# New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1865.

Auction Sales this day.

By S. Guinault, [illegible]

By C. F. Hays & Co. [illegible]

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, No. 36 Exchange Alley—Furniture.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUNDRIES.—Attention is called to a peremptory sale at 11 A. M. to-day by C. L. Sweet, at 198 Gravier street, of sundries, including sugar, corned beef, mackerel, horse brushes, furniture, coffee, and other articles.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the special features of the programme for the matinee to-day, at noon, will be the new spectacular splendor entitled "Orientalisms," in which forty male and female performers, including the "Fire King," while the general performance will be illustrated by Sheppee and Whitney, La Petite Annie, Charles Fish, Wm Pastor, and other favorites and celebrities. It is promised also to faithfully present the equine, elephantine, and general zoological department in a way to gratify juvenile taste and curiosity to their full bent.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Seven Sisters, with its pyrotechnic and spectacular displays, and its queer jumble of farce, frolic, and romance, is still the fashion and the popular attraction at this place.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mrs. Mary Gladstane will commence her engagement here to-night in the play of Masks and Faces, the heroine of which is the celebrated English (or Irish) actress, Peg Woffington. Mrs. Gladstane has been long known and approved in this city as no less estimable in the social circle than talented, graceful and accomplished on the stage. There can be no doubt that a cordial greeting awaits her at the Varieties.

**Effects of Anticipations of Peace on the Markets—Perils of a Transition from Paper Currency to Specie Prices.**

(From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Jan. 27.)

The disturbed condition of the markets during the last few days, indicates the extent of commercial derangement that may be expected to accompany the near approach of peace. A combination of circumstances has conspired to unsettle confidence in the permanence of current prices.

The immediate effect of these anticipations of peace has been to produce a convulsion in the market similar to that which accompanied the outbreak of the rebellion. Stocks and merchandise have suddenly fallen in value, new enterprises have been suspended, preparations for the Spring business have been rudely checked, credits have been curtailed, a general caution has seized the mercantile community, and in all branches of trade and finance, operations have been contracted. This panicky situation of affairs cannot be supposed to arise from an idea that a change to the condition of peace will place trade in a less healthy and prosperous position; on the contrary, we can reasonably anticipate a return of prosperity only when the Union has been restored. With a normal condition of monetary affairs existing at the period of the change, we should have no reason to expect anything beyond a temporary and very partial derangement of values. There would be a partial change in the course of trade, produced by the cessation of the demand for military supplies; but this derangement would be temporary, and its result would be in the right direction.

Under our present monetary system, however, values are measured by a currency, the value of which fluctuates with every new event and every wave of public opinion; and when such a change occurs as the transition from war to peace, a fluctuation are inevitably so wild as to defy all commercial calculation or forelight. [illegible] ... greater, from the fact that the value of the money [illegible] is likely to appreciate as the probability of peace strengthens. This [illegible] the market with premium ... during the last few days, producing a widely prevalent desire to convert property into greenbacks, with the gold cost ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... be kept up to the requirements of commercial convenience.

This whole process, however, if realized, must prove exceedingly embarrassing to trade, and will carry with it a heavy penalty on our departure from a proper monetary system. Merchants and traders, whose payments during the progress exceeded their receipts, would be heavy losers. [illegible] ... When this process comes—and come it must sooner or later—we shall begin to understand properly the extreme danger of our present currency system, and the public may be compelled to cry out for the resumption of specie payments—a measure which they now would hold unsettling and impracticable.

DESTINIES OF ITALY.—The last European news regarding Italy says:

On New Year's day the King received a deputation from the Parliament congratulating him on the new year. His Majesty in reply recommended them to hasten their labors, and expressed a hope that the destinies of Italy would be soon accomplished.

Referring to the above the London *Times* of the 4th January says:

What the destinies can only be guessed. The destiny of the war once understood to mean the conquest and dominion of the world. In this case we can only suppose Victor Emmanuel to mean the union of all Italians, and all the territory they inhabit, under one Italian Power. Such a hope is not compatible with the prayers of the Pope or the security of the Emperor, insomuch as it amounts to a further robbery of the one, and an imprudence in the eyes of the other. It is possible, indeed, that an Italian advance upon Rome may not be imprudent, simply because due provision may have been made against the greatest peril—the objections of the French Emperor. Could we suppose the connivance, or even his support, duly secured, could we also suppose it to be made very imprudent for Austria and Prussia to move in the matter, then it would cease to be imprudent to fit by a bold stroke the destinies of Italy. We should be sorry to believe that this long hoped for fulfilment would be purchased and secured by the further surrender of Italian territory—say Genoa, for example.

**News by Flag of Truce from Jackson, Miss.**

A Vicksburg letter of the 25th, to the *True Delta*, says:

A flag of truce came in yesterday from Jackson, and a communication was sent in from the picket lines by the officers in charge of it showing that Frank Gardiner had been relieved from the command of the districts of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and been succeeded by Major Gen. W. T. Martin, formerly a citizen and very able lawyer of Natchez.

General Washburn sent out his Adjutant General to communicate with the officer in charge of the flag of truce, a Major J. A. Grant. I have heard nothing important of the result of this interview. It was probably to declare the wishes of the new rebel commander to General Washburn, and apprise him of the change that had taken place by the supersedure of General Gardner.

**Gen. Sherman's Anticipated Campaign Through the Carolinas.**

In an article on this topic the New York *Times* of the 21st says:

The fact that the lieutenant general has sent him reinforcements from the West, has been published in every newspaper on the continent; and if the South Carolina rebels can draw any consolation or strength of spirit from the fact, they will doubtless draw it. Sherman, too, as appears from the news, has begun his movement very cautiously and adroitly, and the rebels are doubtless as much puzzled now to learn whether his first objective point will be Augusta, Branchville or Charleston, as on leaving Atlanta in November, they were puzzled to discover whether his objective was Lynchburg or Beaufort or Pensacola. We may also repeat a remark we made a few days since, that our success at Wilmington greatly simplifies his new campaign, by furnishing him, as it were, a half-way house on his outward march. It is absurd to say that it is giving contraband news to prognosticate that Sherman's present campaign must be Northward through the Carolinas. Where else could it be? It is preposterous to say that the enemy derives information by our speculating whether he will march toward Branchville, or Charleston, or Augusta. The probability is that at this moment he is threatening all three of these places, and as military science and conditions of success require that he shall march only upon some strategical point, natural or artificial, every man must see that he necessarily aims at one of those mentioned.

