THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For Scarlatina, diptheria, putrid sore throat, quinsy, mumps, and all kindred local affections, these medicines prove a sheet anchor, holding the partial wreck in safety, till nature quells the storm and the sinking frame is rescued.—Sold everywhere.

FOR LAFOURCHE.—The regular semi-weekly packet Belle Creole, Captain Long, leaves this evening at 4 o'clock.

The officers of the steamer Constitution have obliged us with valuable newspaper favors.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO LAWRENCE BARRETT.—It will be seen that a number of gentlemen have testified their appreciation of the talent and genius manifested by Mr. Lawrence Barrett on the Varieties stage this season, by tendering to him a complimentary benefit, which that gentleman has accepted in fitting terms of acknowledgment. Monday, April 4, is appointed for the benefit performance, which may be looked forward to as the crowning event of the season, which is soon afterwards to close.

The steamship Matanzas, Captain Leisegang, commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York and Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:
For New York—James B Budell, Dr William B Cyrus.
For Havana—W P Millard, Herman Hildesheim.

STAGG'S HAMS, RUMP PORK, ETC.—Thomas J. Dix, No. 74 Poydras street, advertises a lot of hams, rump pork, shoulders, 150 barrels of extra flour and 200 pieces of power-loom bagging.

Later News via the River.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.
General Grant's Order on Assuming Command of the Armies.
THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.
Interesting from Washington.
PROCLAMATION CALLING FOR TROOPS.
SOUTHERN NEWS.
TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Gold 61 7-8—Cotton 74.

The steamers John J. Roe and Constitution arrived yesterday with St. Louis papers to the 18th and Memphis papers to the 19th, containing a variety of news, which we compile below:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS LATE EXPEDITION—THE FAILURE OF GEN. SMITH THE CAUSE OF RETREAT.

Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 27, via Cairo, March 10, 1864.—General: I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson February 6, crossed Pearl river and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy showed a disposition for battle, but fled in the night. We posted on, under all obstacles, and reached Meridian February 14. General Polk having the railroad to assist him on his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week, and made the most complete destruction of railroads ever beheld—south, below Quitman; east to Cuba Station, twenty miles; north, to Lauderdale Springs, and west all the way back to Jackson.

I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of General William Smith, ordered to be there by February 10th. I enclose by mail a copy of his instructions. I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north of Canton, where I left the army yesterday in splendid condition. I will leave it there five days, in hope the cavalry from Memphis may turn up there. I will have them come in.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.
Lieut. Gen. Grant, care Gen. Halleck.

Cairo, March 11, 1864—Midnight.
Lieutenant General Grant, or General Halleck:
Left General Sherman yesterday at Memphis. His command is all safe. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 175 only. The general results of his expedition, including Smith's and the Yazoo river movement, are about as follows: 150 miles railroad, 67 bridges, 700 feet trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales cotton, several steam mills, and over 2,000,000 bushels of corn destroyed. The railroad destruction is complete and thorough.

The captures of prisoners exceed all loss. Upward of 8000 contrabands and refugees came in with the various columns.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Major General.

The following is from the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

We can add to the above upon the highest authority that Gen. Smith was to leave Memphis, according to an understanding with Gen. Sherman, on the 26th January, but did not get under way until the 11th February.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Louisville, March 17.—Specials to the *Journal* say guerrillas attacked a freight train from Nashville, near Estille Springs, on the night of the 16th, after displacing a rail, by which the train was thrown off the track and burned. Captain Beardsley, of the 123d New York, and seven men, arrived at Lexington, Tenn., on a hand car, having been paroled after being stripped of clothing, money, watches and jewelry. The rebels killed three negroes on the train. Two guerrillas were killed. No other casualties.

The rebels are moving their artillery from Dalton towards Ringgold. Taylor's Ridge Gap was picketed by rebel cavalry on the 15th. We drive them off one day and they return the next. The rebels have a large force of infantry and artillery.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.
[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Chattanooga, March 16.—A gentleman with whom I have for a time been acquainted, has news directly from Atlanta. How he obtained it I cannot say, but it bears marks of authenticity.

He says it was currently reported a day or two since in Atlanta, that Morgan was to command all Longstreet's cavalry when he should reach East Tennessee.

The railroad about Atlanta, and generally throughout Georgia, are in good condition as to rails, but the rolling stock is bad.

All necessities of life are becoming very scarce and high in Atlanta. The number of beef cattle is small, and butchers say the stock will soon be exhausted. A strong under current of Union sentiment is said to exist in the city.

The rebels there are in a terrible fix for want of coal. Private foundries and furnaces are stopped entirely, and most of those belonging to government are running on half time. The gas works are closed and the city is in darkness.

Only two regiments are in Atlanta, comprising about 1400 men. General W. H. Wright commands the post, with one Colonel Wright as chief of ordnance.

At Chattanooga all is quiet. Rumors are circulating of rebel designs on our front, and somebody goes so far as to declare that yesterday Johnston and Longstreet, in person, reconnoitered our lines. I think, however, we have not good evidence that Longstreet is here at all.

Weather remarkably cold and cloudy.

A REBEL RAID EXPECTED IN KENTUCKY.

Morristown, Ky., March 16.—The rebel cavalry, numbering two thousand, which has been in Cocke county for some days, is now at Bull's Gap. It is believed that the rebels are still preparing for a raid through Kentucky.

The trestle-work on the railroad across Mud Creek and White Horse, near Bull's Gap, is reported destroyed.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BRAMLETTE—RELEASE OF COLONEL WOLFORD.

Lexington, Ky., March 17.—Gov. Bramlette, in a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, published in the *Commonwealth* this morning, says: "We should abide by and maintain the law and peace, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords in the Union, under the Constitution and in accordance with law to assert and urge your right. It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional."

Colonel Frank Wolford has been released from arrest and is ordered to report to General Grant for duty. So says the *Observer*, and reports Colonel Wolford is in the city to-day.

GENERAL GRANT'S GENERAL ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND.

Nashville, March 17.—General Grant assumed command of the armies of the United States to-day. The following is the order of the subject:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
Nashville, Tenn., March 17, 1864.

General Order No. 1.—In pursuance of the following order of the President—"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864. Under the authority of the act of Congress to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in the United States Army, approved February 29, 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S Grant, U. S. A., is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States. [Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN."—I assume command of the armies of the United States.

Headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders will be with the Army of the Potomac.

There will be an office headquarters at Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those of the army where headquarters are at the date of their address.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

General Grant leaves for Washington on Saturday, and repairs immediately to the front. His staff is composed of the officers formerly with him in the military division of Mississippi. Among them are Brigadier-General Rawlings, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers, Captain G. K. Leet, Captain E. S Parker, A. A. G.; Captain H. M. Jones, A. Q. M.; Captain Badeau. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, late chief of artillery, goes as senior aid-de-camp.

