The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125
Three	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	175
Four	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	140	225
Five	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	170	275
Six	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	325
Seven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	375
Eight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	420
Nine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	460
Ten	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500
Eleven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	540
Twelve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	580
Thirteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	620
Fourteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	300	420	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres streets—Two trunks and a lot of wearing apparel.

The attention of the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Lightering and Wrecking Company is called to the announcement in another column of the holding of their annual meeting, which will take place on Monday, February 3d, at the Merchants' Exchange. Holders of transferred stock have a special notice addressed to them.

Thanks to Mr. Jeff. Pecny, of the steamboat Wild Wagoner, for a late Natchez *Courier*, and to Messrs. Hall and Audry, clerks of the steamboat Governor Allen, for late Vicksburg papers.

We are indebted to Mr. P. F. Gagarty, Catholic bookseller, 151 Camp street, for a copy of Harper's Magazine for February, and to Mr. George Ellis, bookseller, opposite the Postoffice, for a copy of Putnam's Magazine for February.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The management announce the "Huguenots" as the performance for this evening, the principal characters being personated by Mesdemoiselles Fauschetti, Lambelé and Madame Seguin; Messrs. Picot, Van Huffien, Lechevallier and Dupin.

On Sunday night the opera of "La Favorite" was presented at this house. Mademoiselle Audibert as *Eleonore*, and Mr. Picot as *Fernand*, were in magnificent voice and carried the audience by storm. It was the most successful performance of the season.

On Wednesday night an extra representation of "La Belle Helene" will be given with the same cast as on Saturday and Monday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Nellie Taylor, a really fine vocalist, made her first appearance at the Academy last night, and was received with marked favor. She is superior to Miss Brent. The Clinetop Sisters, Dick Parker and Billy Emerson, and the Mason Brothers, continue as great attractions as ever.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest repeated his great character of *Metamora* last night, in which he was ably supported by Miss Lillie, Mrs. Perrin and Mr. Barton Hill, in their respective parts. He appears to-night as *Gladiator*, Wednesday in *Hamlet*, Thursday, as *Jack Cade*, and takes his farewell of the New Orleans public Friday night. No one should fail to see so great an actor in at least one or more of these characters. To miss seeing him may well be regarded as a serious void in one's theatrical enjoyments.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who stands at the head of the profession as an American comedian, reappears to-night in "Mazeppa," and the amusing character of *Mr. Golightly*, in the play entitled "Lend me Five Shillings." The programme for Wednesday night comprises "Poor Gentleman" and "Spitfire," Mr. Jefferson appearing in two parts.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Sight-seers and pleasure seekers should not in their rounds omit a visit to the Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Miss Jennie Quigley, the smallest lady on the continent, wonderful pedipulation by Miss Leak, the beautiful art of glass blowing by Prof. Greiner and adventures in a tiger's cage by Miss Ella Eugene, are some of its many wonderful attractions.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HANCOCK.—General Hancock left Austin Sunday, the 26th 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, *en route* for Galveston and New Orleans. He states in a telegram received yesterday morning at headquarters in this city, that he expects to reach New Orleans on Thursday evening next, the 30th instant.—*Picayune.*

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Louisiana will hold its annual session in this city this evening, the 28th instant, on which occasion, among other business transacted, there will be an annual election of officers.—*Ibid.*

The organization of the Conservatives of the parish of East Baton Rouge, under the Democratic banner, is without dissent or opposition. The *Advocate*, of the 24th, thinks there are not twenty white men in the parish who will adhere to the Radicals, and all others will accept the Democratic party as the true embodiment and name of the opposition of Radicalism. A parish convention is to be called and an organization effected in affiliation with the State Central Committee in this city.—*Ibid.*

Another Steamboat Disaster.

SINKING OF THE EMERALD WITH SOME OF THE PASSENGERS—CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

The steamer Emerald, which left New Orleans on Friday last, 24th inst., for Cincinnati, while rounding Tunica Bend, suddenly parted cabin, and went down a total loss. Messrs. A. Britton & Co., the agents of the ill-fated boat, have received a letter from Capt. John N. Shunk, per Mr. T. Strider; but the letter assigns no reason for the disaster.

By a gentleman who has since reached the city, the accident was attributed to the boat having been overloaded. The agents of the boat, Messrs. Britton & Co., are confident that the boat must have struck some unseen impediment in the river.

The accident occurred the day after (Saturday). The Emerald had left the city at 4 o'clock and the boat was headed for the land. Almost, it is stated, at the moment it had reached the shore, although the letter of the Captain says nothing of this fact, it careened over, and several of the passengers were dragged to a watery grave.

Among others were three ladies, who were upon the lower deck of the Emerald, who were swept over as the boat careened. These were, so far as known, the wife and daughters of Dr. Richardson, and according to the letter of Capt. Shunk—since contradicted—the doctor himself was among those who were lost. The second chambermaid also was engulphed with the hull.

So quickly did the boat go down, that the cargo, trunks and effects of the passengers, and even the books and papers of the Captain, were all lost. The crew were all saved. The hull of the Emerald sunk at the foot of Morganza Bend, and will doubtless remain at the bottom.

The cabin, which had parted, floated off and was last heard of at Port Hudson. Capt. N. Shunk, who started after it, came down with his mate to Bayou Sara on the Robt. E. Lee, and was to have returned to Cincinnati on the first passing boat. The following is his letter to the city:

STEAMER R. E. LEE, Jan. 25, 1868.

Messrs. A. Britton & Co., New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The steamer Emerald sunk this evening at four o'clock, in five minutes. Crew and passengers lost all their baggage. Several lives were lost. Boat and cargo a total loss. The cabin floated off, and I am going to it on the Lee. It lies at the head of Morganza Bend. Everything is lost. Dr. Richardson, wife and daughter, and the second chambermaid are all we know of, as yet. Books and papers all lost. I saved nothing but what I had on. Crew all saved. JOHN N. SHUNK, per T. STRIDER.

P. S. Since writing the above we have heard it rumored on the streets that upwards of five hundred hogsheads of sugar were lost on the Emerald.—*N. O. Times.*

The Progress of the Revolutionary Conspiracy to Destroy the Government.

The Radical managers at Washington are hard to please. In 1863 Congress passed a law increasing the number of Judges in the Supreme Court to ten. That was done to enable Mr. Lincoln to put additional Radicals on the bench, and fill additional circuits. He made the proper appointments; but when Johnson became President, Congress, in 1866, passed a law reducing the number of Judges to seven. That was done to prevent Johnson filling a vacancy. They are still unsatisfied, the Court being too independent of the revolutionists to suit their purposes. They now propose to virtually deprive it of power over the enactments of Congress, and all to preserve, if possible, the ascendency of the Radical party. For party purposes, they do not hesitate to destroy the efficiency and character of the Supreme Court, a co-ordinate department of the Government. They have already emasculated the Executive Department, another co-ordinate and independent branch of the Government. They have established military despotisms over ten States of the Union, and have passed through one branch of Congress a new act making it a penal offense for either the Executive or the Supreme Court to treat either of these States, under military rule, as a State in the Union, or for any citizen to obstruct, in any way, the operations of these military governments or the execution of the despotic enactments of Congress in reference to them. Such is the progress of the revolutionary conspiracy of the Radical leaders to destroy the form and spirit of our republican government—and in the interest of a party calling itself Republican.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Why doesn't Congress, instead of providing by legislation that ten States shall cast their votes for Gen. Grant, enact that he shall cast them himself? That body is enacting that he shall elect them for himself indirectly, but why not directly? Why add political cowardice to political villainy?—*Louisville Journal.*

THE JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The organs of the two great parties in New York city—the *Tribune* and *World*—perhaps the ablest exponents respectively of Republican and Democratic doctrines, are engaged in a learned discussion of the judicial power of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of Congress to regulate, expand, or abridge it. The *Tribune*, of course, holds the affirmative of the issue and contends that Congress, under the general provision of the Constitution granting power to that body "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution its legislative powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof," (Constitution U. S., Sec. 9,) is invested with authority to say—the Constitution being silent thereupon—of how many judges the Supreme Court shall be composed, and how many of them shall concur in any judgment or decision to render it valid. The *Tribune* argues thus:

"The Supreme Court is a part of the Judiciary Department of the Government, and hence Congress has power to make all laws necessary to carrying into execution any of the powers of the Supreme Court. *It is the law making power for the Supreme Court as well as for the President.* The position that Congress has no power to enact how many of the Judges may pronounce a judgment, when they have the admitted power to make the Judges many or few, when, in fact, the entire Court is created by acts of Congress, is wholly untenable.

The Constitutions of the United States and of the several States require, in certain solemn adjudications, a two-third vote of the Judges on questions of law, and the jury system which is incorporated into all our Constitutions, as one of the palladia of individual life and liberty, requires a unanimous decision of the tribunal to which all questions of fact are referred. Is it not, therefore, an anomaly in our administration of justice, that the vote of a single Judge, a bare majority of one, shall suffice to overthrow and practically repeal an act of Congress, in the passage of which two hundred legislators, very many of them better jurists than the Judges of the Supreme Court (!), concurred. To allow a law of Congress to be set aside by the entire bench is a vast subjection of the legislative to the judicial power at any time. To allow this to be done by a bare majority of one, when the act involves the political disfranchisement of a race of four millions of men, and the future peace and unity of the country is to suspend a universe of disaster on a single hair."

The *Tribune* asserts that "the Constitutions of the United States and of the several States (but it takes care not to *name* those States) require, in certain solemn adjudications, a two-thirds vote of the Judges on questions of law." The *World* denies the premises and shows that so far from either of these Constitutions requiring a two-thirds vote, the first is entirely silent on the subject and the Constitutions of the State of New York of 1777 and 1822 provides that

"The court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors shall consist of the President of the Senate, the Senators, the Chancellor, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, or *the major part of them.*"

The same provision has been introduced in the constitution of New York, now being framed.

The *World* might have contented itself with calling upon the *Tribune* for its authorities for so baseless an assertion, but it shows very conclusively that the *majority* principle has prevailed in all our American courts, and that it is the rule in England from whence the common law system prevailing in most of the United States was derived.

The *World* might have shown that so far from Congress being "the law-making power for the Supreme Court and for the President," the Constitution simply contemplated that Congress should provide the machinery necessary for carrying out the constitutionally invested powers of the court. The *World* might have shown that Congress is but one of the three divisions or parts of a whole going to form the Government of the United States. That neither Department is subordinate to the other, but that each is, within the law, supreme within his own sphere of action. The claim now set up by Congress, to be the superior power in the State, is absurd. If there be any supreme arbiter in the State, it is the Supreme Court which passes judgment upon the validity of the enactments of Congress, and upon the action of the President when it is called in question by any person aggrieved. And it was never until the present time that this function of the Supreme Court was denied. The Radicals must have ascertained that the opinions of the majority of the judges are against the validity of the Reconstruction acts, when they seek to invade the hallowed precincts of that hitherto respected and respectable tribunal—strip it of its prerogatives, and thus reverse the teachings of nearly a century. Yet the majority of the court is composed of judges appointed by a president of their own election. At the present time there is not a single judge upon the bench identified in any way with the Southern States. Why is it that while the majority principle is one so much favored by the Radicals, that they refuse to submit to its supremacy in the Judicial Department now, when it has been the uniform practice from the beginning of the Government until the present time? It is the practice in England, from whence the usages of the common law system are derived, and which govern the practice in America, when the Constitution and statutes are silent. But it is a waste of time and patience to attempt to expose reasoning so childish as that advanced by the *Tribune*, in support of the Congressional authority, which is neither more nor less than a claim to administer the whole Government, legislative, executive and judicial, and that is precisely the aim of Congress.