In the meantime, the whole country will watch the successive steps of Sherman's veteran army through the Carolinas, with an interest even intenser than it watched his progress through Georgia. Whatever of his sword, in the present campaign, threatened the enemy's members, the plunge of his blade now is directly into the enemy's heart.

**From the English Press—The London Times' Plea for Peace with the United States.**

(From the London Times, Jan. 2.)

The public will learn with great pleasure that President Lincoln has formally disapproved the order of General Dix with respect to the pursuit of the Confederate marauders across the Canadian frontier, and that the order has been virtually recalled. Nothing less could have been expected from any government which claims a place among civilized nations.—The conduct of the Americans has been more than once such as to give grounds for believing that they have but small respect for those international laws or usages which secure the independence of communities. Although they have in Mr. Seward a politician with scanty principle, it not courtesy, to foreign nations, their military and naval officers practice, and their people manifestly approve, a high-handed mode of dealing which no foreign State will submit to except from a sense of its own helplessness—Captain Wilkes, in the affair of the Trent, the Captain of the Wachusett, in the capture of the Florida, General Dix, in ordering his subordinates to violate British territory, have acted as the officers of no European State would have ventured to act, simply because they knew that whatever technical fault they might commit they would have the admiration of their countrymen and aspirited and patriotic commanders. But when an experienced politician comes to weigh the consequences of such acts there is hope of redress, since he is likely to know that justice is the best policy. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward have both conducted the affairs of their country long enough to know that a rupture with England would be fatal to the success of the cause which they have at heart. They are bent on the conquest of the South, a work for which all the resources of the States which acknowledge their government are scarcely sufficient. To bring down on themselves the hostility of the most powerful maritime State in the world, and to make Canada in reality what those miserable raiders have tried to make it, the basis of operations against the Northern States, would be an act of supreme folly. There are, also, it is to be hoped, moral considerations which can hardly fail to affect them in the position and with the responsibility of the President and his Ministers. They are aware that whatever may be the opinions of the English people with respect to this war the English government has preserved strict neutrality, and restrained other European nations from adopting a policy of interference. To break with us by putting on us an insult like the violation of our territory would be as ungrateful and unjust as well as imprudent. These considerations were so likely to prevail that it is without surprise we learn that the hostile demonstrations of General Dix have been rebuked. There is every reason to hope that the cause of difference between the two nations will soon pass away. Should there be any repetition of the acts which have led to it the Northern States will have just cause of complaint, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Canadian government and people were fully sensible of the necessity of repressing such outrages. The exploit of the St. Albans raiders must not be repeated. Technical questions of jurisdiction must not be allowed to imperil the dearest interests of British America. Not only are the Canadians bound as neighbors and friends to prevent the egress of murderers and robbers from their territory, but a due regard for the future of their own province and of that great confederation which it is their purpose to form, should cause them to use every effort in keeping the peace. [illegible]

[illegible]

We have just been edified by the conclusions and paradoxical assertions that it has been known to the North ever since the American war began that the Southern Confederacy would prove to be nothing but a hollow shell, and that Sherman's wonderful march has demonstrated for the first time that the interior of the South is that which nature is said to abhor—a mere vacuum. [illegible]

Another important consideration that seems to have been lost sight of is this, that if Georgia has been found more defenceless against the progress of Sherman it was the case of ... [illegible]

Mere military occupation is not conciliation, any more than the helplessness of a people under martial law is pacification, of southern peace. According to the theory of the Federals themselves, the dispersion of the Southern armies on the borders can only mean the creation of a vast and formidable guerrilla force all over the Southern States. Even if fifteen millions of guerrillas should be cowed into a state of inactivity, and merely latent hostility what sort of yet subjects of the Union are they likely to make? Will the state of torpid stagnation which military occupation—which is all that martial law is capable of producing—be worth the expense and the efforts necessary to maintain it? These are difficulties which the North does not seem to dream of. Their character of mind recalls that which Bacon so well describes as manifesting itself in setting about building a ship before materials enough have been collected to make a boat.

**The Late Prize Fight for the English Championship.**

(From the Cork Reporter, Jan. [illegible])

After the twelfth round Marsden was fearfully distressed, but he boldly faced his opponent and was fearfully punished in the thirteenth. In the fourteenth he was struck down like an ox.

Four times more he faced his opponent, only to be struck heavily down again, and just as he was coming up for the nineteenth round the sponge was thrown up by one of his seconds, and Wormald was hailed the winner after contesting for thirty-seven minutes.

Marsden was very severely beaten, and for some time after the ring was cleared he remained in his corner in an almost fainting condition, having his face and temples bathed with water. Wormald, on the other hand, walked away apparently unhurt; a slight swollen black eye being the only mark on his face.

At the commencement of the fight the odds were six to four on Marsden.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Provost Court—Judge Hiestand.*—The case of H. F. King, charged with forging and uttering forged Government vouchers, purporting to be for services rendered to the Government, was heard yesterday. The broker to whom they were offered ascertained before purchasing, that they were forged. Accused said he purchased them. The case lays over.

The case of Thos. Pourée was up again for the hearing of witnesses for the defence. Accused is charged with having sold liquor to two colored soldiers and having kept open on Sunday a house of amusement where those soldiers lost $134 at gambling. The defence aimed to discredit the evidence of the soldiers.

*U. S. Circuit Court—Judge Durell.*—The British bark Corree Mayer was captured about 14 miles from the coast of Texas heading towards the coast. The vessel was loaded with nails and iron, shipped at Tampico with instructions to call in at Matamoros and then to proceed to Havana. It was after passing Matamoros that the vessel was captured. The defence states that, owing to the sickness of the captain, the reckoning was lost when the vessel was under the charge of the captain.