Gen. Sherman, due here to-night, will immediately assume command of the Mississippi division. General Dodge is in the city.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.
[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Memphis, Tenn., March 12.—I have important military and naval advices from below.

Nearly all the troops that were engaged in General Sherman's recent expedition are under orders at Vicksburg to cross the river into Louisiana, for an expedition, in conjunction with a strong force from New Orleans, and Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet, into the Red River country, to break up the extensive rebel supply depots at Shreveport and other points, and open the Red River to free navigation for our boats. It is said that a portion of General Steele's forces in Arkansas will also move southward to cooperate with this expedition, and to act in concert with General Banks's forces for cleaning the rebels out of Western Louisiana and Texas. Sherman's forces, it is thought, will return as soon as Shreveport is captured, and be transferred to another department, probably Chattanooga.

WAR NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of President Lincoln Calling for 200,000 More Men.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 14th, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 100.]

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the Five Hundred Thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made, and a draft ordered, for Two Hundred Thousand men, for the military service of the Army, Navy and Marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and accounts will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by volunteer enlistments; and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota.

The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties as now paid continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, March 16.—The new call for troops accords with the plans for the military campaign which have been laid out. General Grant is understood to ask for large armies, if the country expects him to close the war within the present year.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, March 17.—Some prisoners, escaped from Richmond, came into our lines yesterday. One of them was a scout of Gen Butler.

It is reported that General Custer has been thrown from his horse and injured, but to what extent is not known.

The enemy are not at all dispirited by the recent destruction of property within their lines, and all now are attempting to do something in the way of retaliation.

Last night information was received at headquarters to the effect that 5000 cavalry was crossing the Rappahannock at or near Fredericksburg. The full object of the enemy is not yet developed, but the Army of the Potomac is well in hand, and is ready for either a raid or general movement on the part of the enemy. It is thought that the enemy's cavalry will also make a demonstration towards the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Washington, March 16.—Five hundred of our prisoners died in Richmond during February.

The order relieving Gen. Meade and appointing his successor will be issued in a few days.

Burnside will be assigned to the Department of the South instead of Fremont. Rumor assigns Hancock a department, and states Gen. Grant will assign Gen. Fremont to active duty; also, that Gen. Thomas will soon be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland, to the command of which either General Rosecrans or Gen. Herron will probably succeed.

Washington, March 17th.—The *Star* has the following: "The United States steamer Harriet Moore arrived at the navy yard this morning, from Fort Monroe, bringing up Admiral Dahlgren, returning from an unsuccessful attempt to procure the body of his son."

Advices from General Butler indicate that he will be able to continue the exchange of prisoners.

THE GOLD BILL.

Washington, March 16.—The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the gold bill, which now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

Washington, March 16.—The gold bill passed the House to-day with slight amendment, which sends it back to the Senate, providing that selling of surplus gold shall in no wise impair obligation of act of 1862, creating a sinking fund. This amendment is of course nothing but mere words and the Senate will agree to it. The bill may be considered as passed, and fully empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold in Treasury in excess of amount required for interest on public debt. When the yeas and nays were being called, and when it became evident that the bill would pass, there was a scene of excitement in the galleries and around the telegraph offices.

Among numerous speculators some surprise is felt that the market is not more affected.

Washington, March 17.—The Senate having passed the gold bill as amended, the President has signed it, and it is a law.

Washington, March 16.—It is officially known that the statements that the Rappahannock had left Calais and gone to sea is erroneous. She was still detained at Calais, February 27th, and her case was under consideration of the French Government.

Washington, March 17.—General Gillmore's chief of staff arrived here to day, bringing dispatches to the president. He testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this afternoon, on the Florida disaster, but was unable to say from whom the orders emanated for that expedition. He stated to the committee that the lower part of Charleston was nearly destroyed, and that only the upper part was now occupied by troops.

Washington, March 16.—The President has taken measures to enforce the enrollment law in Kentucky. A bill will be introduced to-day in the Senate to deprive all deserters who may have escaped into the British provinces of all privileges of further citizenship unless they immediately give themselves up for military duty.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

New York, March 17.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, says Gen. Ross reports coming in conflict with a company of negro cavalry, near Canton, and killed 55 out of 76.

A letter received in Richmond reports a Yankee blockader sunk off Port Hudson by the fire of the fort. The location of this fort is not stated. Gen. Beauregard is in Florida. Gen. Patton Anderson has assumed command there. McGibbon, a Federal spy, was executed at Demopolis on the 11th. Richmond papers have paragraphs to the effect that the funding of the debt of the Confederacy is progressing rapidly at Petersburg, Raleigh, Macon and Charleston.

Admiral Porter has a very large fleet of ironclads below Vicksburg, and was ready on the 7th instant to start up Red River. The troops are also in motion by this time.

The plan, as I am informed, is to make a final finish of the rebellion west of the Mississippi, so that the troops now there and along the Mississippi may be sent eastward as soon as possible, to take part in the general campaigns against Richmond and other rebel positions during the summer.

It is expected that the campaign now opening in the Red River region, and which will end with clearing all the rebel troops out of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, will be an exciting but a brief one.

Fort Monroe, March 15.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 14th, has been received. Five shells were thrown into Charleston on the 13th. The flag of truce steamer New York arrived this morning from City Point with a large number of prisoners from Richmond. Among them Captains Sawyer and Flynn, and General Neal Dow; also several ladies.

The Richmond *Sentinel* confirms the report that the rebels had exchanged seven prisoners for every ten received, and states it as the reason that the Yankees claim to have three-tenths the most prisoners.

A dispatch from the rebel Gen. Polk reports an attack on Yazoo City, on the 15th, and the destruction of a quantity of cotton and stores; that the enemy still hold Yazoo City and Liverpool. Rebel loss was 50.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Cincinnati, March 17.—A special dispatch from Charleston, Western Virginia 16th, reports that a rebel force, 500 strong, was within 15 miles of Guyandotte, threatening Barboursville. A strong force has been sent out to intercept them.

REPORTED TRANSFER BY PRESIDENT JUAREZ OF A PART OF SONORA TO AN AGENT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

New York, March 16.—The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of this city, mentions a report that President Juarez had consented to the transfer of a portion of the State of Sonora to an agent of the Government of the United States, or at least of an American Company.

The *Courrier* affirms that it is authorized in case that news should have any foundation to declare that no such transaction will be recognized by the new Government of Mexico if it took place subsequent to the evacuation of the city of Mexico by President Juarez.

New York Markets.

New York, March 17, P. M.—Gold 161⅞ to 162.
Cotton—Middling uplands 73½ to 74.
Flour—Dull and 5c lower—$6 55 to $6 75 for extra state; $7 10 to $7 15 for round iron hoop.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, March 16.—The Arabia, from Liverpool March 5, via Queenstown the 6th, arrived this evening. Her advices are two days later.

