beer saloon of Barbara Bilger, corner of Burgundy and Toulouse streets, and beating the proprietress at the time. The case was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Louis Andres and Barthala Cassimus, were arraigned on a charge of having killed a negro a few nights ago, on the Allard plantation near the Bayou Bridge and Pontchartrain Railroad. The charge was made by ex lieutenant of the police, A. V. Ward, under instructions, it is stated, from Attorney General Lynch. Messrs. Sambola and Montamat appeared as counsel for the accused. The evidence showed that they were guarding an orangery and they fired upon some parties who were stealing the fruit, and that the negro was killed by one of the shots. The killing was justified in the opinion of the Recorder, under the law which allows a man to protect himself and property, and the accused were accordingly discharged.

Adroit Forgery Practiced.—A young man named William Foley was arrested yesterday by officer Farrell, Aid to the Chief of Police, on a charge of having obtained money on orders forged in the name of Mrs. E. M. Laborde, who resides at the corner of Melpomene and St. Charles streets. He, or some confederate, was evidently familiar with the lady's signature, and adroitly practiced the forgery upon her neighbors in such manner that the amounts named were readily obtained. The forged orders read as follows:

"*Mme Matrejean*—Please send me the sum of $10, as I am paying a bill and I have got no change on my person. I will return it to Henry to-morrow to give to you. I would send one of my sons, but they are not with me. I send this boy as he is living next door.
"By sending, you will oblige
"Mrs. E. M. LABORDE."

"*Mr. Giquel*—Sir: You will oblige me very much by sending me the sum of $22, as I am buying some furniture on Royal street, and am short of money at present.
"And oblige Mrs E. M. LABORDE."

The fraud was not discovered until several days afterwards, and a description of the person who obtained the money was given to the Chief of Police. This description answered the appearance of Foley, who is known to the police as a disreputable character. He was arrested near the residence of his mother, who keeps a grocery on Calliope street, between Bacchus and Apollo.

Burglars Fired At.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the grocery store and dwelling house at the corner of Conti and Villeré streets was burglariously entered. Mr. Frank Landfried, the proprietor of the store, was awakened by the noise made in effecting an entrance, and jumping from his bed seized his revolver and fired at the retreating robbers, but without effect. They made good their escape, but with no other booty than a pair of pants and a pocket-book containing about $2.

First District Court.—District Attorney Luzenberg called the attention of Judge Howe yesterday to the order of Gen. Hancock, revoking Gen. Sheridan's order requiring juries to be selected from the registry lists of voters. Judge Howe directed the order to be spread entire upon the minutes, and instructed the Sheriff to prepare a new jury list, in accordance to law, to be furnished in court at 10 o'clock next Wednesday.

[Special Telegram to the N. Y. Herald.]

HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1867.

The Austrian steam frigate Novara, with the remains of Maximilian, arrived here. She is coaling and taking in provisions.

Vice Admiral Tegethoff accompanies the remains. The Mexican Government granted an escort of one hundred mounted troops, who accompanied the cortege as far as Vera Cruz. On arriving in the latter city the remains were placed in a *chapelle ardente* at the Cathedral, where an immense multitude visited them. There was no solemn performance or public ceremonies, but simply the celebration of a requiem mass.

The barge of the Novara conveyed the remains from the mole on board the frigate which lays at anchor near Sacrificios. The Novara sailed from Vera Cruz on the 26th.

Mass was celebrated every day during the trip to Havana. The remains are in a good state of preservation.

Padre Fischer is reported to have received his liberty at the capital.

The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Lavaca, Capt. ——, from Key West and the Florida Ports.

Mr Joyce and lady, R C Barnett, Mr Bothecon, J M Ross, E J George, J D Ahkins, D Perry, A F Barnett and 2 on deck.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Impeachment Question.
The Conservative Convention of Georgia Adjourned.
Spirited Platform Adopted.
Large and Enthusiastic Conservative Meeting in Alabama.

FROM EUROPE.
The Times Pleased at the Transfer of St. Thomas to the United States.
The Foreign Policy of England not to be Reviewed by any Foreign Power.

FROM MEXICO.
Miscellaneous Intelligence.
Foreign and Domestic Markets.
From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Senatorial caucus decided to retain Forney as Secretary, and Brown as Sergeant at Arms.

Internal revenue from distilled spirits during the fiscal year ending June last was $28,250,000.

Grant's corrected estimates for the army reduce the sum to $37,000,000.

The Cabinet continued in session until after 2 o'clock. All members present.

Customs receipts from 25th to 30th ultimo, inclusive, $1,908,000.

A private dispatch from New York says a banker on Wall street had twenty counterfeit thousand dollar legal tenders shoved on him this morning.

The vote yesterday in the Senate, striking the word "white" from the laws and ordinances of the District of Columbia, was strictly party, indicating that the late elections have had no effect on Senatorial Radicalism.

John S. Walton was confirmed to-day as Treasurer for the Branch Mint of New Orleans.

Proceedings in the House to-day indicate 55 for impeachment, and 110 against. On the Republican side of the House there is 15 majority opposed to impeachment.

The order assigning Gen. Buchanan to the command of the Sub-district of Louisiana has been countermanded.

Washington, Dec. 6.—SENATE.—The resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking the repeal of the cotton tax, were presented. Several financial bills were presented and referred.

The concurrent resolution that represents the message, in its allusion to reconstruction, as derogatory to the dignity of Congress, was set for 1 o'clock Monday. The Senate held a short Executive session and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Ineffectual efforts were made to legislate on the currency and taxes.

Boutwell resumed his argument on impeachment. Wilson followed, and moved to table the whole matter. The demand for the previous question was seconded, but a vote stayed off by a vote of 62 to 108. The 62 continued filibustering for two hours and a half, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Mexican telegrams, via Havana, state that a demand was about to be made on Guatemala for injuries sustained by the invasion of Chiapas. Escobedo is reported to have said that 15,000 men could seize on Cuba. Ortega is still a prisoner. The embalmer of Maximilian's remains has been prosecuted for selling relics of the Prince. Some of the members of Congress are in prison.

Telegrams from Havana contain further news from St. Thomas and the other West India Islands. The United States steamers DeSoto and Monongahela had been totally wrecked in a storm off Santa Cruz. It was thought that most of the crew would be saved. More earthquake shocks are reported and everybody was trying to emigrate. The Danish Commissioner had arrived to deliver the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The Austrian frigate Novara had left Havana for Trieste, with Maximilian's remains.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 6.—The Conservative Convention finished its labors and adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning, after adopting a spirited platform. The preamble acknowledges the obligation to adhere to the Union and support the general Government in all legal and proper measures, and claims from the Government due performance of its reciprocal duty to extend in common to all the people of the whole country the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers. That mainly protest against bad public policy is the duty as well as the right of every American citizen, this without factious opposition to the Government or untimely interruption of public harmony. Silence under wrong may be construed as endorsement; therefore, be it resolved,

1. That we recognize our duty to sustain law and order, to support cheerfully all constitutional measures of the United States Government, and to maintain the rights of all classes under enlightened and liberal laws.