*Bloody Cases.*—S. Silverstein was examined yesterday on the charge of having, on Sunday, the 29th ult., committed a felonious assault and battery on his partner, John Kohler, on Baronne street, by throwing that individual over the balcony of the house into the yard, with the intent to kill. The case was sent before the First District Court. Bail $1,000. Robert Sullivan was sent before the same tribunal to answer the charge of assault and battery on John McDonough with a dangerous weapon.

*Small Cases.*—Annie Hamilton for a row with Eliza Rudy, on Dauphin street, was fined [illegible] ... John Dooley and Th. Balzer for a fight in ... $15 each. [illegible]

[illegible] ... Legislature.

Lieutenant Governor W[illegible] ... to order at the usual hour. Prayer was offered by the Rev. ... The journal was read and ... *Resolutions, Bills* [illegible]

table twice. It is provided for in the printing bill.

Mr. Springer's bill, providing a bounty of $400 each to members of the First and Second Louisiana Cavalry and Infantry Regiments and New Orleans Home Guards, and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose, passed a first reading.

The house bill relative to State Tax Collectors, fixing their bonds, etc., passed the first reading.

A motion to reject the House bill increasing the salaries of certain Clerks in the State Treasurer's and Auditor's Departments.

The Senate then, on motion, adjourned.

*House of Representatives.*—The House was called to order at the usual hour, the Hon. S. Belden, Speaker, presiding.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Mazes.

The minutes were read and adopted.

A majority report in favor of paying the bill of Mr. Prendergast for printing lists of delinquent tax payers, in the late *Orleanian*, was adopted.

*First Readings.*—The motion to suspend the rules in order to pass the bill, requesting the Bureau of Streets and Landings to relieve the commerce of New Orleans by amending Sections 62 and 101 of the License Ordinance, was lost and the bill only passed a first reading.

The bill to raise the salaries of Judges of Judicial District Courts outside of Orleans Parish to $3000 per annum was rejected.

Mr. Mitchel's bill, to regulate the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables throughout the State, passed a first reading.

A bill to reduce taxation on receipts was rejected.

An act to regulate hotels and boarding-houses, fixing the rights of landlord and boarder or lodger was passed for a second reading.

*Order of the Day.*—During the reading of the 41 sections of the city charter, several amendments and substitutes were offered. That of Mr. Foley, prohibiting the city from laying a higher license tax than $150 on retailers of spirituous liquors, but empowering the authorities to lay a tax on gross receipts was adopted. Adjourned.

[FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.]

**Theatrical.**

As already noticed, the delay of the New York steamer at the bar prevented Mrs. Gladstane from playing at the Varieties on Monday night. She will not appear there till Wednesday night, as she needs the interim to correct the effects of her sea voyage.

Meantime Miss Henrietta Irving took the place of the non-appearing star, as Julia in the Hunchback on Monday night, and gave a personation that, in point of discrimination, independent conception, and spirit and ease of execution, went further, perhaps, to advance her true fame as an artist than any representation she has yet given; and to-night she is also to act as proxy in Mariam's Crime.

The Morning Star's passengers arrived early this morning from below in a special steamer, by which we received our New York files by the Morning Star.

We give extracts from them elsewhere. Purser Fuller has our thanks for continued favors.

The United States tug boat Perry arrived at an early hour this morning with the passengers and mail from the steamship Morning Star, aground on the bar of the Southwest Pass.

NEW YORK STEAMERS.—It appears uncertain whether the Guiding Star, New York on the list as advertised, although the *Herald's* shipping news has no name in the list of expected departures on that day. She arrived at New York only on the 13th. Nor was to come via Havana.

The Guiding Star and the George Cromwell were announced for the 25th, both for New Orleans direct.

**Additional from Europe by the City of Baltimore.**

[illegible]

At the reception of the diplomatic corps by the Emperor, on January 1, the Papal Nuncio offered the good wishes and felicitations of that body for the coming year.

The Emperor is stated to have said in reply:

I receive good wishes of the diplomatic corps with pleasure, for they are the expression of that concord which ought to obtain between nations, and for which your presence is to me the surest guaranty. Believe me, that on my part I shall always endeavor in my relations with foreign nations to cultivate a respect for right and a love of peace and justice.

[illegible]

A circular of the French Minister of Justice dated the 1st of January, addressed to the bishops, announces that the Council of State is occupied in examining the question of a decree on authorizing the publication of that part of the Pope's encyclical letter which relates to jubilee. [illegible]

The French clergy has held a meeting ... [illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLAND.

A frightful accident has happened at a musical entertainment at Dundee. The pressure to get into the hall was such that many persons were forced over one another down some steps leading to the hall, and nineteen were killed, while many others were more or less injured.

The British war steamer Racehorse was lost in the China Seas in November. Only nine of her crew, including the commander, were saved. The remainder, ninety-nine in number, were drowned.

The City Article of the *Times* has some remarks on the cotton question, in which it shows that instead of being, as was feared, a great disturber, cotton has been a most important regulator, and there is reason to anticipate that in 1865 it may again exercise a salutary influence, since its uncertainties will be such as to keep all persons on their guard. The article proceeds as follows:

"With regard to America, all we can hope is that she will attend to her own quarrel and allow us to go our way in the simple and unostentatious task of promoting the peaceful interchanges of the world. Commercially she has ceased to be of paramount importance, and, for the present, all her fiscal measures still further to control her influence in that respect; but will still, nevertheless, had the first symptom that promises a renewal of the days when the intercourse of the two countries was the pride and profit of each."

**New York Financial and Commercial.**

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 21st, P. M., says:

The stock market is now settled, and prices partially retain the improvements at yesterday's Second Board. The panicky feeling appears to have spent itself, and there is less eagerness to realize. The authentication of further important success in the West, however, checks the tendency toward recovery that naturally follows a sudden fall of prices, and values are in such an unsettled condition that news may at any time produce another violent fall.

The Gold market is excited and active. The price opened at 206, but the feeling proved weak, and, subsequently, there was a reduction to 203½.

[Our New York agent reports gold at the sailing of the steamer, 5 P. M., 203⅞.—*Bee.*]

There is a moderate demand for money on call, which is readily met at the usual rate of 7 per cent. The supply of commercial paper on the market is on the increase, while there is less disposition to buy it, and the rates consequently favor the buyer. The rates for good names are 8 to 10 per cent. In some instances 12 per cent. is accepted for second class names.