Danish affairs are reported unchanged.

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported that he will embark for Mexico on the 25th—all difficulties having been settled.

A Vienna paper says the mission of the Prussian Minister, Manteuffel, to Vienna had the desired result. Austria has consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

The Federal Diet officially announces that it has received no invitation to a conference.

The London *Daily News* replies to the sneers of the *Times* at the order of General Banks regulating negro labor in Louisiana, and applauds the measure as necessary and as preparatory to the step from slavery to freedom.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the Confederates in England in fitting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that the Alabama was not detained, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports.

The Solicitor General explained and defended the course of the Government, and asserted that every effort had been made to honestly carry out the laws, and maintain neutrality. He admitted that the vessels might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the Government was considering the subject of how it could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

THE DANISH WAR.

No fighting is reported. The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of Prussian troops into Jutland is said to be far less forcible than England's, but the tone of the document is considered indicative that Napoleon fully means what he says.

It is asserted that the Prussians have notified England of an intended early attack on Fredericia.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, March 6, P. M.—It is reported that the Austrians are marching on Fredericia, in Jutland.

Paris, March 5.—The *Patrie* publishes a dispatch from Hamburg announcing that three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from Gen. Wrangel to enter Jutland and invest Fredericia.

Liverpool, March 5.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 4000 bales, the market closing flat at unchanged rates.

London, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¼ to 91⅜; American Securities—Illinois Central Railroad, 17 to 16 discount; Erie Railroad, 67¼ to 68¼; United States Five-twenties, 63¾; United States Sixes, 64 to 66.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Eliza Manuel and Henry Faley, who emptied the pockets of the soldier Thompson, were sent to board with Capt. Groe at the Hevia Hotel.

H. Molton was sent to prison for thirty days, having indulged in singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag." Mary Holmer, who shouted for Jeff. Davis, was workhoused for sixty days. James Pinken, for criminal conduct endangering an United States Transport, was sent to Prison for six months; and A. M. Bradfield, for severely beating another soldier, was sent down for three months.

A Gold Case.—Joe, a mulatto boy, was examined before Recorder Vennard about that gold which he says he found under the armoir of his mistress. The sum originally amounted to $82, in foreign coin, and was given by the boy to two negroes who reside at Carrollton. They traded part of the gold away for a watch, and sold the balance, consisting in twenty franc pieces and sovereigns, to one Marcos Lucas, for $1 each. The negroes were sent before the First District Court, Lucas was fined $10, and the watch dealer was discharged.

A Stolen Mule.—In the Pound of the Second District is a mule which has been there for some time, the officers say, and charged to be stolen property. That mule will speedily eat its value in provender and leave the owner nothing.

A Duck Case.—A dealer in fowls passed yesterday by the door of a neighbor, and observed two ducks which he claimed as his own from the lady residing on the premises. Objections were made, whereupon a policeman was called who took the ducks and the claimants before Recorder Leaumont. The lady claimed that she raised these ducks from eggs which she had bought from her opponent. The latter claimed that there were certain marks on the toes and feet, which he used to distinguish his fowl property. As these marks actually appeared as described, the ducks were given to him, and the parties discharged. The lady threatens with a civil suit to recover the ducks.

Bloody.—Sergeant Lott reports, at the Second District police office, that he sent Jas. McCoy to the Charity Hospital. That man had been cut severely yesterday evening by some unknown person in one of those sinks of iniquity on Barracks street, kept by one Myers.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The Jury in the Duane case were discharged yesterday, as they were unable to agree after deliberations all night. The Court then adjourned till Friday next.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.—As regards dramatic sensationalisms the most glowing expectation, or the most expectant imagination, could not have gone beyond the effects realized at the representation last night of The Duke's Motto. In general mounting it showed the minute attention and harmonious arrangement with respect to scenery, machinery, music, and stage properties, for which Mr. Baker's management is eminently distinguished.

We do not propose to enter into the literary merits of the drama, or of the French story from which it is taken. We will merely observe that whatever improbabilities may have existed in the original appear to have been exaggerated, rather than mitigated, in Mr. Brougham's dramatic version.

But it is the fashion with contemporary playwrights to sacrifice probability to theatrical sensation. If they could get players who could dance on their heads, or walk like flies on the ceiling, or carry their heads, when convenient, beneath their shoulders or under their arms, or blow themselves up like the emulous frog, or soar with a string fastened to their legs like a crazy June bug, or disguise themselves at will and out of hand in the shape of snakes, dogs, horses, asses—not so difficult a matter, perhaps, as regards the two last—they would undoubtedly aim at still more astounding and startling stage exhibitions by introducing all these performances, transformations and disguises in their improved dramas.

As it is, however, we must be content with improbabilities of a merely human and social character, and lament that the limits of histrionic versatility are so unequal to the progressive genius of dramatic authors and adapters. Unfortunately this disparity between execution and conception has always existed, and will doubtless always continue to exist. It is illustrated alike in the case of the glutton who had to stop after eating two dozen eggs though he imagined he could eat four dozen, and in the case of our modern play-wrights who have to cramp their inventive power within the range of physical possibility.

In point of plot the Duke's Motto is admirably arranged for producing a series of striking situations and surprises. It abounds in exciting incidents, and while progressing with sustained spirit throughout does not too rapidly unfold its central mysteries.

The last scene would be improved by removing the ladies from among the spectators of the fight between Lagardere and de Nevers. We are not aware that, in the days of Louis XIV or of the succeeding Regency, it was considered elegant for ladies of noble rank to witness a deadly duel.

And the Mesmeric motions of the Hunchback over the head of the swooning Blanche might have been omitted. Magic he might have practised, but to employ Mesmerism at Paris before Mesmer was heard of in that city, is too evident an anachronism.

In the acting last night the conspicuous figure was, of course, Lawrence Barrett's Lagardere. In the proper character of Lagardere he was correct, artistic and impressive; but in the simulated character of the Hunchback he was rather stiff and intractable.

His range of Protean personations does not seem to be very great. In a few—for instance in his disguise in the Gipsy scene of Rosedale—he may be brilliant and successful, but in Protean acting in general he is behind many actors of much inferior merit.

The rest of the cast sustained their parts in a style quite up with their happiest efforts heretofore. In view of the fine scenic effects, the abundant incidents, and the general merit of the representation, the Duke's Motto will doubtless have a long run.

The War in West Louisiana.

The *Era* publishes the following particulars of the late operations beyond Alexandria:

An engagement took place on the 21st instant, about twenty-one miles beyond Alexandria, on the Bayou Rapides. It resulted in the capture of 210 prisoners from the enemy, four pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of horses and mules. The only casualty reported on our side is that Col. Horace B. Sargent was wounded in the leg severely, but not dangerously. The forces engaged were a portion of the infantry of General Smith's command, and a part of the cavalry of General Lee.