2. That the people of Georgia accept in good faith the legitimate results of the late war, and renew their expression of allegiance to the union of the States, and reiterate their determination to maintain inviolate the Constitution framed by our fathers.

3. We protest dispassionately, yet firmly, against the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, and against the vindictive partizan administration of those acts as wrong in principle, oppressive in action, and ruinous to the States of the South as well as hurtful to the true welfare of every portion of our common country, leading directly, if not intentionally, to the permanent supremacy of the negro race in all the States where those laws are enforced.

Resolution 4 protests in like spirit and manner against the policy of the dominant party in Congress, which seeks to inflict on the States of the South a bad government, as a wrong not only to both races in the South and the people in all parts of the Union, but a crime against civilization and humanity, which it is the duty of all right-minded men, everywhere, to discountenance and condemn.

5 That we enter on the record in the name and in behalf of the people of this State, our solemn protest against the assembling of a Convention which we affirm, with the evidence before us, has been ordered under pretense of votes illegally authorized, forcibly procured, fraudulently received and falsely counted, as we believe, and in view of the solemn responsibilities and issues involved, we do hereby declare that we will forever hold the work of framing a Constitution by such authority with the intent to be forced by military power upon the free people of this Commonwealth, as a crime against our people, against the continuance of free government, against the peace of society, against the purity of the ballot-box and against the dignity and character of representative institutions.

Resolutions 6 and 7 provide for the appointment a Central Executive Committee, by the President, to call conventions of the Conservative party when necessary, and indicate, at the proper time, the policy best adapted to promote the public good.

Resolution 8 recommends the Conservatives to organize in every county forthwith, and report such organization to the Executive Committee.

Resolution 9 appoints Herschel V. Johnson, A. H. Chappell, B. H. Hill, Warren Aiken and T. L. Guerry a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of Georgia and of the United States, setting forth the true sentiments of the white race in this State, the deplorable condition of the people, and the ruin which the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts will bring on all classes in the South. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted thanking the North for their support of the principles of free government in the late elections, and the people of that country for their timely aid in provisions, etc., rendered to the suffering people of the State during the past year.

The Convention was harmonious, and adjourned in the best of spirits.

Montgomery, Dec. 6.—A large and enthusiastic Conservative meeting was held here last night. It was addressed by Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, and other distinguished speakers. Four members of the Convention, who voted and protested against the Constitution, made speeches pledging their hearty co-operation in the effort to defeat the Constitution.

The Conservative State Executive Committee recommends the organization of Conservative clubs throughout the State, and active efforts are being made to defeat the Constitution. The protesting members of the Convention declare that they believe any government framed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, will entail upon the people of the State greater evils than any which now threaten them.

The Convention to-day adopted a memorial to Congress, requesting an alteration or amendment of the reconstruction laws, so as to require only a majority of the registered voters voting on the question to determine for or against the adoption of the Constitution.

An ordinance to protect electors was passed. It provides for the punishment of all persons who intimidate voters, deceive them as to the days of elections, the candidates to be voted for, &c. An ordinance was passed declaring all debts made for the purchase of slaves absolutely void, and setting aside all judgements or decrees by any of the State Courts since January 11th, 1861, upon all evidences of debt based upon the sale or purchase of slaves. The ordinance also declares null and void at the option of either party, all contracts for the sale of land, made between January 11th, 1861, and May 9th, 1865, where the purchase money is unpaid, or title deeds remain unexecuted, unless paid for, or contracted to be paid for in U. S. currency or property other than slaves.

All notes or other evidences of debt outstanding and unpaid, given for or in consideration of Confederate money or bonds, are declared null and void.

The President of the Convention, who is the Radical nominee for Supreme Court Judge, opposed this ordinance, declaring it could not be sustained in the Courts. The Constitution, engrossed on parchment, was signed by 84 members.

The Committee on Disabilities recommended a number of persons in each county to Congress for relief from political disabilities, on account of their advocacy of reconstruction.

The ordinance to suspend all State Courts, except the Supreme, Probate and Criminal Courts, was defeated by a tie vote.

The memorial to Congress in favor of the extension of the time for the completion of railroads in this State was defeated by Bingham and the extremists, who desire Congress to revoke the grant of lands made to Southern railroads and appropriate it to the education of freedmen.

There was a good deal of legislation by the Convention this week, looking to the maintenance of the Radical party in power.

The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock subject to the call of its President or the Military Commander, if reconvened before January 1st, 1868.

The Radicals are holding a grand mass meeting at the Capitol to-night to enlighten the freedmen touching their rights under the new Constitution.

Augusta, Dec. 6.—Cotton market very active.

Richmond, Dec. 6.—The Convention to-day appointed a committee to report the best practicable plan for forming a Constitution.

A resolution favoring the repeal of the cotton tax on this year's crop was laid on the table. The Convention adjourned until Monday.

The interest on the Virginia debt bill will be paid on 1st January and hereafter as provided by the Legislature. The taxes will be fully equal to all drafts on the Treasury, including the expenses of the Reconstruction Convention.

Gen. Schofield said to-day, in conversation with State officers, that the credit as well as the peace of the commonwealth should be sustained as long as he had control in the State.

New York, Dec. 6.—Cotton advanced; sales 4300 bales, middling uplands 17 to 17¼c.

New York, Dec. 6.—Gold 137⅜ to 137⅞. Sterling quiet and firm at 109⅜ to 109⅞.

New York, Dec.—Governments closed steady. 5 20's of '62 coupons, 107½; do, '64, 104⅝; '65, 103⅜; '67, 107½; 10-40's, 101¼; 7 30's, 104⅜. Money closed quiet. Call loans 7 per cent. Discounts dull.

Vicksburg, Dec. 6.—Passed up: Henry Ames, at 9 A. M. and Messenger at 12 M. Down: Great Republic, at 6 P. M., Robt. E. Lee at 11 A. M. River stationary.

Louisville, Dec. 6.—Leaf Tobacco steady; lugs $5 25 to $7, medium light new leaf $15 25. Cotton—middlings 14 to 14½c.

Louisville, Dec. 6.—Cotton firmer; middlings 11⅞ to 15c.

Mobile, Dec. 6.—Cotton—sales to-day 1800 bales—good demand, prices advanced ½c, middlings 15 to 15¼c.

London, Dec. 6.—The *Times* is pleased with the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States, and hopes that American sanitary measures will abate contagious fevers.

London, Dec. 6, afternoon.—Bonds 70¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 6, afternoon.—Cotton buoyant. Corn 15s 9d. Lard 50s. Bacon 12s 6d.