The demand for foreign exchange is nominal. Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 109⅞, for 3 days, 110¼; Merchants' Sterling, 108½ to 109, Francs, 5.10 to 5.13¾.

The imports of dry goods continue quite nominal, being only about one-sixth the amount of those for the corresponding week of last year.

The shipment of specie to-day per steamship Edinburgh was $307,000. The shipment for the week is quite light.

*New York, January 21, 2 P. M.*—Flour, &c. The Flour market is dull and drooping.

Cotton—The market is quiet at about 95c. for middling.

Petroleum—Is dull and nominal at 50c for Crude, 65c for Refined, in bond, and 85c for Refined, free.

Whisky—The market is heavy and lower. Sales 250 bbls Western at $2 31 to 2 35.

Butter is very heavy and dull at 35c to 48c for Western and 46c to 60c for State.

Cheese is dull and more or less nominal at 15c to 24c for common to prime.

Ashes—Continue dull and nominal.

Rice—The market is dull, and prices are entirely nominal.

Coffee—Is dull and heavy.

Sugar—The market is very quiet, with sales since our last, 270 boxes Havana.

Molasses—Is dull, heavy, and entirely nominal.

Hops—Are in fair demand, with sales 310 bales at 30c for '63 crop, and 25c to 50c for '64 crop.

**Maximilian and the Clerical Party of Mexico.**

(From the N. Y. Herald's Havana correspondence, Jan. 14.)

Every one who has followed this correspondence ... remember the disagreement which ... followed by a ... between the prelate ... [illegible]

by the clerical party, not through any love for the old republican, nor hostility to the imperial form of government, but simply because the provisional government under the regency of Almonte refused to restore the church property which had been sequestrated by the liberal party of which Juarez was the head.

A peace was patched up between them till Maximilian should arrive, thanks to the presence of the French and the diplomacy of rifled cannon. Abroad, the incidents of that period were misunderstood, because misrepresented; though efforts were made by some to direct the attention of the world to the proper point. It is now admitted that those efforts were right.

On the arrival of Maximilian the attempts of the baffled church party were renewed, though in a much less threatening and demonstrative manner. Nevertheless, as I have said, they gave serious cause for apprehension, and were only kept in check by fear. It was suspected that the new Emperor had come with his mind made up to disappoint the party that had invited him over, and their rage knew no bounds.

It had leaked out that Maximilian had disclosed his intended policy to the Pope, when on his visit to Rome; while the nature of that policy was shrewdly guessed at. The churchmen acknowledge the bitter truth that their entire plot was a failure, and they were ready for any thing. The liberals, on the other hand, saw with pleasure the coming triumph of their policy, and flocked to the support of the Emperor, who knew that his interests lay in attracting them, and spared no pains to that end. He formed his cabinet from among them, and bestowed upon them government favors with a lavish hand. Take it all in all, the game was well planned, and played with admirable ability. The churchmen were in a manner compelled to support him as their refuge and protection from the liberals, while the latter, won through their interests and political prejudices, by the highest compliment the most adroit flatterer could pay, have added their support, and thus cemented the foundations of the new regime.

It is now perfectly well known that Maximilian did make up his mind in regard to this question before he arrived, and did communicate his intentions to the Holy Father, whose displeasure is manifested sufficiently in the fact that the Nuncio arrived in Mexico without a word of instruction, and is now about to depart, after having simply returned the compliment of Maximilian's visit to the Vatican.

Such is the situation in Mexico. The Emperor, by his good sense and tact, has firmly established himself. He has shown himself enlightened, unprejudiced and independent. He has received the recognition of all, or almost all, the European Powers. The republican party is shattered to fragments and without a legitimate head, for the term of President Juarez expired on the 30th of last November. Men of all shades of opinion, as if actuated by one motive, flock to the support, and he now has, beyond the slightest doubt, the bulk of the nation with him.

**The Tribune and the Times on Volunteer Peace Diplomacy.**

The New York *Tribune* (Horace Greeley, having remarked of Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond, "we will yet have done his country a signal service by securing the South that our Government is not vindictive, and does not insist on an unconditional surrender," &c., the New York *Times* observes:

If Mr. Blair *did* assure the rebel authorities that our Government "does not insist on an unconditional surrender," he rendered the Government and the Union cause anything but a useful service.

The President has uniformly insisted that the rebels must cease fighting if they wished for peace whenever they would do that, he has promised peace and a liberal consideration of all complaints and claims—but until they do it they cannot hope for peace upon terms of conditions ... [illegible]

Now if Mr. Blair has given Jeff Davis to understand, by private assurances, or intimation of any sort, that our Government is disposed to abandon this position—that it does not now insist on an unconditional surrender, but is willing to discuss terms and conditions before the rebels shall submit to its authority—he has, in our judgment, very seriously damaged the Union cause, and postponed the very object he sought to advance.

To the following question of the *Tribune*:

"Are we mistaken in supposing that the *Times* not long since assured its readers that Mr. Raymond had sent to the President an offer to go or to send to Richmond, and that the President declined it without the needful assent?"

The *Times* answers:

Certainly—the editor of the *Tribune* is mistaken, utterly and entirely, if he has any such impression. We never dreamed of "venturing" on any such errand, nor, so far as we are aware, was the President's "assent" ever asked or desired for any such journey. The editor of the *Tribune*, referring to these questions with the volunteer diplomacy of the day, proceeds to say: [illegible]

Are we mistaken in an impression that the editor of the *Tribune* not long since made a proposal to the President for the consideration of the rebel authorities, and that the only reason why those terms did not become the terms of peace was because the President withheld his needed assent?