The weather has been severely cold, with rain, hail and sleet.

The river is rising, there being more than seven feet on the Rapids.

Our troops are in fine spirits.

The Crisis of the War in 1864.

The New York *Round Table*, a new literary weekly which is taking a high rank in the contemporary press, devotes a long article in its number of the 12th inst. to the review of Gen. McClellan's report. It defends the salient features of Gen. McClellan's policy, and claims for him among the military leaders of the United States pre-eminent breadth of view and precision of judgment. The article thus concludes:

But to sum up, we conclude that, had General McClellan been retained in the supreme command, there is every reason for believing that the summer of 1862 would have seen the war as far advanced as it is now in the spring of 1864. Had there been no fighting until April 1862, as he desired, all the armies of the Union could have marched at once and pressed back the rebellion, which Jeff. Davis subsequently acknowledged attempted at first to cover too many points. The victory of Donelson in February, however, compelled the South to put forth all its tremendous energies. A conscription law was passed, and before the blow could be followed up by the main armies the whole available male population of the South was in the rebel ranks. Previous to Donelson the rebel armies were composed of volunteers, and in numbers were entirely inadequate to defend the various strategic points. Nothing but the pressure of so terrible a defeat would have reconciled the South to a stringent conscription act. As it was, Donelson lost the South thirteen thousand volunteers, but it was the means of adding at least one hundred and fifty thousand conscripts to its armies. This spoiled the whole campaign for the North, as our armies attacked various points of the South one after the other, instead of simultaneously, and thus at every point we were outnumbered.

As the defeat of Bull Run was the means of developing the vast military strength of the North, so the defeat of Donelson compelled the South to put forth all its energies. It is hardly just, however, to judge the Administration too severely. Mr. Lincoln honestly wished to do what was best, but partly on account of his circumstances and partly because of his education he could not act very differently from what he did. The training of a lawyer is not very well fitted for making a good general. A planner of great campaigns needs breadth of view, comprehensiveness, directness, a knowledge of how to make time his ally; but the legal mind, while active loses in breadth what it gains in sharpness and intensity. Mr. Lincoln could not understand why, if a rebel army could be whipped at the West, it was not done at once, overlooking all the remote consequences. Mr. Stanton ridiculed all strategy as absurd. To "move on the enemy's works" was all that was required to gain victories. It is somewhat remarkable that, of the large number of lawyers who have entered the armies North and South, so few have achieved real distinction, though several, like Sickles, have acquired a factitious importance by their knowledge of the arts of securing newspaper notoriety.

Then, again, Mr. Lincoln was fairly compelled to act as he did toward Gen. McClellan by his Cabinet and the party which supported him. The public temper was impatient and imperious, and besides there was a very natural dread in administrative circles lest one man should acquire all the glory of putting down the rebellion.

Mr. Beecher's Parallel between the North and the South.

In a recent lecture in the Academy of Music, New York, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher drew the following parallel between the North and the South, and between President Lincoln and Jeff. Davis:

The tendency of the early population of the South was more likely to have been democratic than the Northern States, for the early settlers of New England laid great stress on the idea of family; but when political power and the power of wealth was put into the hands of a few, from that moment the South became aristocratic. It was curious to observe that in all this war for the past three years the developments had been strictly in character. It was the nature of the democracy to breed power but not to know how to use it; it was the nature of aristocracy to know how to govern but not to know how to create power. The South had run to leaders, while the North showed wonderful capacity to develop men and resources. The North had a great many respectable leaders, but he knew not a single man that stood up and confessed to be head and shoulders above the common people. It was feared, when the war broke out that we should be vexed for a great many years in our elections, with the pest of great men seeking offices, but Providence had mercifully delivered us from any such temptation. [Laughter.]

The South at first succeeded and the North failed; but she was making up in avoirdupois what was lost in management, and would eventually succeed by its power of endurance. We have not had much help of brains, but our power was shown in accumulating men and steadily working as miners did. Mr. Beecher then drew a mental portrait of Jeff. Davis and President Lincoln. The former was a keen discerner of men, had a firm hand and immense will power, with nothing subtracted from it on the score of conscience, joined to adroitness and cunning. At first it was thought if Davis was our President we would have whipped the South in three months: but who now believed in his capacity or statesmanship? His administration was a comprehensive and gigantic blunder. Mr. Lincoln was not superior to the average in respect to capacity. His body was ungainly, his form hopelessly homely, and manners peculiar, with natural shrewdness and some little experience in local administration; but he was not skilful and never had been wise to select his men. For three years Mr. Lincoln had been learning how to govern, but he had succeeded and could now teach Davis a good many things. (Applause and laughter.) Mr. Lincoln was honest, single-minded, and disinterestedly sought the welfare of the nation. European newspapers had heaped ridicule upon him, but our nation rejoiced that it had such a man to lead it, that there might be symmetry and uniformity from the President to the lowest voter.

Mischief-Making.

(From the New York World.)

The reported hanging of twenty three Union soldiers by the rebel General Pickett, in North Carolina, is simply incredible, and the public would do well not to believe the report unless confirmed by official advices. The father of lies appears to have a great many children within the Union lines in North Carolina. The country has been flooded with falsehoods from that quarter for two years past. It is understood that a person named Foster, who claimed at one time to be a Union member of Congress from that State, is the inventor of most of the monstrous falsehoods which have been sent North through the agency of the Associated Press. Nearly all the stories of the returning loyalty of North Carolina were pure inventions, and these late mischievous reports of rebel atrocities are probably equally unfounded.

The same class of mischief makers, North and South, who brought about this wretched civil strife, are now doing what they can to make it a war of mutual slaughter. The Richmond journals "are firing the Southern heart" by the publication of certain documents alleged to have been found upon the body of Colonel Dahlgren. We are bound to believe that these alleged documents are infamous forgeries, simply because the dead soldier was a United States officer, and could not have deliberately ordered his command to commit rapine, arson, and murder.

In the same malicious spirit, the *Post*, of this city, parades an absurd order, alleged to have been issued by Beauregard to certain persons to assassinate Lincoln and his cabinet. The stories that the rebels have mined the Union prisoners' quarters at Richmond with gunpowder, to blow them up in case of another raid, is also clearly a fiction, invented to add to the bitterness of the war.

The country would do well to discountenance all such stories. The people South are very much the same as those who live at the North, and, take us altogether, we are not a cruel or vindictive race under ordinary circumstances. The war is bad enough at the best, and they are enemies of the human race, who, at this time, would add inflammable matter to the furious passions which are rending the union apart.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, 1864.

A steady and incessant rain storm, which has prevailed with little or no intermission throughout business hours, has partially suspended outdoor operations to-day, and had a corresponding influence in monetary circles. Notwithstanding which a fair amount of business has been done in Domestic Exchange, as will be seen from the details below. The news from New York interrupted the little inquiry apparent in our cotton market at the opening of business, but has had no more [illegible] influence in Specie, which was held firmly at yesterday's rates.