A Bill Agreed on by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed upon the following bill:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and receive from this government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like circumstances, and that the President be empowered to use the influence and authority of his government in all just endeavors to secure a recognition by other governments of the principles of public laws, which will be insisted upon and maintained by the government of the United States, in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. Provided always, that no citizen, native born or naturalized, who is guilty of any crime against the laws of any foreign State committed within its jurisdiction, or of desertion from the actual service in the army or navy of such State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who, as to residence or otherwise by treason, or other crime against the United States, shall have forfeited or shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

Section 2. That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any foreign government in contravention to the intent and purposes of this act upon the allegation of his naturalization in the United States, does not operate or dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; that any native born citizen who shall have been arrested and detained without the charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and whose release shall have been unnecessarily delayed or refused, the President shall be, and is hereby empowered by way of indemnity and reprisal, to order the arrest and detain in custody any subject of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall without any unexcusable delay give information to Congress of such proceedings of indemnity and reprisal.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, If any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country with the intent to resume his domicil therein, or if he shall leave the United States with the intention of a permanent residence in any foreign State, and shall engage in an army or navy as belligerent in any foreign war or service, such naturalized citizen shall not be entitled to the interposition of this Government in his behalf under the provisions of this act.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That the term domicil, in the preceding section, shall be construed to mean continued residence or more than one year in the native country of the naturalized citizen, or of establishing himself in any business, which denotes an intention to resume permanent residence.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.—The *Tribune* stockholders have re-elected H. G. chief editor. Most of the other men on the *Tribune* are comparatively new, but Horace will probably be on it to the last. There is a rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt has paid him the $13,000 that young Vanderbilt borrowed, but Horace is not inclined to confirm it. Bryant has been re-elected editor of the *Evening Post*, and divides his time between writing paragraphs for that paper and poetry for others. These annual elections are mere matters of form, for everybody knows Greeley and Bryant to be permanent fixtures on the *Tribune* and *Post*. Bennett says the *Herald* is not for sale, so people need not be bothering him with offers for it. He values the whole concern at three millions, and is not likely to find many bidders at that price. I understand that Bonner has secured W. H. Peck, the Southern author, to write for the *Ledger* for five years, for a sum that will make Peck a wealthy man. He tried to secure Grant as a contributor, but Ulysses would not be caught. Thurlow Weed has just passed his seventy-second year, and bought a new hat, and writes just as vigorously (and venomously, I might say) as he did twenty years ago. Mr. Marble's late articles in the *World*, on the Grant-Stanton-Johnson business attract attention for their hard, logical and sharp sarcasm. Marble is the youngest chief editor on the daily press, and unquestionably the most polished and logical writer.—*New York Correspondence Mobile Register.*

The county elections in Illinois show great gains for the Democracy. The elections were hotly contested and party lines closely drawn. Sixty-seven counties heard from give an aggregate Radical majority of 5000. They gave over 45,000 Radical majority at the last election. The remaining counties, about 30 in number, will overcome the Radical majority and throw the State Democratic by a large majority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Miscellany.—So notable an event in the reportorial world as the retirement from the local columns of the *Picayune* of our worthy colleagues Messrs. Dotson and Weaver, with whom our relations have been so continuous and so friendly, cannot be suffered to go unnoticed. They have imprinted so deeply their talents on the columns of that journal, that we are persuaded its readers will miss the rare flashes of genius and high spirit of the one and the exquisite humor and uncommon reportorial enterprise and ability of the other, to which they have so long been accustomed for their daily *morceaux* of local intelligence. In the retirement of these gentlemen, the interest of our people loses for the moment earnest and able advocates. Wherever our friends may go and in whatever line of duty they may henceforth be engaged, our heartfelt wishes for their prosperity will always attend them. Our word for it, their places cannot be easily supplied.

The premises of Father Turgis, corner of Conti and Basin streets, was entered the other night by way of the alley on Basin street and robbed of a lot of chickens, some cooking utensils and servants' clothing.

The Convention have been discussing the subject of disfranchisement for three days. It is to be hoped they will bring the matter to a direct vote this morning.

The Case of Recorder Gastinel.—In consequence of the Supreme Court having decided against the claims of Recorder Gastinel upon the grounds of non age at the time of election, the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at their last meeting, passed a resolution providing for a joint session to elect a successor. Mayor Heath, this morning, received the following letter from Headquarters Fifth Military District, which puts a stop to the Council's proceeding in this matter:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs, New Orleans, La., Jan. 25, 1868.

Mayor E. Heath, New Orleans—

Sir—The attention of the Major General Commanding having been called to a resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, adopted on the 21st inst., relative to an election of Recorder of the Second District, I am directed by him to invite your attention to the provisions contained in the 1st and 2d sections of the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, and to paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 7, from these Headquarters, dated March 28, 1867, copies of which are herein inclosed.

Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant,
ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

The following is a copy of the special orders referred to, issued by Gen. Sheridan:

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1867.
Special Orders No. 7.]

PAR. 2. It is hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no election for State, parish, municipal or judicial offices will be held in the State of Louisiana until the provisions of the laws of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplemental thereto, shall have been complied with. Until elections are held in accordance with these acts, the law of the State of Louisiana, approved March 15, 1867, which provides for the continuance, in the performance of their duties of those persons whose term of office would, otherwise, have expired, will govern all laws except those which may be specially acted upon at these headquarters.—*N. O. Pic.*

Beaten and Robbed.—Late Sunday night a young man named Augustus Molse was knocked down near the corner of Esplanade and Dorgenois streets, and robbed of a small amount of money, a gold watch and chain, and other articles. He was struck a violent blow in the head, rendering him insensible and causing no small apprehension for his life at the time he was discovered in this condition. He has no idea who robbed him.

Stabbing Affray.—A quarrel occurred Sunday night among a party of Sicilians on St. Philip street, resulting in one of the party, Michael Giovani, being stabbed and dangerously wounded in the side, by one P. Geraud, who was arrested. The cause of the affray, so far as we could hear, has not transpired.

Deceased Firemen.—A very large procession attended the funeral of the late Richard Barrett, an exempt member of Fire Company No. 6.

An inquest was held on Sunday by the Coroner, upon the body of Charles Brown White, a native of Prussia, who was mortally wounded at the recent heavy fire on New Levee street, and who subsequently died at the Charity Hospital. The result of the Coroner's inquest was that the deceased had met his death from a falling timber which fractured the skull.

City Mortality.—There was but one death from cholera in New Orleans last week, and only ninety deaths altogether. During the year past ten persons died in the city who were centenarians.

Larcenies, etc.—John Smith—that is one of the thousand and one individuals of that nomenclature—was arrested yesterday on a charge of having burglariously entered the premises of Mrs. Gustave Couvertié, on St. Peter street, with the intention of converting her property into his possession.

Tom Lowry is in prison to await hearing on a charge of having embezzled a watch left with him to sell for his colored confidant, Charles Stewart.

James Paul, a negro, is to answer before Recorder Gastinel, to a charge of having stolen a pocket-book and some small contents, the property of one Mrs. Edmundson.

First District Court—Judge Howe.—The District Attorney yesterday filed an information against William Sullivan, alias William Desmond, "for knowingly publishing as true and altering a forged order for delivery of goods." He is the party who obtained three trunks filled with valuables and some bedding, from the house of Mrs. Ludwig, on an order to which the signature of the owner, Mrs. Winters had been forged.

E. Milsford plead guilty and was fined $20 for an assault on Angelo Mathias.

James Govens, a negro, was convicted of breaking into the store of Michael McQuade, 87 St. Thomas street, with intent to rob.

Frank Glover and Riley Moe were acquitted of the charge of having stolen four hundred pounds of tallow from the factory of Pierre Cestar, last November.

Henry Meyer and Fred. Stevens, charged with stealing a barrel of whisky from J. Stafford, were released by *nol. pros.*, the prosecuting witness not being obtainable.

John King and Louisa King were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. It appears that a man named E. W. Shepherd made towards them with a gun which they supposed was loaded and feared he would use upon them, whereupon John seized hold of the *fusil* while Lou belabored him with a billet of wood.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FORTY-NINTH DAY—JANUARY 27, 1868.

Disfranchisement Discussed.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., Judge Taliaferro in the chair.

Two hundred copies of the Tax Ordinance and the ordinances and resolutions supplementary thereto were ordered to be printed for official distribution to the Sheriffs and tax collectors of the State.

An ordinance was adopted to refund to parties who have paid the penal assessments under the tax ordinance the amounts thus paid in consequence of a resolution previously adopted suspending the operation of the supplementary tax ordinance providing such penal assessments.

Cromwell, colored, of Orleans, offered an ordinance declaring *aliens* all those who may have been prohibited from voting for delegates to this Convention by reason of having voluntarily taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States, "but the General Assembly may remove such disability by a two-third vote of each House." Laid over.

Cooley's amendment to Wickliffe's substitute on the subject of disfranchisement, so extensively discussed Saturday, was again considered.

Fuller of Avoyelles, spoke, taking high moral ground against so much disfranchisement, and in favor of amnesty, except to guerrillas and persons guilty of uncivilized warfare.

McMillen of Carroll, also took Conservative ground.

Wickliffe, of Orleans, spoke at length in support of his proposition, which, it will be remembered, is to prohibit from holding all offices those disfranchised by act of Congress.

After some further discussion, Cooley's amendment was voted down by a vote of 41 to 40. Some personalities between Messrs. Jones and Lulleling, resulted in the latter pronouncing a statement of Jones' false, and the latter telling him he could see him at his room.

The Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. Tuesday.

The Financial Bills of Senators Sherman and Henderson.

We copy as follows from a special Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated the 23d:

The Senate Finance Committee have had Mr. Sherman's whole financial bill under consideration for several days. There has been a great deal of discussion over it, which led to the reading of Mr. Henderson's bill, and also to an expression of views concerning the two plans. Mr. Sherman has himself proposed several plans to the bill as read in the Senate, and the Committee have also added some, with consent of Senator Sherman.

The provision for giving one per cent. to the States, has been stricken out, as has also the section authorizing a foreign loan. It has been so amended as to make it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to accomplish the funding without employing any agents not already in the service of his department.

As Senator Sherman starts for home to-morrow, it was agreed in the committee to postpone the action for a few days. The members, in the meantime, will prepare themselves to express their views fully upon the two plans at their next meeting.

Senator Henderson argues that the nation cannot afford to pay over 4 per cent. at the outside on a funded debt. He also claims that holders would be better off to take a long bond at low interest, principal and interest both assured in gold, than to go on with a possibility that the payment, principal of recent date bond, may finally be made in currency through the action of parties. The tendency in the committee is believed to be toward four per cent. bonds.

REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The second Conference Committee to report on the Cotton Tax bill, follows the suggestion made in the brief debate that took place the other day in the Senate. It provides that hereafter there shall neither be any tax on our own cotton, nor any duty on foreign cotton. The latter clause, it will be observed, repeals that provision of the present tariff law by which foreign cotton pays a duty of three cents per pound. The bill will pass both houses in this shape.

TAX ON NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

The House Committee on Banking has substantially agreed to a bill authorizing the several State Legislatures to tax the shareholders of National Banks, resident within their respective States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi Conventions.

Daring outrage in Mississippi.