The *World* of the 24th, quoting the above interrogatory, adds:

Mr. Greeley cannot evade the very proper inquiry by saying, as he has said, that no one could have received from him to any effect whatever. If Mr. Lincoln's prohibition was all that withheld such terms of peace from this country, then Mr. Greeley's denial... [illegible]

When the *World*, in a single phrase, conjectured the fact ... [illegible] ... the abolition of slavery need not be made a condition *sine qua non* of peace, it it should turn out that Mr. Greeley, being an abolitionist, had yet so little hope for the ultimate success of the northern arms as to be willing to accept peace and union without abolition. And if it should also turn out that Mr. Greeley in these peace propositions to which Mr. Raymond so significantly alludes suggested any pecuniary inducement to the rebels to abandon their struggle for independence, why then we have a right to know it, and we therefore call on Mr. Greeley for the truth of this matter, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

THE THREE CENT CURRENCY.—The new three cent fractional currency, says the New York *Commercial* of the 21st, is now ready for delivery at the Assistant Treasurer's office, and is rapidly getting into circulation. It is smaller than the five cent currency, better engraved, and printed on better paper. It has a likeness of Geo. Washington on the centre of the face of the currency, the reverse side being green, with a figure 3 in the centre and III in each corner.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 31, 1865.

COTTON.—Holders showing more disposition to meet the demand to-day, the sales comprise 150 bales at still easier prices, including a mixed lot of 47 bales at 60, about 50 bales Low Middling at 65, 3 at —, 1 at —, and 45 to 2 or 3 at —. Good Ordinary is quoted by some parties at 60a62c, Low Middling at 65a66c and Middling at 68a70, but others set these figures 1 or 2c lower. Strict Good Ordinary sold yesterday at 66c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprise about 81 hhds Sugar and 100 bbls Molasses. The demand continues brisk, and is general, being for the local trade, on speculation, and for exportation to the North and West. The supplies are taken readily at full prices when placed on the market; and the sales to-day embrace 75 hhds Sugar at 24c for Fully Fair to Prime, and 23¼c ℔ for Prime to Choice. Of Molasses 22 bbls sold yesterday and to-day, not previously reported, at $1 15 ℔ gallon for Good, and $1 26 for Choice. Only very trivial supplies are now exposed, nearly all the crop having already been received and disposed of.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The market is bare, or very nearly bare of all the Western Products, excepting Flour, Pork, Bacon, Beef, Lard, Grain and Whisky are all very scarce, and are in decided request at high prices. Flour is firmly held, but the stock being ample, at least for our immediate wants which are only local at present, buyers find it difficult to obtain any important advance. However, at an early day, higher prices may be looked for. The sales to-day comprise 1,100 bbls Flour, of which 75 Fine at $10, 450 Low Superfine at $11 50, 200 Choice Superfine at $11 50, 50 Low Extra at $12, 100 Good Extra at $12, 50 Choice Extra at $14, 100 ... [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The mail steamer to port is taking Cotton for New York at 2c ℔ lb. There are no regular rates by sailing vessels [illegible]

Nothing else reported.

**Cattle Market.**

JEFFERSON CITY, February 1, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold: Beeves, 77 head; 4 Milch Cows and 10 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 335 Beeves, 30 Hogs, 150 Sheep, 65 Milch Cows and 149 Veal.

[illegible]

## MARINE NEWS.

**Port of New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1865.**

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Guiding Star, Knapp, for New York. Schr Vanguard, Rowe, for New York. Bark Jas E Wood, Tibbetts, for Cienfuegos (Cuba).

Bark M[illegible], Smith, for Boston. Schr Lon [illegible] for Matamoros. Schr Jas. [illegible], Snow, for Havana. Steamer Mc[illegible] for St Louis.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, from New York 1st inst., J M Courtenay, 3d district. Schr [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

## FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the 15th of April next, at the Opera House.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that from this date I am the sole representative of Mr. François Girod, of Paris, in all business wherein he may be concerned.

New Orleans, February 1st, 1865. JH. GIROD

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, January 31, 1865.

The Sugar market exhibited a fair degree of animation to-day, but there was very little done in any other branch of trade. In our leading staple there were some indications of a resumption of the movement, 150 bales changing hands at a further decline in prices which were depressed by the extremely gloomy tenor of the New York correspondence by the steamer. We are gratified, however, to learn that notwithstanding the heavy losses lately incurred by cotton operators, no bills have, thus far, come back from New York, and as the more recent shipments were laid in at much lower figures, it is hoped that the point of greatest danger has been passed.

We have no material change to note in Specie. Gold [illegible] ... Silver ... Mexican dollars are nominal at 1½.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed a better enquiry for Sterling, the sales of which included two Matamoros bills at 2.6¼, a private banker's bill on Baring Bro for £700 at 211, a matured Bank bill for £570, from second hands, at 212½, and a small bill (less than £200) sold by one of the Banks at 220. These figures cover the range of the market.

The sales of Francs yesterday included about F20,000 Bank at 2.67½ and 2.70—in about equal amounts. To-day a small amount was offered at 2.70 and probably passed. This is relatively lower than Sterling.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued extremely light. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at par, but met only a limited demand for the West. Outdoors $10,000 New York sight sold at ¼ discount, $5000 at ⅜, and about $6000 at ⅛; and some five day's, also at ¼. A Government check on Washington for $11,000 was passed at 1 discount. There are very few vouchers offering.

We are still without any sales to report in Stocks, Bonds or Scrip. The market is unsettled and quotations are entirely nominal.

Very little was reported in Bank notes. We heard of some further sales of Union at 70c. ℔ dollar, but there are few holders willing to sell unless at materially higher figures. Merchants' Bank notes are quoted at 30 a35c ℔ dollar, Bank of New Orleans at 42a45, Bank of Louisiana at 40a51, Crescent City at 65a70. These figures are for round sums. Dealers pay inside rates or less for the trifling amounts offered at their counters. The Bank of New Orleans and the Crescent City Bank give old State Bond in exchange for their circulation at par, the former without and the latter with five matured coupons. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of 1½a1¾ ℔ cent over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

VARIETIES THEATRE. GRAVIER STREET. Wednesday Evening, Feb. 1, 1865. [illegible] Play of MASKS AND FACES [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

**Peremptory Sale.**

C. F. HAYS & CO., Auctioneers. C. L. SWEET. Sales room, No 198, Gravier street.

THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, will be sold—60 bales MOSS, 25 barrels powdered SUGAR, 10 " corned BEEF, 18 half barrels No 1 MACKEREL, 10 sacks COFFEE, 100 dozen Horse BRUSHES, Mahogany and Walnut FURNITURE. Sale positive and without reserve. feb1