Galveston, Dec. 6.—Capt. Chaas, of the schooner Edith Brown, of New Orleans, which was totally wrecked on Brazos bar on the 29th ult., came on the Tartar, and has gone to New Orleans.

Cotton receipts to-day 226 bales.

Paris, Dec. 6.—In the Corps Legislatif Minister Rouher defended the Government's policy in Italy, and said while Italian unity was desirable, Italy should never take forcible possession of Rome.

Florence, Dec. 6.—The Italian Parliament opened yesterday. Menabrea justified the arrest of Garibaldi, but said it was inconsistent for the Pope to have temporal power in Italy, as for a foreign power to hold possession of Paris.

London, Dec. 6.—The *Times* says Stanley is right in refusing to allow the foreign policy of England to be reviewed by any foreign power. On all other points England is tired of the topic and will meet the United States half way.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Richmond, Dec. 5.—The Convention spent the afternoon in discussing the printing question. A proposition was made that no bidder should take the contract who could not take the iron clad oath. The whole question was finally referred to a select committee.

A resolution was introduced that members and officers be sworn in. Answering an inquiry the mover said he supposed the oath to be taken was the test oath prescribed by Congress. The resolution was laid on the table.

Snow fell to the depth of four inches along the line of the Central Railroad to-day.

Montgomery, Dec. 5.—The Convention has been engaged all day in considering the Constitution. The final vote on its adoption was taken this evening, and resulted, yeas 67, nays 16, absent and not voting 23.

Two other members gave notice that they would present a protest to-morrow, one has been presented by a sick member, which makes 18 members who protest against the Constitution.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. Semple, of Montgomery, presented a protest signed by fifteen members, some of whom are absentees. The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal, but the names of the absentees who had signed it were stricken off.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 6—6 A. M.—Wind south; southeast. Weather fine. Sailed, steamship City of Limerick. She was seventeen minutes in crossing the bar last night, assisted by the tugs Calhoun and Heroine. Her draft was 17 feet 5 inches forward, and 10 feet 2 inches aft. She had no trouble whatever in getting out, though it was not high tide when she crossed.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Cable dispatches state that Derby said, in the House of Lords, that Stanley refused to join the Roman Conference until the basis of conference be settled.

Rumor says that, without France, Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The impeachment argument attracts little attention. Boutwell's line of argument is mainly to show the committee was right in its report, though the House should refuse to impeach.

He combats Wilson's position that impeachment is possible only on indictable offenses. The impression is that after Wilson's speech the whole matter will be tabled.

New York, Dec. 6.—Flour 10 to 20c better. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn 1 to 2c better. Oats a shade firmer. Pork dull—$21 65. Lard dull—12½ to 13c. Cotton firmer—middling uplands 16⅝ to 17c. Freights steady. Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent. Sterling 9¾. Gold 137⅞. 5 20's unchanged.

Arrived, steamship Monterey, from New Orleans.

London, Dec. 6—Noon.—Consols 93 5-16. Bonds 71 3-16.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Bullion in the Bank of France increased 18,500,000 francs.

Liverpool, Dec. 6—Noon.—Cotton opens firm—middling uplands 7⅞, middling Orleans 7⅞. Sales 12,000 bales. Sales of the week 74,000 bales, whereof 1100 for export and 400 for speculation.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Alexandria *Democrat,* of the 4th inst., says:

"There are at this present time more lazy, idle, loafing freedmen, so-called, in and about Alexandria than we remember ever to have seen. How they live and what they expect, leading such a life is getting to be a deep and serious mystery. We hear every day of some citizen's milch cow or fine heifer being killed and spirited off right in the limits of the corporation. Where's the remedy or how to arrest this increasing evil and nuisance is more than we can venture to divine."

Would it not be well for the State Convention now sitting in New Orleans to give such matters as this consideration, and devise some means to make such freedmen realize the necessity of doing something for the maintenance of themselves and families.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—The Natchitoches *Times,* of the 30th ult., says:

We are informed that on several plantations above Campte, in this parish, our farmers are busily engaged in picking cotton. From Natchitoches down to the mouth of Cane river the crop is an entire failure. No cotton to pick, little corn to gather, and prospects very gloomy.

A PHENOMENON.—The Iberville *South* has been informed by reliable witnesses that on the 5th of November the waters of the lower portion of Bayou Plaquemine and lower Grande River became violently agitated and were thrown into waves. After the convulsions of the waters had subsided, which was in about an hour, the water was observed to have risen about one foot. After the Last Island storm in 1856, a similar occurrence was remarked. Last year the waters of the Atchafalaya, near its junction, or outflow from Red River, were convulsed in a similar manner, the waves causing rafts of timber to break loose and the banks to cave. At the time of these singular phenomena, there was little or no wind stirring.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* also notices the death, on the 3d instant, of Hon. Alexander Barrow, at his plantation in West Baton Rouge, alluding to his virtues in terms of the highest admiration. He had frequently served in the State Legislature and served under General Allen in the Confederate army.

There were few men more beloved in private or popular in public life than Alexander Barrow.

DEATH OF THE HON. WALTER PRESTON.—Intelligence was received in this city yesterday of the death of the Hon. Walter Preston, of Abingdon. Mr. Preston was a lawyer of distinguished ability, and was one of the most brilliant men of Virginia. His eloquence at times was worthy of the finest orators the State has ever produced, from Henry down, and was electric in its influence on the people. Mr. Preston has been a great sufferer for many years from rheumatism, which had bent his manly form, and latterly from paralysis, which we suppose terminated his life. He represented his district in the Confederate Congress, and possessed the ability to fill with distinction any office in the gift of the people.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

MAXIMILIAN'S PROPERTY.—Maximilian's estate in Europe is giving trouble to his executors. His chateaux of Miramar and Lacroma are estimated at about $1,500,000, but instead of yielding any profit, they cost $30,000 to keep them up, besides being mortgaged for $400,000. There is some difficulty about his debt at Trieste, which amounts to more than $1,000,000. The Belgian executors, in the interest of their sisters, wish these debts to be paid by Austria, on the ground that they were contracted in the public service. This is contested by the Austrian imperial family. The unfortunate Princess Carlotta, it is said, would willingly pay her husband's debts from her private purse, if she was in a state to authorize such a measure, but her insanity prevents it.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1867.

The commercial week closes this evening with a manifest improvement in the Money market. The banks continue to discount nearly all the good paper offered by their customers, and street rates are less stringent than they were last week. Good notes, with satisfactory collaterals, are readily discounted at 1¼ per cent. per month, and although mortgage paper is still quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, the tendency is towards the inside figures. There is, nevertheless, a strong demand for accommodations by parties who are unable to furnish the collaterals or mortgages required by tenders, and who consequently are prevented from availing themselves of the relaxation noticed.