Important Order from Gen. Greene, Commanding District of Alabama.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Heavy Gale in Scotland.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Jan. 27—HOUSE.—Under the call of States, the following among others were introduced: To tax national bonds, removing obstructions at Hellgate, forbidding assessors and collectors from being directly or indirectly interested in forfeitures under the revenue laws; bill by Stevens, regulating suffrage on national questions; to regulate appointments of Government agents; providing temporary government for Wyoming territory; bill by Congress to provide uniform currency and liquidate the national debt; relieving McLain College, Tennessee; amending national currency act; supplying documents to agricultural colleges; removal of obstructions in Upper Missouri River; bill allowing transportation from warehouse at Indianola to San Antonia, Texas; declaring compromises for violations of revenue laws felony; for the better organization of the United States District Courts in Louisiana; establishing a branch mint at Santa Fee.

A resolution passed repealing the Territorial act of Montana on account of the exclusion of certain classes from suffrage.

Several Executive communications were presented.

Also a resolution of the Georgia Convention urging the reorganization of the State Government, removal of political disabilities and modification of the test oath.

Also, a petition from members of the Louisiana Convention praying for the removal of General Hancock, and Parish and State officers.

Also, a petition from the Mississippi Convention relative to the Freedmen's Bureau.

The bill forbidding the payment of certain claims arising from the rebellion was resumed and passed. Yeas 86, nays 63.

The Secretary of State was asked the expense of the arrest and trial of Surratt.

A resolution was adopted after considerable fillibustering, under suspension of the rules, instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire whether combinations had been made or attempted to obstruct the due execution of the Reconstruction laws, with power to send for persons and papers.

SENATE.—Wilson introduced a bill removing disabilities from certain citizens of Virginia.

The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for an elaborate report regarding captured and abandoned property.

The bill relieving Governor Patton, of Alabama, from political disabilities, was resumed. Howard and Drake wanted further proof of Patton's sincerity. Buckalew and Johnson opposed special legislation on the subject. Postponed.

The Reconstruction bill was resumed. Wilson favored the bill. In opening, said he had, in the thirteen years he had been in the Senate, listened to a great many speeches. He had heard the domineering Davis, the bantering Toombs, the plausible Mason, the wily Slidell, but he never listened to a more wicked speech than that delivered by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Doolittle,) on Thursday last.

Johnson followed with a powerful constitutional argument against the bill.

Bill relieving Governor Patton passed, yeas, 26, nays, 5. Adjourn.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Bureau of Statistics reports the number of immigrants since 1861, 1,500,000. Inward passengers not immigrants, during same time, 225,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad is in good running order 367 miles beyond Omaha, and has reached the heighth of 500 feet above tide water.

The Supreme Court has decided that in case of necessity, the Captain of a vessel can sell her in a foreign port.

Hannon, the Bureau Agent at Lake Providence, La., who stole money from that department, was arrested at Charleston and has been started for New Orleans in irons. Most of the money was recovered and will be refunded to the proper claimants.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $728,000.

The following is the substance of the bill which passed the House to-day: It enacts that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on the following class of cases growing out of the Rebellion, until further action of Congress: First, on account of seizure or imprisonment of or for damages or demurrage or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water in insurrectionary States. Second: For transportation service, tolls, ferriage, &c., beyond the tariff fixed by the Quartermaster General during the war. Third: For the use and occupation of land in insurrectionary States and for fortifications and other military defensive purpose during the war.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court, to-day, rendered an opinion confirming a decision made by Judge Watrous, in the District Court of Texas, relative to a land claim. The opinion derives additional importance from the fact that some years ago the judicial conduct of Judge Watrous was the subject of severe animadversions and the House of Representatives took testimony looking to impeachment for alleged malpractice in that case. After a lapse of twelve years Judge Watrous is relieved of the imputation by the opinion of the Supreme Tribunal of the land.

Montgomery, Jan 27.—The following important order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, January 27, 1868.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 16, current series, from Headquarters Third Military District, at the election to be held in the State of Alabama in accordance with General Orders No. 101, series of 1867, the polls shall not be opened at more than three precincts in each county, in the said State, and said polls shall be kept open and votes received thereat for four days instead of two days, anything in General Orders No. 101 to the contrary notwithstanding. All public bar rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquor at the county seats, and all other places where the polls shall be opened, will be closed from six o'clock on the evening of the third day of February until six o'clock on the morning of the 8th of February, 1868.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. Julius Hayden,
S. C. GREENE,
Capt. 24th Infantry, Brev. Maj. U. S. A.

Tallahassee, Jan. 27.—SIXTH DAY.—Convention met at 10 A. M.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections made majority and a minority report. The consideration of which after a short discussion was postponed to the 23d of February next.

A Committee on the Boundary of the State, location of the capital and miscellaneous matters was appointed.

Invitations were extended to Solon Robinson, of New York, Col. O. B. Hart, Morrison Reid and others to address the Convention.

After general discussion, adjourned.

Atlanta, Jan. 27.—The Convention discussed the question of relief during the entire day's session with no definite results.

Raleigh, Jan. 27.—The Convention was occupied most of the day in discussing in Committee of the Whole the report of the Committee on a Governor and other necessary Executive State officers. It proposes to add to the present officers a Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Public Works and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, all to be elected for a term of two years by the people. Heretofore the people elected a Governor and the Legislature elected the Secretary of State, Controller of Public Accounts, Treasurer, and formerly Superintendent of Common Schools. No vote taken.

Mr. Battle, State treasurer, sent in an able communication giving the reasons why he could not comply with the order of the Convention to pay their per diem, &c. Referred to the committee to confer with Gen. Canby.

Jackson, Jan. 24.—The *Clarion* publishes particulars of an outrage perpetrated in Jasper county, Mississippi, on the 25th and 26th instants. A squad of freedmen, who had been stealing hogs, waylaid a constable's posse, who were searching for them with warrants for their arrest. Two white men were killed; one mortally and five severely wounded. Only one negro wounded and arrested. Several par ies are searching for the perpetrators.

The first semi-centennial Masonic celebration of this State held at Natchez last week was largely attended. Professor Thomas G. Gathright was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

The Convention, after receiving reports of committees, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill of Rights. Four sections had been acted upon when the Committee rose. The bill will be reported when completed.

The majority report of the Committee on Compensation, which with the minority report was telegraphed when submitted, was adopted by 48 to 27.

An afternoon session was held to complete the list of collectors of the special tax.

Mobile, Jan. 27.—Cotton dull; prices nominal. Middlings 16¾c. Sales to-day 850; receipts 4220; exports 632.

New York, Jan. 27.—Governments closed steady, 5 20's of 1862, with Coupons, 111¼; of 1864, 109¼; of 1865, 110¼; of 1861, 108¼; 10-40's, 101¼; 7-30's, 108⅛. Money easy, call loans easy at 5. Gold after reaching 141¼, closed at 141⅛. Sterling quiet—prime 9½. Stocks a little lower, but active. Balance in the Sub-treasury, $110,000,000.

New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton—upland 18½c. to 18¾c., the latter an extreme rate. Sales today, 3500 bales. Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat 1c. to 2c. better. Corn active; mixed Western $1 26 to $1 28; white Southern $1 26 to $1 32; yellow $1 26 to 1 30. Oats heavy. Provisions steady. Mess Pork 21¾c.; Lard 13c. to 13½c. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine 56½c. to 57c. Rosin $2¾ to $4. Freights firmer. Cotton by steam ⅜c. to ¾c. Corn by sail, 10c. Gold, $141¼. 5 20's of 1862, with coupons, $111¼. North Carolina 6's, 54c.

Louisville, Jan. 27.—River rising; 7 feet 5 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 30. Arrived: Alpha, from Nashville, St. Mary, from Memphis, and Virginia from New Orleans.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—Flour shade better firmer—family $11 to $11 50. Red winter Wheat $2 55. Corn dull, 80 to 85c. Oats firm, 68 to 70c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork $20 to $21. Bulk meats—shoulders 8c, sides 11¼c. Bacon—shoulders 9¼c, clear sides 11¾c. Sugar cured Hams 15 to 16c. Lard 12½ to 13c. Butter dull at 35 to 37c. Cheese 14½ to 15c. Coffee 20 to 25½c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—River rising with 19½ feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 20.

Augusta, Jan. 27.—Cotton advanced ¼c. to ½c. Sales 913 bales. Receipts, 744 bales. Middlings 17½ to 16¾c.

Louisville, Jan. 27.—Tobacco firm—5 to 15 for lugs to medium leaf. Cotton 15¼ to 15¾c. Flour—superfine $7 50 to $8. Wheat $2 40. Oats 66 to 68c. Corn 77 to 80c. Mess Pork—new $21. Lard 13c. Bacon advanced ¼c; shoulders 10c; sides 12¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 8¼c; clear sides 11⅜. Whisky nominal.

Vicksburg, Jan. 27.—Passed down—Henry Ames, at 12 M. Passed up—Lilly and the St. Charles, at 5 P. M. River rising.

London, Jan. 27, Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 72⅜.

Liverpool, 27, Evening.—Cotton sales 12,000 bales. Uplands 7¾d. to 7⅞d. Orleans 8 to 8⅛c. Naval stores firm.

London, Jan. 27.—The new French loan of $750,000,000 francs will be placed in the market to-morrow.

Edinburg, Jan. 27.—A heavy gale passed over the southern counties of Scotland yesterday. Houses were unroofed and blown down, and much damage done. Telegrams report the loss of several lives. The storm was heavy in this city and Glasgow. It is thought the shipping must have suffered terribly, though no advices of any disasters have been received.

Savannah, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet but firm—middlings 17. Sales 850. Receipts 4500.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 27—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:10. No wind but foggy. No arrivals. Sailed, schooners Welcome and Billy Butts.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Jan. 27, Noon.—Consols steady, bonds quiet.

Frankfort, Jan. 27.—Bonds, 76.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Cotton market quiet and steady. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

London, Jan. 27, Afternoon.—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, Jan. 27, Evening.—Cotton firm; lard firmer, 51s. 3d.; pork dull; common rosin 6s. 3d.; tallow 42s 6d.; others unchanged.

New York, Jan. 27.—Arrived from Liverpool, the steamship Libena, with the new British Minister to the United States on board.

New York, Jan. 27.—Stocks very active. Money easy. Call loans, 6. Gold 141¼. Governments strong. Old 111½. Virginia 6's, 40¼. Tennessee 6's, new, 60¼.

Flour firm; Wheat 1c. better; corn 1c. lower; rye and oats dull; pork steady, $21 75; lard quiet.

Havana, Jan. 27.—To-day there is grand religious ceremonies and thanksgiving for the disappearance of cholera.

Departing vessels now have clear bills of health.

The Liberty, from New Orleans, for Baltimore, touched here yesterday.

Exchange on the United States—for gold, long, ¾; short 2¼ premium.

Sugar heavy.

Louisville, Jan. 27.—J. H. Harney, editor of the *Democrat*, is dead.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 27, 11 A. M.—Barometer 30:10. Wind, S. E.—light. Arrived: steamship General Meade, Sampson master, with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton; schooner G. A. Pierce, Farrow master, from Galveston, in ballast. Sailed: bark Rambler.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, Sunday, Jan. 26.—The Lower House of the Danish Parliament unanimously ratified a treaty with the United States for the purchase of St. Thomas and St. John. It now goes to the Upper House for confirmation.

The British Home Office positively denies authorizing the arrest of Mr. Train, at Cork.

The London *Observer* says the correspondence on the Alabama claims, between Seward and Stanley, is finally closed.