**Furniture, Glass Ware, Plate Ware, &c.**

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Exchange Alley—A lot of FURNITURE, Glassware, Platedware, Crockery &c. Terms cash. ja31

**Furniture, Tools, Lumber, &c.**

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold this day, WEDNESDAY, 1st February 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Conti street, No. 146 between Rampart and Burgundy streets—One lot of Household Furniture, Carpenters' Tools, Sashes, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c. Terms—Cash. feb1 1t

**Property on Goodchildren Street.**

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

**Succession of John Green—No. 20,777.**

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

**Succession of Angele Latour, wife of Theodule Buchemin.**

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

**Succession of Maria Meier or Meyer. No. 24,044.**

[illegible]

**Valuable Improved Property in the Third District.**

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Sale at the risk of a former purchaser, A. brouwe Jannet.

**Valuable Property.**

Succession of Guvan Fauré, No. 21413. BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, ... will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, February 11th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to wit:

SIX CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Faubourg Washington, Third District of this city, in square bounded by Mazant, Craps, Bartholomew and Love streets, and designated as lots Nos. 2, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19 ... [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—Cash on the spot in United States Treasury notes. Acts of sale before Selim Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. jan31 fe11

**Succession Sale of Louise Duralde, Widow of Joseph Soniat Dufossat—To Effect a Partition.**

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, situated on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District, by order, judgment and decree of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, in No. 26,874, dated January 7th, 1865, in the case of Charlotte Adine Soniat Dufossat, wife of Beausejour Bolsblanc, vs. Edmond Soniat Dufossat et al., the following described Real Estate, situated in the Second District of this city, viz:

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, in the square bounded by Chartres (late Condé), Royal, Ursulines and Hospital streets, measuring, in American measure, 42 feet 7 inches 2 lines front on Chartres street, by 117 feet 5 inches 2 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the square bounded by Chartres (late Condé), St. Philip, Ursulines, Decatur (late Old Levee) streets, being the corner of Chartres (late Condé) and St. Philip streets, measuring, in American measure, 19 feet 6 inches on St. Philip street, by 77 feet 3 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

3. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, being Nos. 2 and 3 in the square bounded by Royal, Chartres, (late Condé), Ursulines and St. Philip streets, measuring, in American measure, each 24 feet, 2 inches front on Royal street, by 85 feet in depth, between parallel lines, with all the improvements thereon.

4. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the square bounded by Chartres (late Condé), Peters (late New Levee) Dumaine and Madison streets, forming the corner of Madison and Chartres (late Condé) streets, measuring, in American measure, 29 feet 7 inches 5 lines front on Chartres (late Condé) street, by 75 feet 1 inch 4 lines in depth, and front between parallel lines. The said property is subject to a lease, expiring on the 1st day of November 1865.

5. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the square bounded by Hospital, Ursulines, Chartres (late Condé) and Decatur (late Old Levee) streets, measuring, in American measure, 22 feet 9 inches front on Hospital street, by 85 feet 8 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

6. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the square bounded by Exchange Alley, Chartres, Bienville and Conti streets, measuring, in American measure, 40 feet front on Exchange Alley, and 43 feet 6 inches in depth, between parallel lines.

7. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the square bounded by Toulouse, Jefferson, Chartres and Peters (late New Levee) streets, measuring, in American measure, 26 feet 3 inches front on Toulouse street, by 80 feet 0 inch, 1 line in depth, on the line nearest to Chartres street, and 79 feet 9 inches, 7 lines on the line nearest to Peters (late New Levee) street, and 26 feet, 3 inches, 3 lines on the rear line. All the above described real estate will be sold as per plans, drawn by Pilie and Depouilly, architects and civil engineers, and the titles, which are deposited in the office of Joseph Cuvillier, Notary Public.

Terms and Conditions—One-third, cash; and the balance upon a credit of one year, with notes bearing special mortgage on the property sold, and drawing six per centum per annum interest from date until maturity, and eight per centum per annum interest thereafter, ... The taxes of 1864 payable in 1865, being at the expense of the purchaser, the property to be insured by the purchaser, and the policies of insurance to be transferred to the testamentary executors of Louise Duralde, widow of Joseph Soniat Dufossat, for the benefit of all parties.

Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Coffee-house for Sale. ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE contents of the LOUISIANA EXCHANGE, on Exchange Alley, corner Conti street, will be sold at private sale, either in block, with the fixtures or in lots to suit. It will be sold at auction on the 10th of FEBRUARY, if not sold, before that time at private sale. For terms, apply on the premises. ja24 tfeb10

LUMBER.........LUMBER.

50,000 FEET 1 inch CYPRESS BOARDS; 40,000 .. 1¼ .. ; 40,000 .. 1½ .. ; 10,000 .. 2 & 3 inch .. PLANKS, 25,000 .. .. SCANTLINGS; 150,000 .. 1 inch WHITE PINE boards. 25,000 .. FLOORING and CEILING.

For sale by L. B. SANARENS, 354 Chartres street, between Frenchmen and Esplanade streets. ja 2m

ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

No. 20 CARONDELET STREET, Will attend to sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, &c. nov18

O. PETITPAIN, SHIP-BROKER, FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT, jan8 2m At Matamoros.

PARISIAN STYLE. Victor Dubois' HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON. —Also— Special Hair and Beard Dying Saloon No. 58............ROYAL STREET............No. 58. The services of the best Artists are constantly secured. dec8 3m

Malt! Malt! 1000 bushels Western prime Malt, just received [illegible] ... CHUERMANNS, Western [illegible]

NOTICE. THE undersigned, the first of January, 1865, formed a copartnership in the WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the firm and style of JOHN I. ADAMS & CO. [illegible] JOHN I. ADAMS. VICTOR PEABODY. New Orleans, January 19th, 1865. jan19 1m

## JUDICIAL SALES.

C. Tiblier jrs. G. Guth & Co.—Same vs. Same.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS Nos. 11,859 and 11,860.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of February, 1865 at 10 o'clock A. M.— THE CONTENTS OF A BREWHOUSE AND A BEER SALOON, situated at Nos. 70, 72 and 74 Conti street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, and all the Furniture and Moveables contained therein. Also, four HORSES, five BEER WAGONS and one DOCTEUR CARRIAGE. The whole, as per inventory, which can be seen on my office. Seized in the above suits. Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes. ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. jan31 feb16 9 11

## Ho! For Gold Mines of Idaho

**Montana and Idaho Transportation Line.**

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea commander, Henry A. Dobrman, clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, February 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 11, or as soon thereafter as the river is up to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light-draught steamer BENTON, Wm Howard, commander, Lewis L. Hine clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast and light-draught steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Mayhood commander, Stacey Ryland, clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 1.