The House's amendments to the Senate's Gold Bill appear to have materially weakened its provisions, and together with the fact that its influence had been already "discounted" in Wall street, may account for the little effect it seems to have had on the New York Gold market.

We heard of a negotiation pending for the shipment of [illegible] bales cotton to Liverpool at [illegible]d., said to be predicated on an order which could probably be executed within the prescribed limits.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed sales to quite a liberal extent at 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ per cent. discount for New York sight, 1¼ and 1⅜ for one day's Sight, 1½ for five days, 2 for thirty days and 2½ for sixty days; and 1⅜ discount for five days' sight on Boston. The Banks checked at ¾, ⅝ and ⅞ discount, and dealers asked ⅜.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed some sales of private Sterling (good Matamoros bills) at 17[illegible]. Nothing was reported at the Banks which continue to ask [illegible] for Sterling and [illegible] for Francs. Private bills may be quoted at 174@175½ for the former and 3.17½@3.24½ for the latter.

The Specie market was quiet but firm at yesterday's rates. We noticed sales of Gold in round sums, at 64¼, 63¼ and 63½ per cent. premium, the business including [illegible]. Dealers paid 62½@63 premium for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 64. There is little Silver offering, but it affords no change to buyers. Dealers pay 52@53 and 54 premium at their counters and sell at 56, 57 and 58. Mexican Dollars are scarce and command the full premium of Gold, occasionally [illegible] per cent more.

Nothing of any moment transpired in City Bank Notes. Dealers pay [illegible] premium for Louisiana State, and [illegible] for Mechanics and Traders', and sell at [illegible] for both Canal and Citizens', and sell at [illegible] dollar for Bank of Louisiana, and sell [illegible] for Crescent City, and sell at [illegible], and [illegible] the Merchants', and sell at 4 @ 4¼.

The only transaction reported in Stocks was 25 Shares Crescent City Bank sold to be at @ 35. City Bonds were hardly held so firmly as yesterday. The Railroad issue [illegible] have been bought at [illegible] and the Consolidated at 9[illegible]. The silence of most of the daily press with regard to the Conversion Ordinance, has rather strengthened the various impressions prevailing in monetary circles that it will not be put in execution. Hence the weakness of the bonds compared with the value noted, and even realized, on the day of its publication. We heard of no further transactions in Insurance Scrip. There was no little enquiry for other securities that we forbear quotations.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, 1864.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with some enquiry at about Yesterday's decline, but the inclemency of the weather, added to the unfavorable tenor of the accounts from New York, which we publish in another column, subsequently suspended all operations and we did not hear of a sale exceeding 4 bales good ordinary at [illegible] and, at auction, 4 bales low ordinary, dusty, at 58, 7 bales strict ordinary at 57 and 21 bales strict good ordinary and 1 bale rejected at 50c pound. Yesterday in addition to the amount reported, 3 bales strict good ordinary sold at 65½c and a small lot at middling at 70. The week's sales were [illegible] bales. There was more disposition on the part of holders to meet the demand, and buyers could have operated at figures 1@2c easier than yesterday, but in the absence of any positive offers, holders asked about previous rates. The market closed too much unsettled for regular quotations, but it seemed to be the general conviction of the trade that purchases could have been made at the following figures: low ordinary 54@55c, ordinary [illegible], good ordinary 61@63, low middling 66@67, and middling —@70. The market appears to be nearly bare of higher grades.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—With but [illegible] receipts this morning and very little or none on the landing, the sales to-day were confined to 300 hhds Sugar and 36 barrels 200 half barrels Molasses, mostly from store. Fair to good fair Sugar, old crop, commanding 13½c and choice 14½@14¾, choice new crop 14¼ and white clarified 16@16½c ⅌ lb; prime new Molasses [illegible] and choice [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—To-day's sales comprise 100 barrels low superfine at $9 75, 185 and 160 barrels superfine, on private terms 200 barrels good superfine at $9 [illegible] barrels medium extra at $9 [illegible], 200 barrels do at $9 [illegible] ⅌ barrel. The stock is very light and firmly held, nearly all the week's receipts having been sold.

PORK.—A lot of 50 barrels Mess sold yesterday at $27 ⅌ barrel. The small quantity remaining on sale is firmly held at that price.

BACON.—50 casks dry salted Shoulders sold yesterday at 11½@11¾c and a small lot of Bacon Shoulders at 13c ⅌ lb. The stock of Bacon is very light.

LARD.—A day or two since, not previously reported, 126 tierces prime Western kettle rendered, sold at 14c ⅌ lb. The stock is very light and holders are now asking more.

COFFEE.—Small lots of Rio are selling at 38@39½c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES.—They are selling on the landing at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ barrel.

FREIGHTS.—The rate by steamship for New York is 1¼c ⅌ lb for Cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day, 50 barrels Potatoes at $2, 5 sacks Rio Coffee at 37c, 15 barrels beans at $6 50, and 3 tierces Hams at 9½c.

Out door business was partially suspended, owing to rainy weather.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 15, 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 16[illegible] Beeves, 410 Hogs, and 13 Milchcows. Amount of stock sold: 45 Beeves and 120 Sheep. Stock remaining on sale: 154 Beeves, 37[illegible] Hogs and 14 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@ 15 00
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@ 13 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@ 11 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	40 00	@ 75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	@ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	@ 25 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	—	@ 20 00
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	12 00	@ 14 00
Sheep, in lots ⅌ head	—	@ 10 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	—	@ 80 00
Veal Cattle, ⅌ head	10 00	@ 20 00
Suckling Calves, ⅌ head	14 00	@ 18 00

MARRIED,

In Matamoros, at the Cathedral, on the 29th of February, 1864, by the Rev. Father Gaye, Miss ARGENTINE FERRANTI, of this city, to Mr. JESSE WHEATON ARNOLD, of New York.

Post-Office Notice.

POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1864.

This day being a legal Holiday by the statutes of Louisiana, the Post Office will be open as on Sunday, from 9 to 11 A. M.; but for the accommodation of persons desiring to mail letters by the steamer Columbia, the office will be open from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

mh25 1t JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO LAWRENCE BARRETT.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1864.

Lawrence Barrett:

Dear Sir—Genius and talent should ever find a fitting acknowledgment, and when applied to an honorable profession and accompanied with sterling personal worth, should make the possessor an object of merit among his fellow-men.

The undersigned, with very great satisfaction, have witnessed your frequent renditions of Shakespearian and other characters on the Varieties stage this season, and in testimony of their appreciation of your correct and powerful interpretations, wish to offer you a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, on such night as you shall be pleased to make known.