The tone of the Russian press has become pacific.

The *Borzer Zeitung*, of St. Petersburg, urges the Czar to set an example of general disarmament.

The British expedition has not advanced beyond Zoufe, in Abyssinia.

The English captives are alive and doing well, but still in confinement.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A treaty has been made between the United States and the King of the Fejee Islands, mortgaging the islands for three years, in security of money due for having eaten some American sailors. As a pledge, the Fejee King sends a whale's tooth, which the President is to keep if the treaty is ratified. No writings have been exchanged.

Radical managers here are considering the admission of Southern delegates at Chicago. It is stated that Grant's friends are adverse to the admission of delegates from States not represented in Congress at the time the convention meets.

New York, Jan. 26.—A suppressed speech of Fernando Wood is published in full here to-day.

Galveston, Jan. 26.—The banking house of W. B. Sorley & Co. was burglariously entered this morning at 3 o'clock and robbed of about one thousand dollars. In fifteen minutes more they would have robbed the safe of all its contents. Jimmy Regan, of Memphis, the ringleader, and three other burglars, are in jail.

Sentiments of the Republican Press.

Many of the Republican newspapers of the North, so far as heard from, continue to deprecate the course which Congress has taken within the last few days:

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Congress is deliberately at work destroying the executive and judicial arms of the Government! The executive authority was wiped out by the last Congress. The present Congress strikes at the judiciary. When the bill to strangle the Supreme Court, which was rushed through the House, passes in the Senate, it will encounter a veto, and then, by a two thirds vote, be passed over the head of the President.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

We have had quite enough of this kind of legislation already in the quarrel between Congress and the President, and we shall regret exceedingly to see it repeated in any possible collision between Congress and the Supreme Court. Let nothing, we say, be attempted in Congress, in relation to the Supreme Court, that shall in the least degree bear the character of hasty or passionate legislation.

From the New York Evening Post.

The President is just as much the President as Congress is Congress, or the Supreme Court is the Supreme Court.

By virtue of his office the President is made "commander-in chief of the army and navy of the United States"; in that capacity he is the head of the military arm of the executive, as he is already in his capacity as President head of the civil arm. All military officers as well as all civil officers engaged in the execution of the laws are subordinate to him; he appoints them, commissions them and gives them orders; and it would be mutiny in any subordinate to refuse obedience to his orders once fairly promulgated.

Has Congress the power given it anywhere to change this fundamental disposition of things? Can it by mere enactment divest the President of the powers vested in him, make another man commander-in-chief, and order him to execute the laws at his own discretion, or subject only to the supervision and control of Congress? If so, what becomes of the constitutional limitations? What meaning is there in the positive, specific, unmistakable clauses vesting the several powers of the Government? Or is Congress, in spite of this language, an omnipotent parliament, in reality like that of Great Britain, representing alone the nation, and entitled to override all the other powers when its convictions of the public interests shall so require? If that be the truth let us know it at once, and pride ourselves no longer upon the superiority of our political system to the absolutisms of Europe, which have wrought so much mischief.

THE WAY TO CHECK THEM.—In an article reviewing the deplorable political and financial condition of the country, the New York *Herald* concludes as follows:

Under such a fearful state of things the national finances must remain disorganized, taxation oppressive and the public credit shaken. Business of all kinds must feel the paralyzing effect. Capital will take alarm and enterprise will cease. In fact, the prospect before us is truly alarming if the Radical party in power continue their destructive course and the people do not rise up as one man in their might to check this tide of Jacobinism. Unhappily, these Radicals will be in power for some time to come, as they boast of being, to defy public opinion, and they may do a vast deal of evil before another general election takes place. To hold them in check, then, the people everywhere should rise and denounce their conduct. In all the cities and towns—yes, even in every little village—there should be public meetings for this purpose. The country is in a terrible crisis, and the universal voice of the nation should be raised to save the Constitution and Government from the sacrilegious hands that now threaten to destroy both.

Cotton Manufactures.

The good profits of this business for the eight years following 1857 ought to have prepared those interested to encounter a loss afterward. To shrink from $1 75 per pound in 1864 down to 17½ cents in 1867, would seem to insure an enormous loss. The success with which this remarkable transition has been accomplished is wonderful, and stockholders are to be congratulated that they have seen the result attained, and a sound, low price basis reached, without being called upon to contribute back any portion of their recent large dividends.

It is said to be the fact that there is not a cotton mill in New England which has not lost money the last six months, under a statement of accounts which exhibits the stock of goods, and of cotton in bale and in process, at the present shrunken values, for it has been a fall of about fifty per cent. since August.

But these new stands are on solid ground. There cannot be another shrink of fifteen cents per pound in cotton and still more in goods. True, there is no activity in trade. Cotton goods have continued to fall month after month until they are so near the old antiwar gold prices that consumers will not long hold aloof.

Trade wants but an impulse to set it in active motion all along the line, and it is believed that impulse will be given whenever Congress shall have banished doubt and fear by enacting a *determined* financial policy, although it may not be the wisest possible in anybody's estimation.

Whatever depresses the trade in the products of our manufacturing industry bears more or less adversely on all other business. Hence the small sales of cotton "to spinners" in all the markets, as compared with former years, and the dullness in cotton-wise freights.

Until the change comes stockholders must accept small or no dividends, and the mills be run close both in stock and wages, if run at all.—*N. Y. Times, (Conservative.)*

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.—Nothing has as yet been done by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate with the House bill regulating what shall constitute a majority of the Supreme Court. When it is introduced in committee there is every reason to believe that a long and lively discussion of its merits will result, and, from all that can be gathered of the sentiments of Senators regarding the matter, its defeat is a foregone conclusion. The fate, however, of the Reconstruction bill may be different, as far as present appearances go. So intent are the Radicals upon reconstructing the Southern States, by the present process, if possible, that, whatever misgivings may be felt as to the constitutionality of their projected measure, the absolute necessity to the very life of Radical rule that negro government shall be put in operation as speedily as possible in the South will, it is thought, overcome the scruples of even moderate-minded Senators, and the bill become law, as far, at least, as Congress is concerned.—*Dispatch to N. Y. Herald, Jan 18.*

THE NEXT RADICAL MOVE.—The next move of the Radical party in Congress will be a bill from the judiciary committee asserting the power of Congress over the question of suffrage in the several States, and providing for the execution of that power. Conservatives here are not willing to credit this report, but the source from which it emanates entitles it to credit.—*Washington Cor. Boston Post, Jan. 17.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1868.

The money market continues without any new feature requiring special notice. The banks accommodate their customers to the extent of their ability, and there is a moderate amount of capital offering outside; but street rates are unchanged, and there is a much larger demand than can be met by the supply of available funds. Good notes secured by satisfactory collaterals, are negotiated at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. per month, and mortgage paper at 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, the former being for A1.

Gold opened at 138¾ to 139, but after the receipt of the New York telegrams reporting a further improvement there, the market advanced to 139 to 139½, and closed at 140. The sales included $1000 at 138¾, $10,000 at 138⅞, $1500 and $4000 at 139, and $1300, $2000, $1000, $4000, $5000 and $8900 at 139½. We also noticed a sale of a gold check on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, and, on Saturday, $10,000 deliverable all this week at 138¾. The sales of Silver included 906 Mexican dollars at 142, and some trifling lots at 142½.

The movement on Foreign Exchange was checked by sellers holding alive the views of buyers, particularly towards the close. £1000 bill of lading Sterling sold early in the day at 150⅛, £500 at 151, and £1000 private bankers' at 152¾. In Francs, we noticed sales of 20,000 A1 commercial at 3 72½, and 115,000 private bankers' and bank, (65,000 and 50,000) at 3.70. The market closed too much unsettled by the advance of gold to admit of regular quotations. 151⅛ was offered and refused for A1 Sterling.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were moderate, and the market ruled rather more in favor of sellers, but without any quotable advance. The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount, and the sales of Commercial included $10,000 New York sight at 9/16 per cent. discount, $25,000, $50,000, $50,000, $60,000 and several small sums at ⅛, $10,000 Boston sight at the same, $30,000 New York sight and some smaller sums at 11/16, $5000 at ¾, and $6000 five days' a 1¼.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 50 shares Carrollton Railroad at $78, 10 do. at $78 50, and 200 Bank of New Orleans at $24 50. We also heard of sales of the former at $76 50 and of the latter at $23 50, but did not authenticate them.

We hear of no sales of City Bonds. The last reported were at 67 for the Railroad issues and 79 to 80 for the Consolidated, but they could not be moved now unless at lower rates.

City Treasury notes were offered freely and the market ruled more in favor of buyers. The sales included $3000 large at 13¼, $1800 and $10,000 at 13¾, $1200 at $13⅞, $2500 at 13⅞, $4000 at 14, and $6000 at the reduced rate of 14⅛ and $3000 small at 4⅛, $5000 at 5, $1200 at 5⅛, $500 and $1000 at 5¼, and $15,000 at 5⅜. Dealers bought the large early in the day at 13⅛ and sold at 12⅛ and the small at 5 to 5⅛ and sold at 4, but later the market was heavier. $1900 and $2000 State notes sold at 29⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 2500 bales at irregular prices, but generally in accordance with the following quotations: Ordinary 14⅛ to 15⅛c., good ordinary 16⅜ to 16⅝c., low middling 17⅛ to 17⅜c., middling 17⅝ to 18c., strict middling 18⅛ to 18⅜c, and good middling at 18⅞ to

The above, it will be observed, are ⅛c higher than Saturday's figures, but in giving the latter we added that while we raised our quotations only ⅛c., the prices paid indicated an irregular advance of ⅛ to ⅜c. They consequently show no actual improvement. In fact, some buyers reported the market as easier, while on the other hand others regarded it as ruling still more in favor of factors, and quoted low middling at 17⅛ to 17⅜c, and middling at 18 to 18⅛c. The sales included strict good ordinary to low middling, or barely low middling, at 17⅛c., a good style of low middling at 17⅜ and 17⅝, middling at 18 and strict middling at 18⅛, but these were mostly for a classification above our own which assimilates to the Liverpool standard. The demand was slack throughout the day, but was stimulated after meridian by the advance in gold, without its imparting to it any activity. Buyers stood aloof in consequence of the ruling rates being decidedly above their limits. In several cases factors accepted offers which they had previously refused, even allowing buyers, in addition, to make some trifling rejections, in order to close the sale.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	5,256	
Arrived to-day	5,892	
Arrived previously	308,429	372,576
Cleared to-day	500	
Cleared previously	265,348	265,848
Stock on hand and on shipboard		101,728

The clearances embrace 100 bales to Liverpool and 400 to Barcelona.

TOBACCO.—There has been little or no movement in this market. The city manufacturers are supplied for the present, and the stock remaining on sale is too small to afford scope for purchasers on foreign account. We repeat our quotations for reference:

	Light.		Heavy.	
Refused	5	@ 6¼	5	@ 6
Common Leaf	7	@ 8½	8	@ 9
Medium	9	@ 11	10	@ 11
Good	12	@ 14	14	@ 15
Fine	15	@ 17	16	@ 20
Choice selections	17	@ 20	18	@ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds		3,191
Arrived to-day	563	
Arrived previously	2274	2837
		6048
Exported to-day	none	
Exported previously	3822	3822
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds		2226

FREIGHTS—Nothing of any consequence has transpired in freights. The rates are unchanged.