Gold opened at 136¼, but, under the impulse given to it by the telegrams from New York, for which see proper head, it soon advanced to 136⅝ to 137¼, and finally closed at 137. The sales included $2000 at 136¾, $1500 and $8000 at 136⅝, $2000, $3000 and $5000 at 137, and $1000, $3000 and $5000 at 137¼. Two gold checks on New York for $25,060 each sold at ½ discount. In Silver we noticed a sale of $1200 in American half dollars at 133. They may be quoted at 132½ to 133, and Mexican dollars at 139 to 140.

The supply of Foreign Exchange was not very copious, and under the improvement in gold at New York rates ruled still more in favor of sellers. The sales of Sterling included a moderate amount of A1 clear at 147¼, £4900 (2000 and 2900) at 147⅝, £3000 at 147¾, and £3300 first class at 148¾. In France we noticed sales 11,000 at 3.87½, 50,000 and another round amount of A1 commercial at 3.86¼, 75,000 at 3.85, 25,000 and 50,000 at 3.83¾, and 15,000 at 3.82½. Sterling may now be quoted at 146 to 148¾ for good bill of lading, 147 to 147¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear, 148 to 148½ for first class and private bankers', and 151 to 151 for bank; and France at 3.86¼ to 3.83¾ for A1 commercial, and 3.82½ to 3.80 for private bankers' and bank.

Domestic Exchange continued to rule in favor of buyers, without any quotable variation. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, but met only a limited remittance demand. The sales of commercial included $10,000, $30,000 and $50,000 (private bankers') New York sight at ⅜ per cent. discount, $10,000 at 13-16, $50,000, $15,000 and $100,000, in various sums, at ⅞, $10,000 at 15-16, and $10,000 and a further sum, at 1. Also, $10,000, thirty days', at 2 and $15,000 at 2¼.

We heard of no further sales of Stocks. The market is so irregular that quotations are nominal. $24 per share was offered for 500 shares Bank of New Orleans, sales of which have been reported this week at $20 25 and $20 50.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The last reported were at 79 to 80 for the Consolidated, and 67 for the Railroad issues. They are now quoted at 80 to 81 for the former, and 67 to 68 for the latter, according to the coupons. There has been some inquiry for them, but at figures below the views of holders.

The buoyancy in City Treasury Notes yesterday was followed by a further advance, the sales including $3000 large at 14⅛ per cent discount, $2000 at 14¼, $1500 at 13⅞, $2000, $2000 and $10,000 at 13¾, and $15,000, $3000 and $1000 at 13. $2000, fives, sold at 13. The demand was quite animated, but very few holders were willing to sell, anticipating a further advance. The market closed at 13 to 13½. The small notes were in good request at 2¾ to 3⅛ per cent discount, 2¾ to 3¼ being the ruling rates, dealers buying at 3¾ and selling at 2¾. State notes sold in small sums at 41 to 15 per cent. discount. Bank of Louisiana notes are wanted at 35c per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1867.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amount up 4100 bales at prices showing and irregular advance averaging ¼c per lb. and requiring a corresponding advance in our quotations which we quote as follows: Ordinary 13¾ to 13½c, good ordinary 11⅞ to 11½c, low middling 15c, middling 15¼ to [illegible], strict middling 15¾ to [illegible], and good middling 16 to 16¼c.

The market opened this morning with a moderate supply on factors' tables, but a good deal looking around by buyers who were met by the factors with claims of an advance of ¼ to ½c, predicated on the improvement at Liverpool and New York, as reported in the telegrams published in the morning papers. Later in the day more supplies were brought out and factors evinced a readiness to meet the demand at ¼c. above yesterday's figures. The movement consequently became quite active, and resulted in the liberal transactions noted above. It of more scope been afforded to buyers at the ruling rates the business, no doubt, would have been of considerably greater extent. The sales for the past three days sum up 11,300 bales making a total for the week of 21,000, against 24,000 last week, and 20,500 the week before. The receipts proper for the week comprise 26,270 bales, against 25,477 last week, showing an increase of 793 bales. The receipts proper for the corresponding week last year amounted to 25,263 bales. The week's exports comprise 20,109 bales, embracing 13,770 to Liverpool, 2,410 to Havre, 429 to Bremen, 620 to Barcelona, 450 to Genoa, 1252 to Vera Cruz, 478 to Boston, 2676 to New York and 24 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	[illegible]
Arrived to-day	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

The clearances embrace 21 bales for Philadelphia 429 for New York; Liverpool 2503; Genoa 450, and Vera Cruz 309.

TOBACCO.—Inactivity continues to be the prevailing feature in this market. There is a very good demand for the leaf suitable for Spain, some request for the heavy, rich descriptions suitable for the Mexican market, but all the business, in the aggregate, is merely of a retail character however and at prices hardly to which to operate. The stock of all grades is comparatively very small, owing partly to the low stage of the river and to the fact that the season is not yet sufficiently advanced, anything like liberal arrivals of this season's crop cannot be expected for some time to come. Supplies, however, would meet with a ready demand for export to Europe and at full prices. The only sale reported to us to-day was a lot of 28 hhds taken by a city manufacturer for fillers at 11¾c per lb. We continue to quote as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	5 @ 6¾	5¾ @ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 9	8 @ 9½
Medium	9 @ 11	10 @ 12
Fair	12 @ 14	12 @ 16
Fine	15 @ 16	18 @ 17
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Arrived to-day	1
Arrived previously	1429—1290
	4181
Exported to-day	9
Exported previously	3522—3531
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	650

The exports were for New York.

FREIGHTS.—We have very little or no change to make in our report under this heading. The offerings for foreign ports to-day were to a moderately fair extent, but the market for coastwise freights still continued dull, with limited engagements at previous figures. A small sailing vessel was taken up for Liverpool at 5⅜d for Cotton, but we learned of no engagements at that figure. The rates by steam are as follows: ⅜c per lb for Cotton to New York; $7 per hhd for Tobacco; 65c to 77c per bbl for Flour; $5 per hhd for Sugar, and 5c per gallon or $2 per bbl for Molasses; 1c per lb for Cotton to Boston and Philadelphia; $6 per hhd for Sugar and 6c per gallon for Molasses; 65 to 70c per bbl for Flour to Boston; 1⅝d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool. By sail, ⅜c per lb for Cotton to Boston; 55c per bbl for Flour; 9-16d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool; 1⅝ to Bremen. Tobacco to Bremen 42s 6d to 45s per hhd.

SUGAR.—The demand continues active at full prices, and there were sales to-day of 275 hhds, all the supplies, at 11¾c per lb for good common; 12 to 12¾c for fair to good fair, 12¾c for good fair, 12⅞ for fully fair to prime, 13 to 13¼c for prime, 12 to 12¾c for seconds, 13¾c for yellow clarified, and 14c for white.