With sentiments of esteem, we are,

T. P. May,	J. M. McKee,
Chas. E. Spencer,	A. A. Atocha,
J. S. Whitaker,	T. S. Thorpe,
Wm. E. Whitaker,	Sam. C. Hickey,
Louis C. d'Homergue,	Edward Penner,
J. H. Hamilton,	John G. Meldrege,
D. L. Mudge,	Wm H. Fitzgerald,
Wm. J. Reid,	A. Warner,
Geo. F. Scott,	W. W. Gaither,
C. A. Weed,	John F. Collins,
E. Rush Plumly,	E. S. Hewitt.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
New Orleans, March 24, 1864.

Messrs. Weed, May, Reid, Whitaker, Plumly, Collins, etc., etc., etc.:

Gentlemen—Your very flattering favor of the 23d inst. tendering me a Complimentary Benefit at the Varieties Theatre, has been received.

Be assured that the sentiments and compliments therein expressed, while amply repaying me for my labor in the past season, will prove an incentive to still greater exertion in the future, and form one of those occasions to which my mind will revert with pride.

I have the honor to name MONDAY, April 4, as the date, which I submit to your consideration.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory, I subscribe myself, with feelings of pride and esteem,

Your obliged servant,
mar25 1t LAWRENCE BARRETT.

LARD—50 tierces Choice Leaf Lard.
For sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
mh24 88 Poydras street.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 25, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisegang, for New York, via Havana—Avendano Bros.
Bark Illinois, Freeman, for Frontera, Mexico, in ballast—Master.
Bark Florence, Buckley, for Cienfuegos, Cuba, in ballast—Master.
Bark Abraham Lincoln, Bibber, for Matanzas, in ballast—Master.
Bark Ibis, Hatch, for Cienfuegos, Cuba, in ballast—Master.
Brig Leonard Myers, Munday, for Philadelphia—Master.
Schr Kate Walker, Gulliver, for Cardenas, in ballast—Jas Kelsey.
Schr Ed Kidder, [illegible], for Cienfuegos, Cuba—Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Oriental, Gardner, from Boston 14th inst, to S O Moody & co—3d district.
Bark Milton, [illegible], 16 days from New York, to master—1st district, 11.
Bark Conquest, Howes, 20 days from Boston, to master—1st district, 21.
Brig Mary Ellen, May, 20 days from Baltimore, to master—Point.
Schr Venice, Hibbs, 8 days from Pass Cavallo, to master—Point.
Schr Gustave, from Bayou Lacombe, to master—Basin.
Sloop Tonnerre, Semeria, from Coast, to A Bocola—3d district.
Sloop Lagrange, from Bayou Lacombe, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

John J Roe, Tabor, from St Louis.
Belle Creole, Long, from Thibodaux.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Julia, Capt Smith, from Philadelphia, previously reported as below coming up, has sailed for Galveston Bay.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Matanzas—For Havana [illegible] tierces lard—For New York [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] baled cotton yarn, [illegible] hhds sugar.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Leonard Myers—11 bales cotton.
CIENFUEGOS—Per schr Ed Kidder—300 empty hhds.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Oriental—Ass'd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Oriental, from Boston—Folger & co—M Kaufman—G W Griffin—Wallace & co—L Edwards—E Booth—Collector of the Port—H Marks—J Fasnacht—E Heath—S O Moody & co—T Lammont—A Tirrell & co—A P Corning—J Gauts—P F Sargent—E S Austin—Peel & Morgan—E Rowse—J M Gould—J C Wilson & co—Wood, Waters & co—E Roger & co—J H Keogh—Jno Lane—Gould, Reeves & co—E Marquese & co—W & A Blanchard—O Dyslie—D Fay & co—Mezzier & Bertot—Howland & Otis—Perkins & Seaher—order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Gustave—36 cords wood to order.
BAYOU LACOMBE—Per sloop Lagrange—30 cords wood to master.
COAST—Per sloop Tonnerre—61 bales cotton E Durive & co.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer John J Roe—47 hhds tobacco, J M Booth—77 sks corn, [illegible] bbls onions, 191 sks potatoes, M Dorsey—[illegible] bbls flour, Jas Connelly & co—[illegible] bbls whisky, H Kennedy & co—[illegible] bbls apples E S Orill—[illegible] bbls pork Converse & Kennett—[illegible]
THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—6 bbls molasses [illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—70 hhds sugar Stillman, Martindale & Dix—[illegible] bbls molasses G W Ormsby & co—1 box mdse Crawford—17 bales Stevens & Seeler—20 sks cotton seed A Burthe.

Passengers per steamship Oriental, from Boston.

Mrs Capt S S Turner, A G Bartlett, P F Dalloway, C W Kimball.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Consignee of the Mexican schooner CARISIMO, will be responsible for the debts of her crew.
T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, JR.,
mh25 3t 37 Old Levee street.

Stagg's Hams, Rump Pork, &c.

50 TIERCES Stagg's Extra HAMS.
6 bbls. Rump PORK
20 bbls. Shoulder PORK
150 bbls. Extra FLOUR.
200 pieces Power Loom BAGGING.
For sale by THOS J. DIX,
mh25 3t 74 Poydras st.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT GREENVILLE.—The property measures 261 feet front on the Carrollton Railroad, by 576 feet in depth, and can yield from $1000 to $1500 a year.
For further particulars apply to
E. FAUCHET, Broker,
mh24 1t No. 36 Exchange Alley.

LARD—54 tierces "Bayhe's" prime kettle rendered, landing.
BUTTER—12 tubs prime and choice Goshen.
FLOUR—20[illegible] barrels Plant's Extra. 600 barrels Fagin's Four Aces.
BAGGING—60 rolls heavy India. 150 rolls Macallo's Kentucky.
TEAS—25 half chests Gun Powder and Young Hyson. [illegible] do medium and choice Oolong. 150 6, 12 and 15 lb. Family Oolong.
In store for sale by E. F. KEEP,
mh24 3t 64 Poydras street.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all persons whose animals have been in his pasture for the last year, to call and claim them from this date to the 3d of April, 1864, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
K. FARRENIS,
mar23 3t Sat. Gentilly Road, Hopkins' Plantation.

Potatoes.

LANDING ex steamboat Mississippi—
600 barrels Louisville Mechanics.
500 sacks do. do.
Also, in store—
200 barrels Mess Pork.
300 do. Superfine and Extra Flour.
100 sacks Green Meat.
10 do. Smoked Shoulders.
10[illegible] kegs Lard.
For sale by J. S. VANHORN,
mh23 6t Corner Magazine and Poydras streets.

Flour, Pork, and Potatoes.

500 BBLS. EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR.
50 do. NEW MESS PORK.
[illegible] do. CHOICE WESTERN POTATOES
In Store, and landing from steamboat Mississippi, for sale by
B. P. ETHELL & CO.,
mh22 4t Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street.

Apples.........Apples.