SUGAR.—The receipts since Saturday comprise 651 hhds. The demand is good at full previous prices, and all the receipts were sold at 7¾ to 9c per lb for inferior, 9¼ to 10c for common, 11¼ to 11¾c for good common; fair, 12¼ to 12¾c; good fair, 12⅞ to 12¾c; fully fair, 13 to 13¼c; prime 13½c; choice, 13¾ to 14c; yellow clarified, 14⅛ to 14½c; white, 15¼ to 15½c; seconds 11⅛ to 13¼c per lb.

MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday comprise 852 barrels. The demand is active at full prices, and all the receipts were sold at 45 to 55c per gallon for inferior, 58 to 60c for common, 68c for centrifugal, 65 to 70 for fair, 75 for light cistern bottom, 60 to 75 for fermenting, 78c for good, 77 to 80c for rebuilled and 80c for prime, not reboiled.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Richmond and Legal Tender from Louisville, Great Republic from Cincinnati, and Ilee and five barges have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—We note a steady and firm market to-day, with a scarcity of double extra, and the grades below, which are in request, and a further upward tendency in prices for them. Holders are now asking $10 25 to $10 50 per bbl for superfine, and $10 75 to $11 for double extra. The principal sales to day embraces 650 bbls., of which 150 double extra on private terms, 200 and 300 superfine at $10, 75 fine at $8 50; 100 do. at $9; 50 do. at $9 12½; 75 do. at $9 50, and 150 superfine at $10 per bbl.

CORN—The market closed on Saturday bare of supplies on the landing. There have been considerable receipts since then, but they were only partially discharged, and not much has been done in consequence. The only sale this forenoon was 100 sacks yellow at $1 per bushel. Since then 8326 sacks were sold, of which 300 and 500 prime white at $1; 2348 and 5178 at 97c per bushel.

OATS—Are quiet with only small sales at 84 to 85c per bushel, for prime St. Louis. 100 sacks sold to-day at 85c, 100 Ohio river at 74c, and 330 at 75c per bushel.

BRAN—Is dull and lower. 400 sacks sold to-day at $1 85 per 100 pounds.

HAY—Is in request. There is no prime or choice in market. Sales to day 50 bales fair Ohio river, at $20, and a flatboat load of 1800 bales at the same price.

LARD—Prime choice is in light supply, and it is in request for the trade and for export at full prices, 250 kegs sold day on private terms, and 400 kegs prime, in three lots, at 15c per lb. Negotiations are pending for more. Prime in tierces is quoted at 13¼c per lb.

PORK—There are some supplies offering on the landing, 50 and 200 bbls new mess sold at full prices. We quote mess firm at $22 25 to $22 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $23. 25 and 25 bbls old sold in store at $22 25 per lb.

BACON—A fair jobbing and retail business is doing at 10¼ to 10½c per lb for shoulders; 12½ to 12¾c, for clear ribbed sides; 13c for clear sides, and 12 to 17c for sugar-cured hams.

LOUISIANA RICE—There were sales on Saturday and to-day of about 450 barrels at 6⅛ to 7⅛c per lb for ordinary, 8 to 9c for prime, and 9¼ to 10c for choice.

RICE BRAN—A lot of 65 sacks sold at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 27, 1868.

Arrived yesterday 293 Texas and 10 Western Beeves, 113 Calves and Yearlings, 363 Hogs, 436 sheep and 6 Milch Cows.

Sold—244 Texas and 10 Western Beeves, 72 Calves and Yearlings, and 34 Hogs.

Stock on sale—336 Texas and 36 Western Beeves, 136 Calves and Yearlings, 769 Hogs, 936 Sheep, and 44 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	8	@ 12
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	—	@ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	—	@ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	40	@ 65
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20	@ 35
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	15	@ 20
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	7	@ 9
Hogs	7	@ 9
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	4 00	@ 5 —
Sheep, 2d " ℔ head	3 00	@ 4 —
Sheep, 3d " ℔ head	1 50	@ 2 —
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	90	@ 125
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	60	@ 90
Yearlings, ℔ head	14	@ 20
Calves, ℔ head	11	@ 15
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Goats ℔ head	1 50	@ 4 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 28, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Europe, Patten, for Havre, Meeker, Knox & co
Brig Amable Rosa, (Spanish), Ferrer, for Barcelona. P Gelpi
Schr A E Campbell, Wilbur, for New York, Thorndike & Norton
Schr Chiloe, Hatch, for New York, Thorndike & Norton

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, from New York 18th inst, to A Moulton—2d district.
Steamship Concordia, Sears, from Boston 15th inst, to Crewer, Nickerson & co—4th district 43.
Steamer Mary, Carroll, from Mobile.
Brig Mary Rice, Rice, from Rio de Janeiro, to G Westfeldt—1st district 27.
Brig Eulalia, (Spanish) Colby, from St Jago a Cuba, in ballast, to Puig Bros—2d district 14.
Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, from Galveston, in ballast, to Thorndike & Norton—Point.
Schr Electric Spark, Cornell, from Ruatan Island, to master—2d district 13.
Schr Walter Smith, ———, from Apalachicola, to master—Basin.
Schr Settie Stephens, Enloh, from Pensacola, to master New Basin.
Schr Eugenia, ———, from Pascagoula, to master—N Basin.
Schr Maud Irene, St Cruz, from Pascagoula, to master—New Basin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Legal Tender, Roberts, from Louisville.
New Era, Dugas, from Lockport.
Gov Allen, Richardson, from Vicksburg.
Grey Eagle, Pratt, from Vicksburg.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY.

Steamship Lavaca, Livingston, from Apalachicola, to Perkins & Hersey—4th district 12.
Steamer Frances, Walker, from Mobile—P R R.
Ship Belle Morse, (new) Wyman, 20 days from Bath, (Me) to master—2d district 31.
Bark Mary M Bird, Packard, 25 days from Rockland, (Me) to Thorndike & Norton—Point.
Bark Antoinetta, (Spanish) Shula, from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros—4th district 49.
Bark Flora, (Spanish) Gelpi, from Trinidad, in ballast, to Puig Bros—1st district 38.
Bark Alexander, (Italian) Scorlena, from Palermo, to Puig Bros—Point.
Brig Lizabel, ———, from Matanzas, to Elliott & McKeever—Point.
Schr R C Thomas, Crockett, from Rockland, (Me) to Thorndike & Norton—Point
Schr G P Thorn, Townsend, 28 days from Philadelphia, to G A Foelick—1st district 16.
Schr Edwin Reed, Hawes, 23 days from Portland, (Me) to master—3d district 31.
Lugger Mary, Amadee, from St James Parish, to master—3d district 14.

—STEAMBOATS—

Great Republic, Donaldson, from Cincinnati.
Richmond, Neal, from Louisville.
Robert E Lee, Cannon, from Vicksburg.
Alex. Radowich, from Lower Coast.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
Cleona, Patterson, from Warsaw.
Hunter, Jeantreau, from the Jump.
Victory, Dalferes, from Lockport.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse, from Bayou Sara.
J M Sharp, Laus, from Thibodaux.
Lizzie Hopkins, Roots, from Shreveport.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Wicaco, Lombard, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 24th inst, ship Thos A Harward—brought up brigs Mary Reed and Eulalie, schrs Electric Spark and Mabel Hall.

The towboat Republic, Sturtevant, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 2d inst, ship John Parker, barks Mose Rose and Espana—brought up ship Belle Morse and schr G P Thorn.

The towboat Achilles, Schlesslinger, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 1st inst, bark Annie Kimball—brought up bark Mary M Bird, brig Flora and schr R C Thomas.

The towboat Tillie C Jewitt, Follett, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea ship Wild Hunter, barks Mattevile and Emily—brought up, brig Elisa Bell and schr Edwin Reed.

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company's towboat Bee, ———, from Cairo, with five barges.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Dec 21 Sailed for New Orleans, steamship Gen Sedgwick, Gates. Cleared for New Orleans, schr Frank Jameson, Jameson.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, Jan 3—Cleared for New Orleans, via Havre, steamship Pantheon, Beenly.
Cowes, Jan 6—Arrived from New Orleans, steamship Teutonia, bound to Hamburg.
Vigo, Dec 28—Arrived from New Orleans, brig Caroline Perkins.

SPOKEN.

On the 16th inst, in lat 30 45, long 79 35, ship N Baynton, from New Orleans for Havre.

BELOW COMING UP.