Week's sales 1550 hhds Louisiana; receipts 1931 hhds, 8 tierces; imports none; exports 252 hhds.

MOLASSES.—There have been receipts since yesterday of 900 bbls and 38 half bbls Molasses. The market was very dull to-day, and prices have declined fully 5c per gallon. The sales were confined to 600 bbls and 40 half bbls at 40c per gallon for common, 60c for fair, 62 to 67½c for good, and 70 to 75c for prime.

Week' sales 5340 barrels Louisiana, 262 hhds, 60 tierces Cuba; receipts 7068 bbls; imports none; exports 5529 bbls.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Virginia, from St. Louis, is the only arrival from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—There appeared to be more inquiry and a better demand for the trade and for shipment to-day, and prices are probably a little firmer, though without any quotable change. Yesterday there were sales of 3638 barrels, the particulars of which were given in our review of this morning's issue. Late last evening and to-day, not previously reported, 2530 bbls were sold, taken for shipment and for the trade, of which 65 treble extra, 800 double extra, and 400 extra on private terms; 50 unbranded at $7 75, 100 superfine at $8 90, 50 on its merits at $9 25, 500 double extra at $9 75, 100 choice extra at $13 75; 65 choice supreme at $9; 100 at $9 12½ for single extra at $9 75 for double; 100 treble extra at $10 50; 100 choice extra at $12 50; 50 and 50 choice extra at $14 per bbl.

Week's sales 11,021 barrels; receipts 23,907; exports 8522.

CORN—The market is quiet but firm, with a small stock and limited demand. Only 1980 sacks were sold to-day, of which 500 white at $1 07½, 400 and 500 at $1 07½ to $1 10 and 400 at $1 10 per bushel. A lot of 180 sacks old, yellow sold at $1 15 per bushel.

Week's sales 15,226 bbls; receipts 25,376; exports 230.

OATS—Are scarce and prices have consequently advanced 5c per bushel. Sales to-day 850 sacks, of which 500 in lots at 83c, 100 and 250 at 85c per bushel.

Week's sales 7170 sacks; receipts 9968; exports 900.

BRAN—Sales are making only in a small way to dealers, at $8 85 per 100 lbs. 100 and 100 sacks sold at that price.

Week's sales 2305 bags; receipts 7542; exports 300.

HAY—Is in light supply and in fair demand at full prices. Sales to-day 800 bales, of which 600 Eastern at $27, 100 choice Western at $29, and 100 at $30 per ton.

Week's sales 2312 bales; receipts 5883; exports 356.

PORK—There is a fair demand on the part of dealers at full prices. They purchased to-day 175 bbls mess, of which 50 at $23 75, 25 and 100 at $24 per bbl. Subsequently offers of $24 were refused and $24 25 to $24 50 asked. Dealers are retailing it at $25 per bbl.

Week's sales 1875 bbls; receipts 2644 bbls, 10 bhds; exports 19 bbls.

BACON—A lot of 6 casks clear ribbed sides sold to-day at 14c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 11 to 11½c per lb, clear ribbed sides 14 to 14¼c, clear sides 15¾c. Sugar cured hams 15 to 24c, as in quality.

Week's receipts 139 tierces, 614 casks, 85 boxes; exports 178 casks.

LARD—The market is bare of tierce Lard. It is in request for export and would command very full prices. A lot of 50 tierces prime on the landing, the last in market, sold to-day at 13½c per lb—12 tierces brought 13¾c. Keg lard is in abundance. It is comparatively neglected and prices have been very irregular and unsettled. Several days since, not previously reported, several hundred kegs prime sold at 13c. Yesterday 220 and 300 kegs sold at 13c, 100 kegs at 13¼c; 50 and 150 kegs, in three lots, at 13½c per lb.

Week's sales 360 tierces, 1375 kegs; receipts 206 tierces, 711 kegs; exports 1384 kegs.

POULTRY—Chickens are selling in lots from the landing at $3 per dozen; Geese $11; Turkeys $22 to $27.

CORN MEAL—A lot of 80 bbls sold to-day at $5 25 per bbl. It is quoted at $5 25 to $5 50 for round lots, and retailing at $6.

EGGS—In boxes are selling from the landing at 30 to 45c per dozen.

MALT—A lot of 250 sacks choice Western sold to-day at $1 72½ per bushel. We quote $1 60 to $1 72½ for Western and $1 75 to $1 90 for Canada.

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is in light supply with a fair jobbing demand. The stocks of other descriptions are large but they are only in limited request. We quote Northern at 46 to 48c per lb. for Goshen, and 40 to 45c for good. Western 16 to 18c for inferior, 20 to 22c for good, and 27 to 30c for choice. Strictly choice Goshen is held at 50c per lb, retail.

CHEESE—Is in large supply and limited demand. We quote Northern at 7 to 11c for skim; 17c for cream, and 16 to 18c for English dairy; Western Reserve 14 to 18c, factory 17 to 20c; Western English dairy 15 to 17c, and pineapple 18 to 19c per lb.

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

HAM SAUSAGES—Are dull at 15 to 16c per lb.

DRIED BEEF—Is dull at 18c per lb.

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

BARLEY—Is quoted in jobbing at 9c per lb.

COAL OIL—Cases are in fair supply and moderate request at 67 to 70c per gallon, according to brand. The receipts of Coal Oil in barrels during the past few days, have been more liberal and with a light demand, prices have declined. We now quote 55 to 62½c per gallon for straw colored and 62½ to 66c for prime white.

LARD OIL—Winter strained is in good jobbing demand, with a light stock in market. It is quoted at $1 20 to $1 30 per gallon. There is only a limited inquiry for summer and fall strained, at $1 05 to $1 10 per gallon.

LINSEED OIL—Is in fair supply and light retail demand at $1 30 per gallon. Round lots could be had at a much lower figure.

COTTON SEED OIL—Is in moderate supply and light demand at 95c per gallon for refined and 70c for crude.

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

ROSIN—There is little or no common in market. It is in good request. The supply of Nos 1 and 2 is light, but the demand for those grades is moderate. We quote No. 1 at $1 to $1 25, No 2 at $3 25 and common, nominal, at $3 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Is in light supply and moderate demand, at 49 to 50c per gallon for round lots.

WOOL—The stock on hand is light, but the demand is limited. We quote Burry at 10 to 11c, Louisiana Native 11c, Lake 21, and Texas 20 to 21c per lb.

MALAGA FRUIT—Is in good supply and moderate retail demand. We quote at whole sale $5 per box for Lemons $5 to $6 per keg for Grapes. Raisins $3 50 to $4 for whole boxes, $2 25 for half boxes, and $1 20 for quarter boxes. At retail, dealers obtain 5c per package higher for Raisins.