APPLES—100 barrels choice Russet, in fine order, and just landed, and for sale by
S. S. BEVANS & CO.,
mh23 3t corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts.

Billiard Tables for Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Billiard Tables, complete; Phelan's cushions. For terms, apply at No 22 Bienville street. mh12 3t

Vanilla! Vanilla!

150 POUNDS CHOICE VANILLA for sale by
D. LOPEZ,
mh16 6t No. 85 Chartres, corner Conti st.

Rio Coffee....Rio Coffee.

NOW landing and in store—150 sacks prime RIO COFFEE. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
mh15 6t WM. J. REID, 31 Magazine st.

For Rent.

THE three-story building with verandah, situated No. 85 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon street. Apply at the office, on ground floor. mh21

Flour.......Flour.......Flour.

700 BARRELS Choice Superfine FLOUR, just landing and for sale by
STEWART & SAYE,
mar20 3t 84 Poydras street.

Gunny Cloth! Gunny Cloth!

NOW LANDING—Ex steamship Columbia—25 bales GUNNY CLOTH—extra heavy—for sale by
mh20 W. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

272 BARRELS Mess Pork.
20 bbls Extra and Superfine flour.
30 tierces Prime Lard.
100 kegs Choice Lard.
67 sacks Corn.
20 bbls Mess Beef for plantation use.
25 half bbls Choice Mess Beef.
10 casks Bacon Shoulders.
5 do Side-back, boneless, in dry salt.
Landing and in store, and for sale by
CONVERSE & KENNETT,
mh16 6t 58 Magazine street.

Havana Cigars.

75,500 CIGARS of various brands and shapes, including Prince of Wales, La Imperial, Porte Cabana, Ingenuidad, Nicotiana, &c., just received direct on schooner [illegible], from Havana, and for sale by
SORNIO & BROTHER,
mh14 34 Gravier street.

CASH ADVANCES.

LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID,
33 Magazine street.

LANDING from steamships Yazoo and Matanzas—
QUININE;
[illegible] boxes Drake's celebrated Plantation Bitters, S T 1860, X;
20 firkins choice yellow selected Goshen Butter;
20 baskets Chas. Heidsieck's Champagne, qts and pints;
100 reams Printing Paper;
50 casks choice Rio Coffee;
10 cases R. Goodwin & Bros. yellow bank Tobacco;
25 dozen Hostetter's celebrated Bitters.
Landing from steamer Luminary—
50 tierces kettle rendered Lard.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

G. SORNINO,

IMPORTER OF WINES, AND LIQUORS, SARDINES, FRUITS, ALMONDS, &c.
—HAS REMOVED TO—
No. 101......Levee Street......No. 101
Between St. Louis and Conti streets, New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

Syndic Sale.

J. C. Carpenter vs his Creditors and the Creditors of Neag's & Carpenter.

BY E. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, April 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—

Two certain lots of GROUND in the square bounded by Orange, Annunciation, Constance and Richard streets, measuring about 30 feet front on Orange street, by 1[illegible] feet in depth, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury Notes. mh25

BY H. H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M., near the corner of St. Andrew and Chippewa street, Fourth District—

A fine assortment of household and kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Chamber setts, Brussels and Damask Curtains, Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Mattresses, Oil Cloth, Knives, Mirrors, Clocks and a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture and other effects.

Also—Platform Scales and a variety of sundries.
mh25

Furniture..........Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—

An assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of Mahogany and Walnut Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, Cribs, &c., &c.

Also—Several Stewart Stoves.
Terms cash. mh25

Furniture, Carriage and Buggies at Auction,

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction, at 174 Canal street on TUESDAY, March 29th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—such as Sofas, Chairs, Book cases, Sideboards, Bed, Bureaus, Armoirs, Extension-tables, Looking-glasses, Carpets, Matting, Books, &c.
—Also—
A Family Carriage, Buggies and Harness.
Terms cash. mar25

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GRAVIER STREET.

This Evening,
And every evening till further notice.

Great Sensation of the Age—John Brougham's Great Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO, or "I AM HERE."

In preparation—The Fairy Extravaganza, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
In preparation—The great Play of NARCISSA, THE VAGRANT.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.
Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, will connect, after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. mar21

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.........Lessee

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1864.

BENEFIT OF J. WILKES BOOTH

Who will appear in two favorite characters, as SHYLOCK in Shakespeare's Play, entitled the MERCHANT OF VENICE.

And as PETRUCHIO, in Shakespeare's Comedy of TAMING THE SHREW.

Saturday—RICHARD III.
Monday—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

During Mr. Booth's engagement seats can be secured three days in advance.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. mh24

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1864.
VARIETY COMPANY.
CLOUD LEAPS..........BALLET
PANTOMIME.
SONGS..........DANCES
AND
NEGRO MINSTRELSY COMBINED

Making the most attractive programme ever presented by the Stars of this favorite Company.

Special performance for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. mar25

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862		$30,3[illegible]
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863:		
On Fire Risks	$111,517 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	36,9[illegible]	
On River Risks	1,6[illegible] 15	1[illegible]
Total premiums		[illegible]
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863	$47,0[illegible]	
Return Premiums	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863		$17[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	71,310 [illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurances, less interest account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		17[illegible]
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		[illegible]
Amount participating to Profit		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]	
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	1[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]	
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	10[illegible]	
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less, Claims unsettled	$22,[illegible]	
Interest on Scripts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net		[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next, an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

—DIRECTORS.—

G. W. Sabourn,	J. M. Caballero,
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr.,	Ld. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	P. A. Nobiom,
J. M. Lapeyre,	Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau,	Chas. Harispe,
Chas. Lafitte,	P. J. Tuyes.

oct10 1y

ALFRED MOULIGNY, Auctioneer
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him.
Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.
mh16

MILES TAYLOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office, over the Bank of New Orleans
Corner of St. Charles and Union streets. mh16

A. F. DUNBAR,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
51 Common street, New Orleans.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.

ON and after TUESDAY, 20th October, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS.—
CITY END. LAKE END.
6 o'clock A. M. Steam Car. 6 o'clock A. M. Steam Car.
[illegible]
7½ Horse Car.

The Train, on sufficient notice, will stop at Gentilly Station.
G. PANDELY,
Superintendent.

Cigarettes "La Honradez."

25 000 PACKS, in whole, half and quarter barrels, just received in store, and for sale by
SORNIO & BROTHER,
34 Gravier street,
feb17 Agents for the Manufacturers.

Tobacco, Goodwyn's smoking, Chewing and Leaf Cigars.

FLOUR—200 barrels;
RIO and JAVA COFFEE—100 sacks;
Duryea's celebrated STARCH—200 boxes;
WHISKY—200 barrels;
FRESH FRUITS and Vegetables in cans;
PICKLES and JELLIES;
MALT—1000 bushels;
TEA—fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Oolong, Pouchong. For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
mh14 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, MARCH 5,
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......do. do. 12,
CITY OF NEW YORK.......do. do. 19,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN	$80 00	STEERAGE	$30 00
do. to London	85 00	do. to London	34 00
do. to Paris	95 00	do. to Paris	40 00
do. to Hamburg	9[illegible] 00	do. to Hamburg	37 00

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 86 Gravier street. mh3

For New York via Havana.