Brig Isabel, (Spanish) ——— ———, from ———

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship Europa—3562 bales cotton 123 staves.
BARCELONA—Per brig Amable Rosa—400 bales cotton 2400 staves.
NEW YORK—Per schr A E Campbell—16,000 bbls corn in bulk.
NEW YORK—Per schr Chiloe—12,000 bushels corn in bulk.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen Meade—Assorted mdse.
BOSTON—Per steamship Concordia—502 tons ice to Crescent City Ice co—Ass'd mdse
APALACHICOLA—Per steamer Lavaca—166 bales cotton Wood, Low & Ludwigson—125 Post & Hubby—94 Hunt & Macaulay—33 M Hitler & co—29 H McColl—25 Joyce & Staff—3 J Chaffe & Bro—19 Longley & Hamilton—19 Hunt & Briggs—8 J G Taylor—2 Jennings Wicks & Bro—7 cases cotton cards to F M Fish—Total, 576 bales cotton.
MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—180 bales cotton to order—62 J T Hardie & co—64 M Hiller & co—11 Lehman, Newgass & co—21 Hamilton Banks & co—7 H McColl—4 Ware & Bro—sundries to order—Total, 349 bales cotton.
MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—255 bales cotton to H Von Phul, jr & co—27 M Hiller & co—50 to order—29 Lehman, Newgass & co—7 H W Farley—7 E F Golson & co—23 Hamilton Banks & co—sundries to order—Total, 342 bales cotton.
BATH—Per ship Belle Morse—53 tons hay order.
ROCKLAND—Per bark M M Bird—5030 bbls lime 70 bbls potatoes 2970 bxs herrings Thorndike & Norton.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark Punjaub—210 tons pig iron 38 drums a da Wood, Low & Ludwigson—751 bars iron B J West—150 cases beer M Druban & co—3 casks files A Zentgowsy & co—2 do hardware J B Murison & co—17 crts earthenware Lamb, Quinlan & co—4 cks hardware 11 do chains 15 cases 33 pkgs hardware 15 anvils 3 cases mdse 6 do thread—31 13 do champagne C F Budecke & co—3 cask mills A McLaurin—18 crates earthenware J P Garf—20 cks wine J Rennell—7 cks mdse 5 crts earthenware S B Pierce, Bone & co—29 pkgs Hy 20 bags soda 73 pkgs mdse S Lebon & co—1 case mdse B M Hallock & co—100 tons coal to J G Kettleman—20 ton bricks to F Blance—1,00 tons coal to J G Kettleman—500 bbls lime, 800 bricks 47 cks mdse—12 crts hardware F W Barrett—10 cks mdse to order—1 cask mdse 25 bags mdse 1 bbl tin order.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Mary Rice—3000 sks coffee G Westfeldt & co.
MATANZAS—Per brig Lizabel—158 hhds molasses to Elliott & McKeever.
PALERMO—Per brig Alexander—175 cases 253 boxes lemons 29 do oranges to P Pirandello—631 do R Tramontana—130 pipes 15 qr do 35 eighth do wine 150 cases paste 20 do nuts 20 do oranges—30 do lemons 174 do oranges to order.
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Electric Spark—Fruit.
ROCKLAND—Per schr R C Thomas—1800 casks lime Thorndike & Norton—1081 do master.
APALACHICOLA—Per schr W Smith—38 bales cotton to order—35 W & co, Wood, Low & Ludwigson—31 Post & Hubby—6 Perkins, Stevens & co—8 hides, H Fohlman—Total, 115 bales cotton.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Settie Stephens—65,000 feet lumber and sundries to order.
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr G P Thorn—Assorted mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Legal Tender—1746 bbls potatoes 3 do kraut Grevé & Wildermann—80 do hominy McFarlan, Straight & co—35 bbls potatoes S B Sifers—329 sks corn Chenoweth, Casey & co—1363 do B M Hezrell & co—356 sks oats Fairchild & Bingham—134 do C Martin—81 do C T Buddecke & co—130 do S H Kennedy & co—115 do Boyd & Martin—73 sks cotton seed Cobb, Dolbonde & co—380 plows 120 bbls pork C A Whitney & co—6 casks bacon Keep & Caulfield—3 do 216 kegs lard 5 bbls eggs Schneider & Zuberbier—123 bars 23 bd's iron 25 iron wings 2 tongues Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—150 plows 3 cake points A J Mullan & co—4 hhds tobacco J F King—1 bbl nuts F Kern—1 do C Dillon—1 small mill T B Bodley & co—131 bdls paper Stevens & Seymour—15 bbls sundries Black, Staufer & co—1 keg brandy Small & co—2 tcs hams Gaines & Relt—50 coops poultry Miller & Meyer—sundries to order—Total, 4 hhds tobacco.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gov Allen—111 bales cotton Richardson & May—96 Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—54 H Allison & co—37 Payne, Huntington & co—36 do Britton & Moore—26 J P Harrison & Son—21 J Thornhill & co—70 T H & J M Allen & co—15 Von Phul, jr & co—13 Summers & Braunlns—13 Jno Nixon & co—13 S H Kennedy & co—12 Buckner & co—12 J W Homan—12 Garrard & Craig—11 J T Hardie & co—11 do Meyer, Deutch & Weis—10 G W Byrne & co—10 A H Peale & co—10 Owen Bro—10 L L Mandell—8 Hunt & Macaulay—8 J P Higgins & co—8 J Burnett & co—7 J A Montgomery—7 C S Champlin—7 Wright, Allen & co—7 do Gates, Gillespie & co—6 do Penn & Denegre—5 Kern & Shearer—5 McDowell & Nugent—5 Voisin & Drouet—8 R Flower & Mass—3 J Pinckney Smith—3 D R Carroll & co—2 R K Walker & co—2 J W Person—1 to order—124 sks cotton seed A Marginold—104 do Aldige & Wolf—54 do G S Mandeville—41 mules T Horton—sundries to order—Total, 694 bales cotton.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—104 bales cotton Richardson & May—105 R Pritchard—100 Hogan & Patton—73 Jonas & Eggleston—71 S B Newman & co—45 Winston, Morrison & co—44 T H & J M Allen & co—41 Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—37 Payne, Huntington & co—28 Hirsch & Wallace—24 Meyer, Deutch & Weis—17 Denegre & Penn—16 Jno Hoy—14 Allen & Rainey 14 J I Adams & co—13 C E Leverich—12 Boyd & Martin—9 Gates, Gillespie & co—9 W M Alkman—8 Garrard & Craig—8 Buckner & co—8 J Nixon & co—8 E Brown & co—7 C S Champlin—5 to order—5 W R Green & Bro—5 J Burnett & co—5 J W Person—5 T & B Henderson—4 R K Walker & co—4 S Friedlander—4 J R Powell—4 R L Adams—3 Butler, Terry & co—2 Dinkman, Hill & co—2 W B Tullis—1 S H Aby & co—1 R C Weatherly & co—1 bag do W M Alkman—5 do S B Newman & co—391 sks cotton seed C S Champlin—300 do A A Maginnis—30 do Aldige & Wolfe—11 do peas J Butler, jr—15 hides 2 bdls do 1 keg tallow L Haso—13 pkgs mdse C E Leverich—sundries to order—Total, 4 bags 865 bales cotton.
LOCKPORT—Per steamer New Era—35 hhds sugar 6 bbls molasses J I Adams & co—13 do G W West—16 J E W Burbank—25 do 12 hhds sugar H Tete—8 do A 18 Charpentier—20 do 29 bbls molasses A Thibaut—6 do 6 hhds sugar Ben Toledano—45 do 79 bbls molasses to A Thibaut—6 do 8 hhds sugar Ben Toledano—43 do 29 bbls molasses 6 do cistern bottoms P H Foley—2 do sugar A Brousseau—1 do C A Gaudet—2 tcs hides J A Bonnafon—sundries to order—Total, 3 bbls 124 hhds sugar 126 bbls molasses.
LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—15 hhds sugar 12 bbls molasses Chaffraix & Agar—2 hhds sugar Pinad & Felon—60 do F Bequard—12 do 25 bbls molasses H Tete—30 do H F Civens—66 bbls rice E Dupre—sundries to order—Total, 90 hhds sugar, 80 bbls molasses 66 bbls rice.
PASCAGOULA—Per schr Eugenia—51,000 feet lumber order.
PASCAGOULA—Per schr Maud Irene—25,000 feet lumber Sanford & Blache

RECEIPTS ON SUNDAY.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Great Republic—1 bbl eggs W M Alkman—4 bxs mdse Barnes, Ward & co—23 hhds tobacco W S Donnell—1 do E C Roach—16 do R T Torian—17 bxs tobacco to Beadles, Wingo & co—6 pkgs sundries J Beggs—100 bxs starch to H Blacse & co—315 bbls meal 1 cask hams Chenoweth, Casey & co—22 hhds bacon 100 bxs candles Jas Connolly & co—36 bbls apples 350 bbls potatoes 16 half bb's 100 kegs pig feet to P Del Bondio—1074 sks corn P S Dusouchet & co—30 bbls apples Evans & Weaver—6 pkgs mdse to D M Fields—12 bxs cheese Emley, Van Norden & co—3-5 bbls pork Fenley & co—12 bbls oil McFarlan, Straight & co—49 bbls apples Garbini & Petrovich—10 tcs hams Grief & Byrnes—16 to 10 bxs do 20 half bbls beef to A D Grieff & co—1 box books Houston New co—70 bbls meal Howard, Preston & Barrett—1 box mdse Jurey & Harris—50 bbls pork 100 tcs lard 100 bxs candles 271 sks bran S H Kennedy & co—13 kegs butter 24 tcs hams to Keep & Caulfield—200 bbls potatoes 34 coops poultry Miller & Meyer—552 sks corn J T Moore & co—1 pkg furniture Moore & Cooley—1 pkg mdse Myer & Kuintz—249 bbls pork 370 sks corn J H Oglesby & co—300 kegs 40 tcs lard G Rocler & co—100 bbls flour E W Rodd—70 bbls apples 310 bbls potatoes S B Sifers—64 bxs cheese 24 tcs hams 45 bbls apples Schneider & Zuberbier—1 cotton planter Slocomb, Baldwin & co—15 bbls oil Geo Truman—110 bbls pork 15 tcs lard 28 bbls pickles 5 do 3 do pecans 80 $ sks corn West & Nettleton—35 bbls oil H A Wheelock & co—30 bbls beef 5 do oil 50 bxs starch 100 bxs candles 40 hhds bacon 12 bbls pork C A Whitney & co—1 box mdse Adams Express co—149 hogs M Sewell—95 do N Marr—111 mules Kunbraugh & co—7 bxs soap 3 tubs butter A Gottmann—154 bales cotton Wilson & Young—141 D R Carroll & co—111 W A Johnson & co—110 Mummy, Luling & co—64 Bussey & co—40 Lacey, Terry & co—24 Grove & Wildermann—55 Payne, Huntington & co—10 Beadles, Wingo & co—20 Conner & Seixas—31 W J Frierson & co—27 Pittman Bros & co—22 J E King—21 Richardson & May—17 Tausill, Mornbeck & co—10 J Williams & Son—14 Yeatman & co—12 H Ware & Son—17 J & G Cromwell—3 A H Peale & co—4 Boullgny & Escleapon—3 Adams Cockburn & Howe—3 J B Bailey—8 Alena, Sebeock & Autey—7 Given, Brown & co—3 F H Foley—8 Joe Hoy—4 T & B Henderson—38 S B Newman & co—8 Pritchard—3 R T Torian—2 Violett, Black & co—sundries to order—Total, 838 bales cotton 40 hhds tobacco.
LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Richmond—421 bbls flour 111 sks oats to Fairchild & Bingham—2085 sks corn 250 bales hay 1 box mdse Howard, Preston & Barrett—66 bbls potatoes Grave & Wildermann—1 bbls eggs to F Del Bondio—4 do 2 bbls lard 1 do 9 sks corn P S Dusouchet & co—3241 do West & Nettleton—60 do R K Walker & co—315 do Blakemore Wooldridge & co—375 do 1 bbls pork to H Hornell & co—10 do R T Torian—7 do Payne, Huntington & co—10 do Beadles, Wingo & co—2 cases mdse Fellowes, Ferguson & Hervey—222 do corn J T Moore & co—774 bbls flour to G G Campbell & co—517 hhds tobacco Thiele, Heller & co—580 sks corn Dymond & Lally—96 hogs 182 sheep T G Noel—9 head cattle 196 sks corn and sundries Martin & Gase—19 bales cotton to Wilson & Young—19 do M Greenwood & co—9 do H Von Phul, jr & co—21 do Boyd & Martin—41 do Bussey & co—40 Block Bros—84 do Brooks Macdonald & co—16 do Adams, Cockburn & Howe—15 do Ober, Atwater & co—4 do Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—10 do Byrne, Vance & co—22 do E Newman & co—1 bale mdse 1 hhd sugar W R Green & Bro—1 box mdse P J Christian—38 mules J Brown & co—1 lot do Roberts & Samuels—sundries to order—Total, 399 bales cotton 517 hhds tobacco 1 hhd sugar 11,982 sks corn.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Lizzie Hopkins—216 bales cotton J W Burbridge & co—174 Joe Hoy—43 Jno Phelps & co—32 J Chaffe & Bro—24 Adams, Cockburn & Howe—23 Beadles, Wingo & co—23 C L Walmsley & co—15 Campbell & Strong—12 Payne, Huntington & co—10 Alena, Sebeock & Autey—5 Waddy Thompson & co—4 Ar Miltenberger—5 H Allison & co—3 Brooke & Buckner—2 Rawlins & Murrell—11 head cattle to McQuoid & Mehle—10 dq T McKnight—1000 hides 16 bales do 16 sks wool S L Mann & co—1 bale hides J T Hickey & co—1 do Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—6 bbls pecans J T Adams & co—5 do Whitley & co—2 ground peas M Dietrich—2 bbls molasses O B Graham & co—2 bbls flour to G M Bayly & co—1 box eggs Randall & co—$10,000 in gold to Bank of America—sundries to order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—13 bales cotton R Flower & Mass—11 W Edwards & co—5 O Bernier & co—5 H T Lonsdale—3 Byrne, Vance & co—3 Lehman, Newgass & co—3 Norman & co—3 J P Higgins & co—4 Juvey & Harris—3 H M Isaacson—3 Henry Von Phul jr & co—3 Berand & Gibert—3 Ben Toledano—2 Blackshear & Miller—2 G Theurer—4 sks cotton to Waterman & Seale—3 bales mdse Ben Bisco—1 bbl peas Lapene & Ferre—11 hides T Sebert—49 do Witherell & co—20 sks cotton seed J H Hansen—27 bbls molasses to Ehrman & Lacanu—63 do E F Stockmeyer—35 do 10 hhds sugar E W Rodd—18 do J Gellier, jr—12 do Clarke Groebel & co—20 do 5 bbls molasses J W Burbridge & co—19 do 10 hhds sugar Moffit, Value & co—sundries to order—Total, 65 bales cotton 4 sks seed cotton 30 hhds sugar 194 bbls molasses.