HIDES—The stock of green Hides is fair, while that of dry is light. There is, however, little or no demand and the sales are almost wholly confined to small lots purchased by dealers. We quote 7½ to 8¾ for green, 13 to 14c for dry salted, 14 to 15c for country dry Flint, 16 to 17c for Texas stretched, and 17 to 18c per lb for Mexican dry Hides.

SALT—Is in fair demand for shipment to the West and for the supply of the interior. Trade with the latter, however, is restricted by the difficulty of making shipments during the present low stage of water in the tributaries of the Mississippi. The supply on hand does not exceed 23,000 sacks, most of which is composed of Liverpool coarse. There are six cargoes now on the way here from Liverpool, embracing in all about 31,000 sacks. A few lots of Turks Island are offering from second hands at $2 15 per bag. We quote the market firm at $2 10 for coarse and $2 65 for fine, in large lots from warehouse, $2 50 to $2 55 for coarse and $2 75 to $2 80 per sack for fine, in small lots, delivered in the city. A cargo lot of 3000 sacks, the only one offering, is held at $2 35 per sack.

STARCH—Western is quoted at 9¼c per lb.

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

GUNNY BAGS—Are retailing at 23c a piece for new, and 18c for second hand. We quote 22c for round lots.

BAGGING—The supply of India Bagging is large, but there is only a light retail demand at 22c per yard in rolls, and 23c in bales. In the absence of sales we omit quotations for round lots. Kentucky Bagging is quoted at 23¾c in a small way.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good supply and light demand at 8 to 9¾c per lb.

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

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

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

COFFEE—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote gold, duty paid, 17¼ to 18c for prime to choice, 15½ to 17c for fair to good fair, and 13c per lb for common Rio.

LIME—There is no Rockland in first hands. Dealers are obtaining $3 per bbl for small quantities.

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

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

RICE—Louisiana is in large supply, but the demand is only at retail. We quote 4 to 7c per lb for inferior; 7½ to 8c for ordinary, 8½ to 9c for prime and 10 to 10½c for choice. There is no strictly choice in market.

BEANS—The market is well supplied, but they are not in much demand. We quote $15 per bbl for Western, and $16 to $17 for Northern.

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

STAR CANDLES—Are in fair request at 19c per lb for 12 oz; 20½ for 13 oz; 21½ to 22c for 14 oz, and 24c for full weight.

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

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

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 7½ to 8c. Peaches 10 to 11c per lb.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling from the landing at $2 75 to $4 15 per bbl; Apples $3 to $5; Onions $4 50, and Sour Krout $12 to $15; Cabbages per 100 $8 to $12.

COTTON SEED—Is quoted at $11 to $15 per ton for the seed of 1867.

NAILS—The market is well supplied with this article, for which there is a fair demand. We quote American 4 to 60d at $6 to $6 10 per keg.

FEATHERS.—The stock on hand is light and they are in steady jobbing demand at 80 to 90c per lb, according to quality.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 7, 1867.

Arrived during the past week—2167 Texas Beeves 1058 Calves and Yearlings, 561 Hogs, 1067 Sheep and 24 Milch Cows.

Sold—1944 Texas Beeves, 960 Calves and Yearlings, 1453 Hogs, — Sheep and 23 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sale—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 517 Calves and Yearlings, 346 Hogs, 2263 Sheep and 52 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	9 @ 10	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	— @ —	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ —	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	00 @ 45	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 00 @ 35	—
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	17 00 @ 20	—
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	7 @ 9	—
Hogs	8 @ 10	—
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	4 00 @ 6	—
Sheep, 2d quality ℔ head	2 50 @ 3	—
Sheep, 3d quality ℔ head	1 50 @ 2	—
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	— 00 @ 100	—
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	50 00 @ 80	—
Yearlings, ℔ head	7 @ 10	—
Calves, ℔ head	5 @ 12	—
Texas Cows with Calves per head	— @ —	—
Goats ℔ head	1 50 @ 4	—

steamship Perit; for N L, bark Scotland, Smalley, and schr Jane Emmerson, VanCief—Arrived from N O, ss Geo Washington, Hager.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Juniata—For Philad'a—24 bales cotton 73 hhds sugar 2404 bbls molasses 4 do pecans.—For Havana—1266 bbls flour 60 bales hay 32 bxs eggs 311 kegs lard 99 coops poultry 110 empty casks.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Raleigh—For N Y—[illegible] bales cotton 164 caster beans 61 bbls flour 173 do molasses 9 hhds tobacco.—For Havana—1279 bbls flour 250 sks bran 80 do oats 80 tee beans 129 bbls lard.

GALVESTON—Per steamship I C Harris—[illegible] bbls flour 500 do coal 30 do potatoes 20 do whisky 29 sks bacon 50 kegs lard 300 sks oats 30 hhds sugar 50 bales hay and sundries.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—[illegible] bbls flour 35 do pork 18 casks bacon 55 tcs lard 16 do hams 156 sks corn.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Monsoon—2766 bales cotton 712 sks cotton seed 1200 staves.

GENOA—Per brig Margaretta—450 bales cotton.

VERA CRUZ—Per brig Winfield—[illegible] bales cotton 15 bbls apples 72 [illegible] feet lumber.

APALACHICOLA—Per schr Walter Smith—6 bbls flour 1 do whisky and sundries.

MOBILE—Per sloop Wm Tell—Sundry mdse.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—[illegible] pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Malleville—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per bark Idda Kimball—Ass'd mdse.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per steamship Circassian—Assorted mdse.

KEY WEST—Per steamship Lavaca—147 bales cotton [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Virginia—[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Magenta—[illegible]

LOWER COAST—Per steamer A Brown—[illegible]

NEW RIVER—Per steamer Victory—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer J M Sharp—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, December 6, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, Creevy, Nickerson & co
Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, for New York via Havana, Jas Connolly & co
Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, for Galveston, C A Whitney & co
Steamship Lizzie, Falcher, for Pensacola, Master
Ship Monsoon, (British), Chilton, for Liverpool, J G Lingham & co
Brig Margaretta, (Prus) Wittenberg, for Genoa, Lovell & Bailey
Brig Winfield, Osgood, for Vera Cruz, G Hillyson & co
Schr Walter Smith, Glaut, for Apalachicola, Master
Sloop Wm Tell, Calleca, for Mobile, Master
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lavaca, Ames, from Key West and Florida Ports, to Perkins & Hersey—4th district 40.
Steamship Circassian, Ellis, from New York, to Creevy, Nickerson & co—3d district.
Bark Malleville, Waite, from Liverpool Oct 15th, to Lovell & Bailey—1st district 22.
Bark Idda Kimball, Grant, from New York, to G W Hynson & co—1st district 17.
Schr Lydia, Cassenuella, from Upper Coast, to master.
Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Victory, Hinckley, from New River.
J M Sharp, Blanchard, from Donaldsonville.
Nina Simmes, Landry, from Donaldsonville.
Lotawanna, Bruner, from Trenton.
Virginia, Drouillard, from St Louis.
Magenta, Leathers, from Vicksburg.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Kendrick.
Brig R S Ours, Harkness.
Schr Etna, Housepool, 7 days from Ruatan Island, to J Grand.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tecumseh, Ubill, from the Passes—Went down light—Brought up barks Malleville and Idda Kimball.