The very fast and light-draught steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, commander, Miles Hilliard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 1.

The steamer DEER LODGE, will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish land transportation from

**Fort Benton to the Mines,**

and will give Through Bills Lading to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage, apply to St. Louis to JOHN G. COPELIN, Southeast corner Main and Olive streets; JOS. McENTYRE, Northeast corner Pine and Commercial streets; JOHN G. ROE & CO. Convent street between Second and Third; E. S. KEEP. jan31 1w 77 and 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.

## New York Mail Steamship Co's

**Line of Side-wheel Steamers to NEW YORK DIRECT.**

MORNING STAR...Nelson...Saturday, February 4th.
GUIDING STAR...Knapp...Saturday, February 11th.
EVENING STAR...Be...Saturday, February 18th.
STAR OF THE UNION...Saturday, February 25th.
MORNING STAR...Nelson...Saturday, March 4th.
GUIDING STAR...Knapp...Saturday, March 11th.
EVENING STAR...Be...Saturday, March 18th.
DAY STAR.........(Building).

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR, GUIDING STAR, the EVENING STAR and the DAY STAR ... [illegible] ... Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

No Freight received on End of Levee street the day of sailing. For Freight or Passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, sep1 ly 53 Carondelet street.

**Steam Weekly to Liverpool,** TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor). [illegible]

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

RATES OF PASSAGE [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. ... ELLIOT & M[illegible]

**New Orleans Mail Packet Co.**

## Steamer BEN FRANKLIN.

F. CONANT, Master. JOHN KERLEY, Clerk.

**Daylight Packet.**

LEAVES New Orleans ... A. M. for Baton Rouge and intermediate ... [illegible]

**Tuesdays and Fridays.**

[illegible]

**For Matamoros.**

THE fine fast sailing Mexican Schooner FLORA DEL MAR, ... Master, will leave [illegible] ... PLANTIER BROS. ... 25 Old Levee street.

**HEADQUARTERS, Military Division of West Mississippi,** New Orleans, January 8th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

1. A draft of one in seven, based upon the enrollment ordered in General Orders, No. 48, of 1864, will be made in the Department of Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf, on the 10th of February, proximo, unless the quotas to be assigned to the several Departments shall, previously have been filled by Volunteers or enlistment.

2. The Commanders of the Departments named will make the quotas for the several districts within the limits of their commands and take the necessary measures for the prompt execution of this order.

3. The draft and enlistment of volunteers will be conducted in strict accordance with the Regulations established by the War Department.

4. Volunteers that may be raised under this Order will be assigned to organizations already in the service of the United States, and no new organizations will be commenced until after these have been filled, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of War.

5. The troops to be raised under this Order will not be credited to the quota of any State included in the President's proclamation of December 19th, 1864.

6. All persons who have, or may hereafter come into the Departments above named from the States or districts included in the President's proclamation, will be added to the enrollment, and included in the draft, unless they furnish satisfactory evidence that they have fulfilled their obligations in relation to the draft in the district of their permanent residence.

7. Deserters from the enemy will not be drafted, and if enlisted, will not be assigned to any organization, but will be sent in detachments of suitable strength, to Milwaukie, Wis., to be assigned to regiments serving on the Indian frontier.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY, C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lt. Col., Ass't Adj't General.

Official: Geo. L. Wilbur, 2d Lt. 1st N. O. V., A. A. A. G. ja1

**Headquarters, Department of the Gulf** — *Office of the Provost Marshal General, New Orleans, January 30, 1865.*

CIRCULAR.

Laborers who were conscripted from plantations in accordance with General Orders, No. 146, series of 1864 from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, and afterwards returned on furlough to aid in harvesting the crops on the plantations from whence they were taken; will be reported, in person, immediately, by their employers, at the office of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor, Department of the Gulf, for the purpose of being sent to the Commanding General of the Defenses of New Orleans, excepting where they have been already returned, in which case, only a report of their return will be required.

Before being reported to the office of the Bureau of Free Labor, Department of the Gulf, such conscript will be paid in full, for the labor performed by them during the year, vouchers to that effect must be produced to the satisfaction of said Superintendent.

The planters at whose request such conscripts were furloughed, will be held responsible for their return, in accordance with this circular.

By command of Major General HURLBUT, HARAI ROBINSON, Colonel 1st La. Cavalry, Provost Marshal General. jan31 5t

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS [illegible] ... Bradley's Patent, ...

## Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

*For the Year ending December 31, 1864.*

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Before me, ... SAMUEL MYERS, ...

The interest of SIX PER CENT. on the Outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President. JNO. G. GAINES, Vice President. JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

## Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS. Thirteenth Annual Statement.

[illegible]

J. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

## Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

CINQUIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

[illegible]

**État de la Louisiane.** *Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.*

Qu'on se souvienne que le 17 janvier 1865, pardevant moi, soussigné, notaire public dans et pour la susdite paroisse d'Orléans, se sont présentés J. Tuyes, président et J. W. Hincks, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle-Orléans, lesquels, étant dûment assermentés, ont déclaré que le susdit tableau est exact et une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

P. J. TUYES, président. J. W. HINCKS, secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce 17 janvier 1865. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, notaire public.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de déclarer un dividende de ... pour cent sur le montant net des primes de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1864 pour lequel dividende des certificats seront délivrés ... L'intérêt sur les certificats de profit non encore payés sera payé aux détenteurs des dits certificats ou à leurs ayants-cause ... de mars.