CAIRO—Per towboat Bee—160 bbls flour to J B Vanborn & co—146 do J H Pohlman & co—100 do G R Bean—140 do 40 sks bran 30 bbls flour 325 bbls corn meal 466 bales hay 804 sks oats 1 sack sample corn Boyd & Martin—50 bbls meal Ethel & Thomas—135 sks oats to Prudhomme & Groot—1105 sks corn 636 sks oats G Martinez—384 sks bran C D Barker—212 sks corn 9 hhds tobacco to Kirkpatrick & Keith—6 do Jno. E King—1 do Turnbull Kirby & co—7 do 20 hhds whisky J H Vancoler & co—106 bbls pork 54 bbls flour 19 hhd and 10 bbls dried apples 22 kegs butter Floyd & Johnson—44 bales gas pipe Bostick & Seymour—6 bxs sundries to H Folsom—261 bales cotton W A Johnson & co—7 do W J Frierson—62,932 32-56 bushels bulk corn Boyd & Martin & others—Total 36 hhds tobacco 278 bales cotton.

LOCKPORT—Per steamer Victory—8 bales moss to N D Terrebonne—9 bales cotton F J Da Silva & co—1 do H Von Phul, jr & co—5 sks seed cotton G Yallets—3 bbls sugar P H Foley—1 do P Gorey—3 do L H Lamblin—1 do J F McCaleb—1 do J Gilmore—20 hhds sugar E Hare 7 do 6 bbls molasses Ar Miltenberger—4 do J Williams & Son—6 do 5 hhds sugar H Tete—64 do 19 bbls molasses P H Foley—31 do 25 hhds sugar P J Pavey & co—10 do 1 bbl molasses P Maspero & co—18 do 5 hhds sugar to F Romain—16 sks seed cotton Bottigny & Escleapon—sundries to order—Total, 10 bales cotton 21 sks seed cotton 136 hhds sugar 118 bbls molasses.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Robert E Lee—151 bales cotton to Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—11 Garrard & Craig—29 T H & J M Allen & co—83 Summers & Braunins—33 Boyd & Martin—31 Payne, Huntington & co—27 Richardson & May—25 Clinton & Richards—22 R Pritchard—10 S H Aby & co—19 Gordon—14 E Newman & co—19 Meyer, Deutch & Weis—14 Nelson, Laughlin & co—13 Hogan & Patton—12 W M Alkman—7 do R C Weatherly—10 H Von Phul jr & co—4 J P Higgins & co—5 Brooks Macdonald & co—4 Gates, Gillespie & co—4 Huntington & Bro—4 J Witt & co—3 C B Champlin—3 McAllister & McNair—3 L Grande & co—2 A Miltenberger & co—2 Morrison, Buck & co—1 Peet, Williamson & co—1 Case & Dowling—sundries to order—Total 754 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Iberville—13 bales cotton F J Da Silva & co—3 R Flower & Mass—3 McAllister & McNair—1 Lehman, Newgass & co—2 Flenche & Wilts—3 Alena, Sebeock & Autey—4 Meyer, Deutch & Weis—4 S H Kennedy & co—5 Nalle, Day & co—1 P Maspero & co—5 sks seed cotton J G Spor—9 bales cotton Berand & Gibert 15 hhds sugar R Brugier—10 do A F Hickman—32 do 40 bbls molasses Clarke, Groebel & co—3 do L D Sarpey—5 do 13 hhds sugar G W Byrne & co—110 sks cotton seed J P Smith—51 do F J Da Silva & co—45 do A A Maginnis—sundries to order—Total, 46 bales cotton 5 sks seed cotton 135 hhds sugar 53 bbls molasses.

WARSAW—Per steamer Cleona—112 bales cotton to Levy & Haas—69 M Musson & co—53 J Pinckney Smith—32 Jorey & Harris—30 M Gillis & co—26 M J Smith & co—65 S B Newman & co—30 Richardson & May—20 do Voisin & Drouet—25 M Greenwood & Son—21 Ricks & Hall—20 W Fellowes, jr—19 G S Mandeville—19 Given Brown & co—13 Summers & Braunins—14 A H Peale & co—11 D R Carroll & co—7 Hugh Allison & co—4 C N Worthington—3 Alken & Rainey—1 sack cotton J Pinckney Smith—1 do Alken & Rainey—1 bale moss Richardson & May—1 bale hides M Musson & co—15 do sundries to order—Total, 667 bales cotton.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Alex—21 hhds sugar to P Maspero & co—10 do 106 bbls molasses Chaffraix & Agar—106 do H G Given—77 bbls rice Pinand & Fellon—21 do E Dupre—2 sks seed cotton F Martin—5 bbls skins Milliken & Brinsler—sundries to order—Total, 34 hhds sugar 206 bbls molasses.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer J M Sharp—40 hhds sugar J Williams & Son—5 do G Sabatier—32 do 6 bbls molasses J Flathers—6 do P H Foley—1 do Mrs A Nedere—91 sacks potatoes 6 bales eggs to L Terrebonne—sundries to order—Total, 15 hhds sugar 78 hhds sugar.

ST JAMES PARISH—Per lugger Mary—17 bbls potatoes and sundries to order

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

Jan 27—11 bales cotton Berand & Gibert—5 do Lapene & Ferre—7 do C H Mouton & co—8 do Block Bros & co—1 do Dupre & Grevemberg—4 do 20 hhds sugar Pinckney & Willis—2 do C E Leverich—21 do H Tete—12 do 30 bbls molasses—9 C Payan—96 do 10 hhds sugar 12 bales cotton E Hare—9 bbls sugar H Tete—25 do molasses to A Rossel—24 do 30 hhds sugar 12 molasses 10 Charpentier—13 do 5 hhds sugar Ar Miltenberger—22 do 23 bbls molasses 10 J I Adams & co—19 do Foster & co—6 do J A Lacoss—8 do 20 bbls sugar Sabine & Gurner—37 hides to L Surle—40 do J L Courest—30 do Labauqulere—10 do J Davis—10 sks cotton seed M Lefort—2000 feet lumber Godard & co—431 sks seed cotton and sundries to order—Total, 45 bales cotton 195 hhds sugar 205 bbls molasses.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 27th, 1868.

AT an election on the 27th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

E. F. LaVILLEBEUVRE, SAMUEL BELL, ALFRED MOULTON, A. FOSTER ELLIOT, AUG. BOHN, B. L. MILLAUDON, S. H. SELL, S. L. LEVY, A. FREDERICKS.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, E. F. LaVillebeuvre was elected President.

jan28 6t — GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier

Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 27th, 1868.

A MEETING of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, 27th February next, at 12 M., in accordance with the 1st section of the act of the Legislature, approved 1867, for the purpose, to take into consideration what is the State of the Bank and to decide what measures should be taken for the best interests of the creditors and all parties that it may concern. J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

jan28—21 a w

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, 3d day of February.

All persons holding stock, other than original purchasers, will please report the same at the office of Stewart, Galbraith & Fraser, 44 Union street, for entry to transfer books, previous to the 3d prox. The meeting of the Stockholders will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., By order.

jan23 6t — M. JEFF THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Wanted,

A SITUATION, by an old resident of this city, and a native of Louisiana, who is willing to make himself generally useful in any capacity, but would prefer to act as collector for a commission house, wholesale grocery store or insurance office. He writes a good hand, speaks and writes English and French, and can give the most unexceptionable city references. Address C. T. at the office of the BEE. jan23 6t

Notice.

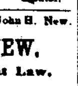
Office of the N. O., Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co., New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1868.

AT an election called, to be held this day, for (10) Eighteen Directors of this Road, there not being a majority of the stock represented as required by the charter, the election for Directors was postponed until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan23 1w — GEO. W. SQUIRES, Secretary.

For Sale.

A Great Bargain.



A very fine FARM, adjacent to the city of New Orleans, with buildings and improvements for family. Fine opportunity for a fruit raiser, or for gardening purposes.

E. C. BARROW, Real Estate and General Agent, 35 Carondelet street.

jan23 2w

City National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, January 22d, 1868.

THE annual election for Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February, 1868, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

jan22 td — JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

Harry T. Hays....E. Warren Moise....John H. New.

HAYS, MOISE & NEW,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office, 13 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.

jan21—1m

J. J. E. PLANCHARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO No. 96 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, Near Royal. jan1 1m

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. nov1 tf

Notice.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES.—To Mr. Auguste Lesseps and other heirs of Alexander Lesseps deceased:

You, as owner of the following described property, to-wit: A portion of land having and measuring forty-five arpents (more or less) front of the left bank of the river Mississippi, at about [illegible] miles above the Court-house of this Parish, bounded above by the land of Auguste Lesseps and other heirs of Alexander Lesseps, deceased, and below by that of Hypolite Moran, are hereby notified that in the opinion of the undersigned, Syndic, the following works and repairs are necessary for the protection and benefit of the public:

Your Levee requires to be [illegible] about twenty-six arpents in length, say twenty feet base, six feet crown and five feet high.

Your Road requires repairing and working the entire length of plantation.

Your Ditches to be cut out.

Your Bridge to be made in good order.

And in conformity with law and ordinances of the Police Jury of this parish, I further notify you, that if said works are not completed on or before the tenth day of February, 1868, I shall cause the same to be done at your expense.

Parish of Plaquemines, this 18th day of January, 1868.

S. W. SAWYER, Syndic, 3d Dist. Parish Plaquemines.

jan21 10t

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Through Rates of Freight.

St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus and Cairo.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1868.

Shippers are respectfully informed that this Company is now giving through bills lading to the above points.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge, will be promptly settled at points of delivery. For further information, inquire at the Depot, on Calliope street.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent.

ja3 1m

D. DE HAVEN, W. R. RIPLEY.

Ripley & Co.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

88 Common Street, NEW ORLEANS.

nov12tf

Removal. Removal.

THE NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION is removed from No. 143 to No. 187 CANAL STREET, between Dauphin and Burgundy. ja3 1m

Merchants' Bank, NEW ORLEANS, January 16, 1868.

AT the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held on the 13th instant, the following named persons were elected Directors, to serve for the present year, viz:

E. H. REYNES, THOMAS SLOO, F. GENNERS, ALFRED KEARNEY, JOHN WILLIAMS.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. E. H. Reynes was elected President, and F. H. Hatch as Cashier.

jan17 15t — F. H. HATCH, Cashier.

Fire Bricks, Slabs and Slates,

AT 34 SPAIN STREET, —AND— POST 20, THIRD DISTRICT,

In lots to suit buyers. For sale by HENRY KNOX & CO., dec28 1m — 156 Common street.

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. CROZAT'S SALES.

Succession of Cora Hudson.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office—Corner St. Louis and Chartres streets.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable John Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, 28th January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, for account of the said succession, viz:

2 Trunks and a lot of Wearing Apparel.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. jan 20—1t

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

E. & A Rocheresu & Co. vs. L. Mantel.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 4,218.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Paul W. Collens, Third Justice of the Peace, in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.—

The CONTENTS OF A GROCERY STORE situated on Bourbon, near Conti street, Second District of this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

jan23 30 — ARTHUR LANGE, Constable.