MEMORANDA.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Rockland (Me) Nov 27—Sailed schr Lioness, Hunt, for N O, and schr Malel, Hall, for Galveston.
Philadelphia Nov 29—Arrived steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from N O via Havana.
New York Nov 28—Sailed for N O steamships George Cromwell, Vaill; Nightingale, Breaker; Mariposa, Quick and Bienville, Baker (via Havana)—Cleared for Mobile,

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. CROZAT'S SALES.

Cigars. Cigars.
BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer
Office—Corner St. Louis and Chartres streets.

SATURDAY, December 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at my auction store, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, will be sold 20,000 CIGARS. Cigars of 1st quality, Regalia Estavas, Regalia Cabinadas, Infantes, Imperiales, Brevas. One lot of Dry Goods, Socks, Stockings, Blankets, Shirts, Cloaks.
Terms at the sale. de7 1t

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

Charles Poydras vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3146. John Harkins vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3147. John Harkins vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3148. Jack Minor vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3149. Jack Minor vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3150. Ben Clayton vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3151. Joe Hodgkins vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3152. A. Dennis vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3153. — Grasier vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3154. Bob Smith vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3155. J. Conelly vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3192. C. Baker vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3193. Fred Eiffert vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3194. — Marcelle vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3195. Pinckney Williams vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3196. Wm Johnson vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3197. P. Taylor vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3198. M. Comford vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3199. P. Dillon vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3200. P. Dillon vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3201. John Connelly vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3202. John McNab vs. Southern Railroad Co.—No. 3204.

BY VIRTUE OF TWENTY-TWO (22) WRITS OF fieri facias issued in the above suit by the Hon. P. W. Gelpes, Third Justice of the Peace of the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, December 19th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the corner of Elysian Fields and Good Children streets—THE DEPOT BUILDINGS, Platforms at the junction of Elysian Fields and both sides of Good Children streets, and all the iron Rails on Good Children street, from said depot to the line of the parish of St. Bernard. Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.
ARTHUR LANGE, Constable.
dec3 14 19

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

First District.

A NICE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING and [illegible]
HANDSOME COTTAGE [illegible]
AN ELEGANT THREE AND A HALF STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
A NICE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
BRICK STORE [illegible]
FOUR HOUSES [illegible]
ONE FINE BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
ONE FINE BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
ONE FINE BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
A FINE NEW FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
A NICE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
A HANDSOME BUILDING LOT [illegible]
FIVE FINE BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
SEVEN HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
A HALF SQUARE OF BATTURE PROPERTY [illegible]
A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
FOUR ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
ONE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]

Second District.

A NICE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
FIVE COTTAGES [illegible]
ONE COTTAGE [illegible]
ONE DOUBLE COTTAGE [illegible]
ONE DOUBLE BRICK COTTAGE [illegible]
ONE LOT [illegible]
ONE NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
A NICE COTTAGE [illegible]
FOUR HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
THREE HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS [illegible]
TWO LOTS [illegible]
ONE LOT [illegible]

Third District.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
A COTTAGE AND LOT [illegible]
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE [illegible]
A NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible]
THREE HANDSOME LOTS [illegible]
SIXTEEN BUILDING LOTS [illegible]

Information Wanted,

OF a man named ARCHER McCURDY, a native of Richmond, Va., who left Richmond for New Orleans. He was a Pattern maker by trade, and aged about 38 years. When last heard from he was engaged in the above business near New Orleans. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife in Richmond.
HERBERT SMITH,
[illegible] Richmond, Va.

Furnished House to Rent.

A LARGE DWELLING on St. Louis street between Royal and Bourbon streets, containing [illegible] rooms, a bath room with hot and cold water, [illegible]. Apply to
PALFREY & HILL,
Real Estate Agents, 26 Carondelet street.

Notice.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Consignees of the French ship MONGOL, Captain [illegible], will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. dec5 5t

Teacher.

WANTED—By an experienced Teacher, a situation in an Academy in the city. French English, and all the elementary and other branches taught. Apply at the office of the BEE. dec5 1f

FIFTH YEAR

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

A whole page......$15 00
A half page......8 00
A quarter page......5 00

Any subscriber to a whole page will be entitled to a copy of the Almanac free.
New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1867. nov22 1m

Varieties Theatre.

Thursday Evening, and every Evening until further Notice.

Mr. W. Gomersal's Musical Operatic Comedy of Offenbach's

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,

Produced for the first time in this city and with all its Sparkling Gems, Correct Costumes, Appropriate Scenery, and a Splendid Cast.

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. John S. Bernard.

EDWIN BOOTH—This distinguished Tragedian will shortly appear at this Theatre dec5 1f

St. Charles Theatre.

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

Saturday and Sunday Evening, December 7 and 8, 1867.

In consequence of its enthusiastic success, will be repeated, for two nights only, Brougham's great dramatization of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, in which Miss LOTTA will sustain the two characters, and introduce her specialties, Banjo Solos, Clog Dance, Songs and Jigs; Mr. Lewis Baker as Dick Swiveller.

In rehearsal a new Drama, written expressly for Miss Lotta called the GAP OF INCHEGORA.

In active preparation, the original and far famed spectacle, THE BLACK CROOK, in which will appear J. E. McDonough's GREAT PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.

Box office, for the securing of seats, open daily from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
de7 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

Office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 6th, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 202, dated Headquarters, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., December 4th, 1867, the contracts for building the levees on the plantations of Sarpy and Fairex, in the parish of St. Charles, and the Sauvé plantation, in the parish of Jefferson, left bank of the river, will be adjudicated according to the specifications submitted by J. J. Conway, Surveyor, to the lowest bidder, at 12 o'clock M., December 10th, 1867, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, 183 and 161 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

Specifications can be seen at this office previous to, and on date of adjudication.
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut. Col. and A. Q. U. S. A., in charge of office. dec7 td

City Notes.

WANTED, by the undersigned—$35,000 to $40,000 LARGE CITY NOTES, by
AVEGNO E. WILLOZ,
de7 1t corner Common and Carondelet sts.

Bricks.

A CONSTANT supply of country BRICKS.
For sale by B. & A. SOULIE,
de7 10t 57 Bourbon street.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,
JEFFERSON CITY, La., Dec. 5th, 1867.

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

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railway Company,
JEFFERSON CITY, La., December 5th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12½ P. M., at the office corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon Avenue.
dec6 td P. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Office Pontchartrain Railroad Company,
New Orleans, December 5th, 1867.

THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after MONDAY, December 9th inst.
dec6 10d WM. J. CARTER, Secretary.

Jewelry, etc.

JUST RECEIVED, per late arrivals from France a splendid assortment of Children and Misses' EARRINGS, ALFENIDE SPOONS and FORKS, and a variety of articles of the latest style in the above line too numerous to mention. For sale at moderate prices, by
WILLIAM ETPS,
dec3 6t Successor to Louis Mob, 157 Royal street.

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his WAGON REPOSITORY from the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets to Nos. 18 and 20 Union, and 15 to 17 Perdido streets, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
decl 7t C. M. SORIA.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION of Louisiana will, on MONDAY, December 2d, open their Books for the entry of all articles for exhibition at the Fair which will take place TUESDAY, January 7, 1868. Their office is No. 58 Camp street, up stairs.
THOS O. RHETT,
dec1 10t Secretary and Superintendent

For Sale.

A HOUSE and STABLES, together with the fixtures, on St. Louis street, No. 84 corner Bourbon. For terms, apply on the premises, to Mr. CHARLES LABORDE. nov5 1f

Succession of Michael Healy.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,861—All persons having claims against this succession are requested to present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to the same are invited to pay the undersigned, attorney of Andrew Healy, administrator of said succession.
G. SCHMIDT,
No. 57 Royal street.
New Orleans, Dec. 5th, 1867. dec5 3t

EUGÈNE TOURNÉ,
Auctioneer,
SUCCESSOR OF
BERNARD TURPIN,
95 ...... OLD LEVEE ...... 95.
DAYS OF SALE:
WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
nov30 1m

Notice.

THE HOUSE OF F. BOUVAIN, 62 Bourbon Street,

HAS just received from Paris, a splendid assortment of
OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES, ETC.,
Which are offered at the most reasonable terms.
Do not forget to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. nov22 1f

For Rent.

A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, having four rooms and a front gallery, situated on Delisle street, between Esplanade and Kerlerec streets. Apply opposite, at Mr. DUFOUR'S. nov17

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.
N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular line of fine new Steamships,
MORNING STAR, 3500 tons......, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 3800 tons......, Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons......, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons......, Commander
MONTEREY, 1600 tons......Edwards, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1600 tons......Quick, Commander

The steamship
MARIPOSA,
Quick, Commander,
will leave on SATURDAY, December 7th at 8 o'clock, P. M., from the Company's Wharf, in front of Jackson Square.

Passengers are notified to be on board promptly. Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to
CREEVY, NICKERSON & CO., Agents,
55 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or GEO. S. HARTSON,
dec4 1y No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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......Bocande......Saturday, Nov. [illegible]
PEREIRE......Duchesne......Saturday, 14th Dec.
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......Saturday, 28th Dec.
EUROPE......Lemarie......Saturday, 11th Jan.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $135. Second Cabin, $85. Including table wine for either class.

TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board:)
First cabin......$145
Second cabin......$[illegible]

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 eo1 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, GEN MEADE,
GEN GRANT, SHERMAN.

The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
A. W. Sampson, Commander,
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY December 7th, at 8 P. M.

Freight for 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 4 Carondelet street.

Independent New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.

THE A No. 1 side-wheel steamer HETTY GILMORE, [illegible] master, [illegible], leaves New Orleans every MONDAY at [illegible] for [illegible]

LADIES' HAIR,
BRUSHES, COMBS,
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
FELIX SARON,
11.....BARONNE STREET.....11
NEAR CANAL.
Branch, 210 Canal street, corner of Basin.

INFORMS [illegible] NEW HAIR HEAD DRESSES [illegible] A SELECTION OF JET JEWELRY, SETTINGS OF GOLD AND SILVER, IVORY AND SHELL COMBS, [illegible]

The most complete assortment in town of FRENCH PERFUMERY [illegible] THE BEST FRENCH [illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

LAW OF HUMANITY,
IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors and Abuses [illegible]. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. ALFRED MERCIER,
OF THE PARIS FACULTY,
HAS REMOVED to No. 292 Baronne street, between [illegible] Consultation from [illegible] Office—220 Girod street.

De Haven & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 30 Carondelet Street.
Office of Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.
NEW ORLEANS.

Bank of America.
New Orleans, November [illegible], 1867.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on the 2d December, 1867, between the hours of [illegible] at the Banking House, corner of Exchange Alley and Canal street.
J. E. MORTIMER, Cashier.
nov16 td

NOTICE is given to the Creditors of the estate of JEAN FERRAN, that they may prove their claims in [illegible]
nov26 dec 3 7

Notice.

OUR New Orleans firm of A. J. DENNISTOUN & CO. ceases to exist from this date. The liquidation of their affairs will be attended to by our friends, Messrs. O. B. GRAHAM & CO., of this city, who will in future act as our agents.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.
Glasgow, 1st October, 1867.
NEW ORLEANS, 7th November, 1867.

Removal.

G. B. GENIN has removed his clothing and gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Store from No. [illegible] to No. 14 Camp street, where he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
New Orleans, November [illegible], 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seven Directors of this institution, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Canal and Gravier streets, on the second MONDAY in December next, (the 9th) between the hours of [illegible]
CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.
nov21 td

Teacher.

A LADY, highly recommended, and of great experience as a teacher, wishes a situation as a governess in a respectable family in New Orleans or environs. She teaches French, English, Piano, Drawing, &c. Apply at the Office of the Bee.

KRULL & DICKEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers and Stationers,
106 Canal Street.
Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Juvenile Books.

S. PABLO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Domestic and Foreign Liquors,
No. 191-2 CONTI STREET,
Between Chartres and Old Levee,
nov15 1m NEW ORLEANS.

Ripley & Co.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
88 Common Street,
nov12 1t New Orleans.

TREATMENT
—OF—
SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, EXEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.
E. GAUDOZ,
Druggist, from the Paris University
Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.
H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, E. K. DUNKERSON.
Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
186 Common Street, New Orleans.

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

1866.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Premiums for the year 1866......$[illegible]
Losses, etc., paid during the year 1866......$[illegible]
Assets December 31, 1866......$[illegible]

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

TRUSTEES:
A. Moulton, E. K. Converse
H. H. May, B. F. Eberle
John T. Moore, Robert Hare
John C. Rogers, Jos. E. Lombard
Wm. M. Perkins, Jos. Hoy
J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwig
sep22 1ant

J. LAMBERT,
FRENCH TEACHER.

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

United States Restaurant.

THE undersigned informs the public and his customers that he has recently made important changes in the culinary department of his establishment, and has engaged cuisiniers who were employed at the Universal Exposition of Paris. At no place on the American continent can be found better food, edibles or delicacies the markets afford.
DENIS BECHAC,
nov8 1m 128 Common Street.