J. TUYES, Président. J. W. HINCKS, secrétaire.

—Directeurs—

Geo W. Babcock, P. A. Nobomme, T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., J. M. Caballero, J. M. Lapeyre, Chas Harlepe, Albin Rochereau, Jos Deynoodt, Chs Lafitte, Jas A. White, Lt. Millaudon, J. Tuyes. 4 janv—30

BUREAU DE LA

## Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN,

De la Nouvelle Orléans.

NEUVIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

*Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1864.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1864 | | $120,623 25 |
| Montant des risques non expirés le 31 décembre 1863 | | 43,805 00 |
| Total des primes | | $164,428 25 |
| Savoir—Sur les risques d'incendie | $144,866 66 | |
| Sur les risques des mers | 16,739 17 | |
| Sur les risques des rivières | 2,821 02 | |
| | | $164,128 25 |
| En moins, risques non expirés le 31 décembre 1864 | $39,709 00 | |
| En moins, primes remboursées | 1,450 60 | 41,159 60 |
| Montant net des primes le 31 décembre 1864 | | $123,268 65 |
| Pertes payées dans la même période, savoir: Sur les risques d'incendie | $58,003 87 | |
| Sur les risques de mer | 27,518 88 | |
| Sur les risques de rivières | 3,138 50 | $88,661 25 |
| A ajouter Réassurances, frais, intérêt &c., escomptes et intérêt en moins, profits et pertes | $19,894 19 | |
| Taxes des États Unis, de l'État et de la ville | 88,554 75 | |
| Assessment militaire | 14,500 00 | 121,250 17 |
| Balance réservée | | $2,018 48 |
| L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit: Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons | | $582,000 00 |
| Placé en actions de banques et de la Compagnie du Gaz | | 231,260 00 |
| Prêts garantis par des actions &c | | 125,809 40 |
| Scrip de compagnies d'Assurance mutuelle | | 51,900 00 |
| Effets pour primes | | 38,425 34 |
| Primes dues et en voie de perception | | 38,042 70 |
| Billets n'ayant pas cours | | 6,844 76 |
| Sommes en banque et en caisse | | 25,634 49 |
| Total de l'actif | | $1,136,545 28 |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte et fidèle tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS SLOO, Président. JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

**État de la Louisiane.** *Paroisse d'Orléans — Ville de la N. Orléans.*

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 18 janvier 1865, SAMUEL MYERS, deuxième juge de paix dans et pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

L'intérêt de SIX POUR CENT sur les certificats de profit non encore payés, sera payé à partir du 15 février prochain.

THOMAS SLOO, Président. JNO. G. GAINES, Vice-Président. JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

James D. Denègre, R. J. Hart, John C. Rieke, ... [illegible]

**Shoe Store for Sale.**

THE undersigned on the eve of departure, offers for sale at a reasonable price his SHOE STORE at ... Chartres street, together with all the fixtures, such as shelving, show cases, ... sofas, &c., and a Singer's sewing machine ... order. He is disposed to sell the whole ... the dozen as whole ... [illegible] ... N. ST. LAROSE, Chartres street, between St. Ann and Madison streets. ... 1m

Wanted. BY a father of family wishing to make himself useful, any occupation ... [illegible] ... Editor of Bee Office.

## Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1865.

IN accordance with the charter of this Company, and the Act of the Legislature (No. 176) approved 17th March, 1858, public notice is hereby given, that unless the Scrip Dividends, and accruing interest thereon, due for over three years, which shall not be demanded by the legal owner, or owners thereof, within thirty days of this notice, will be cancelled and nullified, and the amounts thereof credited to the contingent account on the books of the Company as directed by the charter.

[illegible]

## N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered, that on the 11th day of January 1865 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared 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.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day January, 1865. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending on the 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of April. The interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, will be paid to the holders thereof, on Monday of March.

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

—DIRECTORS—

G. W. Babcock, T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., J. M. Lapeyre, Albin Rochereau, Chas. Lafitte, Jas. A. White, J. M. Caballero, L. Millaudon, P. A. Nobomme, Jos. Deynoodt, Chas. Harlepe, J. Tuyes. jan13

THE "LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY" have removed from the corner of Camp and Natchez to the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, where Fire Marine and River Insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs, A. Carrière, G. A. Fosdick, Mason Pilcher, E. Cramer, E. Dupassour, Chs. Lafitte, J. Vionca Jr., J. Avet, R. Brugier, J. S. Maunsell, P. Anderson, F. A. Lailing, A. R. Montgomery, Wm. Prehn, Alfred Kearny, A. Freriche; G. Pressprich, G. W. Hynson, H. F. Stockmeyer, N. M. Benachi, J. M. Beard, A. P. Nobomme, G. W. Dunbar, H. J. Voss, Jas. Jackson, F. W. Schonfeld, Arch. Montgomery, F. Marquez, Alf. Dobonde, C. G. Teschen, G. W. Watts, G. W. Coates, Chs. Weinheim.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President. ANTOINE CARRIÈRE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary. jan10 1m

## Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

Nlle Orléans, janvier 1865.

CONFORMÉMENT à la charte de cette Compagnie ... [illegible]

[illegible]

BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun, Rue du Camp, No 61.

[illegible]

## DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. F. WRIGHT,

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST,

HAS transferred his domicile to No. 196 CANAL STREET, between BAGINNEY and RAMPART ... [illegible]

## Carpet Warehouse.

19..........Chartres Street..........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpets, &c., [illegible] ... MEDALLION VELVET and TAPESTRY, ... FLOOR OIL CLOTH ... [illegible] ... A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

DISEASES. Dr. F. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilis, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply GAUDUZ, Druggist, ...

CITY HOSPITAL. [illegible] By Dr. O. ANFOUX.

[illegible]

Notice. THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ... CHAFFRAIX & GANDY is this day dissolved ... [illegible] New Orleans, ... 1865. jan 1m

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, will be for sale on and after February 1st, by C. A. BARRIERE & BRO, jan7 3m 120 Canal street, Touro Buildings, N. O.