Sails on SATURDAY, March 26th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. J. B. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street, for NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA, to land passengers and the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
mh15 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 26th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—The regular and favorite steamship GEO. CROMWELL, J. A. Post, commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage apply to
mh21 A. MOULTON, 31 Natchez street.

For New York, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA.—The new, elegant and fast sailing steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. Courtney, commander, will leave as above, from her wharf, opposite Jackson Square. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply to
ELLIOT & McKEEVER,
86 Gravier street.

Through tickets for England and the Continent, by the Inman line of steamers from New York, issued at our office. mh1 3m

New Coast and Passenger Packet Bella Donna.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and every SUNDAY, at 9 A. M.

FOR BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE.—The entirely new and elegant passenger packet BELLA DONNA, Frank Kering, Master, E. Burke, Clerk, will leave New Orleans as above, carrying the United States mails for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings, passports and permits authorizing.

Being entirely new, and no expense having been spared to render all her appointments complete, she therefore offers superior inducements to both passengers and shippers. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN A. STEVENS, [illegible] street; JOHN L. TITUS, corner the Levee and Bienville; F. CONERY, [illegible] street.

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 2 o'clock, P. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE new and fast passenger packet BELLE CREOLE, Webster Long, master, John A. Purcell, clerk, leaves New Orleans for Donaldsonville and all intermediate landing on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LEVY & DEYTER, Agents,
No. 40 Carondelet street.

A competent clerk will be at the levee foot of Bienville street, to receive freight during absence of the boat.

For Havre.

THE A 1 French bark GUANTANAMO, [illegible], Master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with dispatch.

For balance of freight, apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
mh20 15t Nos. 6 and 12 St. Louis street.

For New York.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, 23d instant.

THE A 1 fast sailing brig OLGA, F. Gibbs, Master, will positively sail as above. Has room for the bulk of 100 hhds sugar or 50 bales Cotton, for which apply to
WM. J. REID,
mh20 4t 33 Magazine street.

SALUBRITÉ.

Ordre Général No 35.
Quartier Général du Département du Golfe.
Nlle-Orléans, 11 mars 1864.

Dans un but de salubrité publique et à l'effet de mettre, autant que possible, les citoyens et les soldats à l'abri d'épidémies et de contagions, il est nommé, par la présente, une commission qui est chargée de faire un rapport sur l'état sanitaire de la ville et de recommander les mesures qu'elle jugera nécessaires pour assurer la salubrité publique. L'attention de la commission est appelée, d'une manière spéciale, sur les enterrements faits dans l'intérieur de la ville, les règlements de quarantaine, les demeures des pauvres et sur toutes les autres causes de maladie ou de contagion.

La commission se composera des Drs J. V. C. Smith, C. Fagot et Daniel C. Holliday. Ses services seront rétribués avec libéralité et une prompte attention à ses devoirs est requise.

Le maréchal prévôt général est autorisé et requis de fournir un bureau à la Commission et de lui donner l'aide dont elle a besoin.

Les rapports de la Commission seront présentés au Directeur Médical du département.

Par ordre du major général BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Adjudant Général Assistant.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle
DE LA LOUISIANE.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 1er mars 1864.
DIXIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

Conformément aux réquisitions de sa charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires

Total des primes pour l'année expirée le 29 février 1864.		
Savoir—Primes d'incendie	153,754 52	
de de marine	[illegible]	
de de rivières	3,965 [illegible]	$[illegible] 75
Primes remboursées	3,167 74	
de non expirées	37,[illegible] 00	40,[illegible] 74
Montant net des primes		$162,[illegible] 01
Pertes payées, savoir—		
Pertes par le feu	$ [illegible] 95	
de sur mer	37,0[illegible] 72	
de sur rivières	[illegible]	
	65,[illegible] 67	
Dépenses, taxes, &c., moins l'escompte	26,934 [illegible]	$112,012 [illegible]
Balance		50,[illegible]
Six pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de scrip non payés		20,[illegible]
Net		29,[illegible]

Que la compagnie garde en réserve pour payer les pertes non encore réglées.

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit

Placé sur hypothèque sur propriétés foncières	$7[illegible]
Placé en bons de la ville	44,[illegible] 00
Placé en bons de l'Etat et autres	[illegible] 00
Placé en actions de banques	[illegible] 00
Placé en scrip de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle	[illegible] 00
Prêts garantis par des actions	[illegible]
Effets	[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception	[illegible]
Propriétés foncières	[illegible]
Encaisse	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Lesquels [illegible] qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 15 mars 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Deuxième juge de paix de la paroisse d'Orléans.

Les directeurs ont résolu de payer six pour cent d'intérêt, sur les certificats de profits non encore payés, à partir de lundi, 9 mai 1864.

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS.

Chas Briggs,	P Anderson,	Geo. W Dunbar,
A Carriere,	F A Lumsden,	H J Voss,
Geo. A Fosdick,	A S Montgomery,	Jos. Jackson,
Mason Pilcher,	Wm. Preston,	F W Schonfeld,
E Kramer,	Alfred Kearny,	Arch Montgomery,
E Dupasseur,	A Prescobe,	E Marquese,
Chs. Lafitte,	O Pressprich,	Alf Dolhonde,
J Vinson, Jr.,	G W Hinson,	C G Toitbert,
J Aver,	E F Stockmeyer,	W C Watts,
S Brugier,	R M Bouchi,	Gab. W Goeves,
J S Mansel,	A P Nobiom,	Chs. Weidner.

Sundries.

THE subscribers offer for sale—
5 cases Congress Water—pints, "Clarke & White's;"
50 boxes Orange Flower Water;
2 bales Orange Peel—fresh.
1 case Gum Shellac;
5 cases Gum Arabic—assorted qualities;
3 cases Calabria Liquorice;
1 case Manilla Indigo;
3 casks white Mustard Seed;
5 bbls Canary Seed;
7 bags Hemp Seed;
1000 lbs Cream Tartar—pure;
300 lbs Gum Camphor;
300 lbs Borax.
And are daily expecting—
1000 lbs Carbonate of Ammonia;
30 boxes Concentrated Lye, or Saponifier;
1000 lbs Lozenges—assorted flavors;
30 boxes Maillard's Family Chocolate;
10 tons Wetherill's celebrated Philadelphia Pure White Lead.
E. J. HART & CO.,
mh14 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAS. E. LAMBERT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. LAMBERT,
Importers and Dealers in French Brandy, Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c.
NO. 31 MAGAZINE STREET.