Alfred Ege vs. Rev'd. A. D. McCoy.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 4070.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above case by the Hon. Paul W. Collens, Third Justice of the Peace, in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., on Toulouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, under the Opera House:

ONE PIANO. Seized in the above suit.

Terms: Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

jan 28 feb 4 8 — ARTHUR LANGE, Constable.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF MR. EDWIN FORREST.

Tuesday Evening, January 28, 1868,

Will be performed the great tragedy, in five acts, entitled the

GLADIATOR.

Spartacus..............Mr. EDWIN FORREST.

Mr FORREST will appear on Wednesday as HAMLET—Thursday as JACK CADE—Friday LAST appearance of Mr. FORREST.

Seats can be secured five days in advance.

The Scale of Prices on Mr. FORREST'S nights will be: Dress Circle and Parquette $1 50; Family Circle 50c; Gallery 25c. jan27

Varieties Theatre.

Monday and Tuesday, January 27 and 28, 1868, JOSEPH JEFFERSON as—

MAZEPPA,

and "Mr. Golightly," in—

LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

Wednesday—POOR GENTLEMAN and SPITFIRE. Mr. Jefferson in two parts. jan28

Sun Mutual Insurance Company,

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, 23d Jan., 1868.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, viz:

On Fire Risks	$166,471 53	
On Marine Risks	65,930 94	
On River Risks	85,402 24	
	$317,804 71	
Add unterminated risks for 1866	66,825 00	
		$384,629 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,418 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 14	
		$63,014 04
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,675 67
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$32,061 12	
On Marine Risks	39,641 76	
On River Risks	35,022 94	
	106,715 82	
Add re-insurances	2,507 75	
Dis. on Prem	48,466 37	
		50,974 12
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest		71,610 31
Reserved for payment of interest on Scrips due in 1868		55,213 19
		$284,513 85
Net profits		$37,161 82

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c	$187 200 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O., J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 76c	86,800 00
One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	71,400 00
Twenty-five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	17,500 00
Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	2,000 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	3,000 00
Nine Vicksburg, S. and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	4,200 00
Bank and Gas Stocks, etc	163,456 00
Loans on Pledge	25,100 00
Loans on Mortgage	53,000 00
Bills Receivable	11,386 32
Premiums due in course of collection	47,132 02
Scrips of other insurance companies	12 600 00
Uncurrent funds	4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected	13,800 00
Cash on hand	94,974 41
	$767,768 81

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1868. PARISH CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th day of March next. THOMAS SLOO, President, JOHN O. GAINES, Vice President. THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. O. Gaines, Henry Renshaw, H. T. Lonsdale, R. Bisone, J. C. Barelli, E. J. Hart, Jno. C. Ricks, J. H. Staufer, J. B. Bres, Thos. Sloo, Theo. A. James. jan28

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

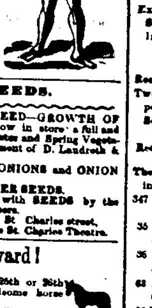
A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: .... 35 Boul, de Strasbourg
New York: J. J. SPRAGUE & Co.
San Francisco: B. LEFEVRE & Co.
New Orleans: MAUNSELL & BOGEL, 41 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

MASQUERADES!



M'ME. GROUX, 98 CONTI STREET, The Oldest Established Costumer in New Orleans,

Has the greatest assortment of COSTUMES, MASKS, and DOMINOES, lately imported from Paris, made with the Richest Material and with the best care.

PRICES MODERATE.

First store from Dauphin street. jan21 tf

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.

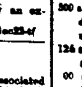
A fine lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.

Also a fine selection of FLOWER SEEDS.

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

H. HAFNER, 165 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Theatre. dec24 3m

$100 Reward!



STOLEN, on the night of the 25th or 26th of this month, two handsome horse MULES with bridles.

One entirely black, strongly built and having a scar on the hock of the sack right hand leg.

The other black—brown muzzle, elegant, having the appearance of a horse half castrated, and having a scar on the neck, near the withers.

I will pay twenty-five dollars for the recovery of each of the mules, if brought back on the plantation, or taken to Mr. L. Lorio's stable, at Algiers, and a further reward of fifty dollars for the conviction of the thieves.

AD. RINCK, Orleans Parish, Right Bank. dec27-tf

Wanted.

TO open, balance, or close a set of books by an experienced accountant, with A No. 1 references. Address P. O., Bee office. dec23-tf

The Caucasian.

MR. AUGUSTE MANNESSIER having associated with him Mr. Giuseppe Bottero, will resume his business at his old stand, No. 13 Dryades street, under the firm of MANNESSIER & BOTTERO.

The new establishment will be known as

THE CAUCASIAN,

and the owners will spare no exertion to make it worthy of the name.

A. MANNESSIER. G. BOTTERO.

N. B.—Orders for Dinners, Suppers, etc., filled at shortest notice. Connoisseurs are specially invited to examine our brands of Bordeaux, Burgundy and Champagne. jan10 1m

NOTICE TO STATE TAX PAYERS.

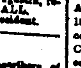
ALL PERSONS owing the State of Louisiana the Tax for 1867 and the License for 1868, are hereby notified that said Tax and License must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

L. F. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector for the Second District.

Office—corner Chartres and St. Peter streets, Courthouse Building. jan10 15t

Coal! Coal! Coal!

AT REDUCED PRICES.



VERY best Double Screened Pittsburg COAL for family use, delivered to any part of the city, at the lowest market rates.

Also Pittsburg COAL, in Barges or Boats, delivered on the coast or any part of the city.

McCLOSKEY, MASON & CO., jan12 1m — 106 Gravier street.

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. Charles Engfeld was appointed Secretary, in place of Mr. N. Augustin, resigned. PLACIDE FORSTALL, President. jan26—1w.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on the 10th prox., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to elect Managers to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

jan8 15t — C. M. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

BUSH & GOODE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—LOUIS BUSH, residence corner, office, 28 Camp street, over J. A. Gresham's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included within the circuit of our practice, will be entirely relieved from the trouble of sending them and will receive all needed information ... from our center, at his office, 28 Camp street. jan[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT Court of New Orleans—I hereby certify that on the 18th day of January, 1868, judgment was rendered in the Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 20,675—Sophie Levy, wife of Adolphe Marx, vs. Adolphe Marx, her husband—In this case the Court being of opinion that the law and evidence are in favor of plaintiff, it is adjudged and decreed that there be judgment herein for the plaintiff, Sophie Levy, and against the defendant, Adolphe Marx, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties; and that said plaintiff do recover from the defendant, her husband, judgment for the sum of three thousand dollars, and that plaintiff be authorized to carry on and conduct business as public merchant, in her own name and for her own separate account; and that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment signed January 23d, 1868.
(Signed) G. DUPLANTIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety second year of the Independence of the United States. F. J. LAIZER, Deputy Clerk.

jan 26 feb 19 26

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 18th day of January, 1868, judgment was rendered in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: No. 20,692—Adele Bloom vs. Abraham Leopold, her husband. In this case the Court considering that the law and evidence are in favor of plaintiff—it is adjudged and decreed that there be judgment for Adele Bloom, against Abraham Leopold, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and that the plaintiff do recover from the said husband the sum of three thousand and ... dollars, and that the community of acquets and gains existing between them be dissolved; that said plaintiff be authorized to carry on business in her own name and for her own account, as a public merchant, and that defendant pay the costs of suit.

Judgment signed January 23d, 1868.
(Signed) G. DUPLANTIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States. F. J. LAIZER, Clerk.

jan23-10 26 feb

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums during the year ending 31st December 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,316 16	
On Marine Risks	69,469 44	
On River Risks	22,720 31	
Total Premiums		$411,505 1[illegible]
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,563 00	
Return Premiums	4,115 41	
		$119,677 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,[illegible]
Losses:—		
On Fire Risks	$56,709 62	
On Marine Risks	61,436 16	
On River Risks	18,930 44	
	$140,436 22	
Taxes	11,936 20	
Reinsurances	5,274 81	
Expenses, less interest account	10,124 00	
Interest on Scrips	24,560 00	
		$194,074 04
Profit		$97,449 16
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 2,734 61	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	219,307 00	
Due for premiums in course of collection	79,335 91	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc	163,000 44	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	30,110 00	
Cash on hand	68,777 00	
	$563,631 94	
Less: Depreciation on the above	83,630 00	
Net		$399,777 00
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	7,600 75	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	25,000 00	34,397 75
		$356,380 00

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President,
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

—DIRECTORS:—

George Urquhart, A. Rocheresu, G. W. Babcock, T. B. Blanchard, Wm. Stevens, J. A. White, Chas. Lafitte, J. M. Lapeyre, A. Schriber, John Gauche, W. T. Williams, J. Tuyes.

Office—111 Canal street, jan11 1m and 1y

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1867:

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867, including unterminated risks of 1866		$321,500 00
Premiums on Marine Risks	$ 42,000 34	
Premiums on River Risks	107,222 25	
Premiums on Fire Risks	172,337 43	
		$321,500 00
Less Return Premiums	1,599 00	
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1867	39,851 00	
		41,450 00
Net earned Premiums year December 31, 1867		$280,139 70
Losses paid during same period:		
On Marine Risks	25,960 74	
On River Risks	119,826 94	
On Fire Risks	20,297 46	
	166 085 14	
Re-Insurances	12,947 33	
Expenses, Taxes, Interest on Scrips, etc., less Discount and Interest	38,708 31	
		$217,740 78
Remaining		62,398 32
Twenty-five per cent and fifteen per cent returned in lieu of Scrip		57,091 22
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		5,007 10

The Company have the following assets:

347 Bonds City of New Orleans of $1,000 each		347,000 00
35 Bonds State of Louisiana of $1,000 each		35,000 00
36 Bonds State of Louisiana of $500 each		18,000 00
68 Bonds St. Charles Hotel Company of $1,000 each		68,000 00
80 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of — $500 each		40,000 00
5 shares Vallette Dry Dock Company—$1000 each		5,000 00
600 shares Bank of New Orleans —$50 each, valued at $30	24,000 00	
650 shares Union Bank of New Orleans—$75 each, valued at $50	32,500 00	
945 shares Canal Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	52,250 00	
500 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	25,000 00	
125 shares Crescent City Bank—$50 each, valued at $15	1,875 00	
00 shares Merchants' Bank—$40 each, valued at $15	1,500 00	
		$137,125 00
Cash on hand		51,093 50
Real Estate No. 78 Camp street		50,000 00
Loans on Pledges		62,415 00
Bills Receivable	12,745 59	
Less Bad and Doubtful	6,344 14	
		6,391 45
Outstanding accounts in course of Collection	70,056 62	
Less Bad and Doubtful	10,211 65	
		59,844 97
Scrips of other Insurance Company		2,444 00
Total Assets		$873,724 92

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1868.

PARISH CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent in Cash, on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to be paid on and after the Second TUESDAY in February next; and they have further

Resolved, That in view of the depreciation of the Assets of the Company, the Scrip issues of the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, be and the same are hereby called in (in accordance with the requirements of the Charter) for a Reduction of Twenty-five Per Cent on each issue; and that the said Scrips shall be surrendered for reduction on payment of the annual interest, as declared by a resolution of this Board adopted this day.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

E. K. Converse, [illegible], Jos. H. [illegible], J. H. Allen, [illegible], B. F. [illegible], Jos. H. Ludwigsen, J. H. Ludwigsen, A. R. Hay, Jos. T. Hayes, W. M. Perkins.