New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13.343.

Office 73 Chartres street.

THE DAILY BEE

[illegible] No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1865.

Auction Sales this Day.

[illegible] Furniture.

By Rene Gutierrez at 10 o'clock, in Orleans, between Royal and Bourbon streets—[illegible] Window Frames, &c.

CONTENTS OF A COFFEEHOUSE AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff sells at auction to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of the coffeehouse No. 41 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal, 2d District. The same will be sold in block.

Up to a late hour last night nothing was heard from Southwest Pass of either the Golden Star or the George Cromwell, which were advertised to leave New York on the 28th ult. Both would be due, supposing they left at that date, but the recent heavy fogs may have kept them waiting off the bar. The same fogs extending up the river, may have delayed the two steamers expected from Cairo.

THE ROBBERS.—This celebrated work of Schiller will be played by the German Theatrical Company, this (Monday) evening at the New Opera House. A notice of the management says that Karl Moore and Schweitzer will duly appear mounted on spirited chargers. A great tableaux representing a battle will be exhibited in the second act, a section of the Turn Verein kindly assisting.

Of course the occasion cannot fail to enlist the keen interest of our German fellow citizens, and of all who admire the splendid declamation and the vivid and touching description which came from Schiller's dramatic pen.

TWO NIGHTS MORE OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.—The great spectacular extravaganza of the Seven Sisters, which was to have been withdrawn on Saturday, has been continued, on account of the still unsatisfied demand to see it for two nights longer. The performance tonight at the St. Charles theatre will be a rare combination of the Seven Sisters and Lucie D'Arville, Mlle. Provost as Lucie. The Webb Sisters will appear on Wednesday.

LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS AT THE ACADEMY.—The present is announced as the last week of the Ocean Circus and Menagerie, during which, in addition to nightly performances, special matinees will be given on Tuesday and Saturday at noon.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—*Extra Announcement.*—The week will open here to-night with Brougham's play of Lady Audley's Secret, Mrs. Gladstane in the leading character, together with a farce and dancing by the Misses Wood. The run of the above play is such as to encourage expectation regarding the performances.

It will be observed that a grand matinee for [illegible] is announced for Wednesday at the Varieties, every Wednesday and Saturday at 12, when the [illegible] Minstrels are to perform select programmes of songs, dances [illegible].

[illegible]

THE U. S. mail steamship Morning Star, [illegible], Commander, left her wharf at [illegible] o'clock last evening for New York direct with a large freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Important Official Information to Planters.

Regulations Concerning Plantation Labor and the Relations of Employers and Employees.

[illegible] for the information of those concerned the text of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the employment of freedmen on plantations. We append also the document which [illegible] refer exclusively to the formalities of leasing Government plantations, but which apply to planters and freedmen laborers in general. Annexed thereto will be found the orders of Gen. Canby and Admiral Lee [illegible] them.

[illegible] TO CARRY OUT THESE REGULATIONS.

I. The regulations relative to the employment and general welfare of freedmen will be carried into effect by the same agents, and under the same supervision as are provided under regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

FREEDMEN'S HOME COLONIES.

II. There shall be established in each Special Agency one or more places to be known as "Freedmen's Home Colonies," where all freedmen within the agency may be received and cared for in pursuance of these regulations.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREEDMEN—HIS DUTIES.

III. A Superintendent of Freedmen will be appointed for each one of the colonies, under the general direction of the proper Supervising Special Agent.

CLASSIFICATION OF FREEDMEN AND THEIR WAGES.

IV. All persons of proper age and condition to labor when received shall be classified by the Superintendent as follows: Such persons over 18 and under 40 years of age, shall be classified as No. 1 hands; over 14 and under 18, and over 40 and under 55, No. 2; over 12 and under 14 and over 55, No. 3. Persons suffering from any physical defect or infirmity, but able to work, shall be classed according as may be proper. The minimum rate of wages of No. 1 males shall be $25 per month, No. 2 $20, No. 3 $15, [illegible] No. 1 and 3, females, $18 [illegible] $10. These rates shall not restrict [illegible] and others from contracting for higher wages, if they can do so.

[illegible] FOR LABORERS TO BE RECEIVED AND RECORDED.

VI. Superintendents will receive and record all applications for the labor of freedmen, that those received may be promptly furnished with employment. Planters and others employing parents will be required to take their children with them, unless the parent prefers to have them remain, in which case Superintendents will require that provision is made to supply sufficient wages of the parent to support the children at the colony.

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS TO BE MADE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, AND CONDITIONS.

VII. Superintendents shall see that written agreements are made between the employer and the employee, by which, in addition to the wages above fixed, the employer shall agree to furnish, without charge, sufficient quarters for the laborers, a separate tenement for each family, with proper regard for sanitary conditions, one acre of ground for garden purposes, [illegible] family, fuel, medical attendance, and [illegible] for children; also, that laborers shall be paid for full time, unless they are sick or voluntarily neglect to work; that one half their monthly wages shall be paid to the laborer during the month, and the other half at the end of the term of employment; that, in case the laborer violates his contract by voluntary absence or continued neglect to work, the half wages due to him shall be forfeited, one half to the employer, and one half to the Government to aid in supporting the helpless; that any wages due to the laborers, under the agreement shall be a first lien upon all crops produced, and that no shipment of products shall be made unless the Superintendent shall certify that all such laborers are paid or satisfactorily arranged; that no labor in excess of ten hours per day shall be required, but if more shall be performed at the request of the employer, extra payment shall be made therefor; that the employers shall keep on hand and sell to their laborers at actual cost on the plantation, a sufficient supply of wholesome food and proper clothing for themselves and their families.

SHARE IN PROFITS OF FARM MAY BE GIVEN INSTEAD OF WAGES.

VIII. In case any person employing freedmen shall wish to give [illegible] in the profits of their labor instead of the wages above fixed, and the laborers desire to accept the same, an agreement in writing shall be made accordingly, subject to the approval of the proper Superintendent.

[illegible] are established within [illegible] complaints under these agreements [illegible] there, but if no [illegible] then the complaint [illegible] Superintendent, who, after hearing both parties, shall decide between them. Either party may appeal to the [illegible] Supervising Special Agent, whose decision shall be final.

PENALTIES FOR ILL USAGE OF FREEDMEN.

XIV. Ill usage of freedmen by lessees or others employing them will be regarded as sufficient ground for the forfeiture of the contract between lessee and laborer, or, if the case be aggravated one, of the lease of the plantation. Superintendents will promptly and fully investigate complaints of this character, and if they prove to be well founded, they will annul the contract for labor as above.

If, in their opinion, this action is inadequate, they will report the case to the proper Supervising Special Agent, who may, if he thinks proper, cancel the lease, subject to appeal to the General Agent.

Extract from Commercial Intercourse Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, Series July 29, 1864.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

XLIII. Stock, implements and supplies for plantations worked by Freedmen under the Regulations relating thereto, may be permitted to be transported to such plantations without payment of the fees hereafter prescribed, upon presentation to the permit officer of a certificate of the Supervising Special Agent, or Assistant Special Agent of the District in which they are located, in the following form:

CERTIFICATE FOR PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

I hereby certify that ——— is a loyal person, residing in the county of ———, in the State of ———, within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, and that he is working the plantation known as the ——— in the ——— of ——— and State of ——— and that he employs ——— Freedmen thereon, under the Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto; that the articles and supplies named in the memorandum thereof, countersigned by me, and hereto attached, are necessary in carrying on said plantation and supporting the Freedmen and their families thereon.

Dated at ——— this ——— day of ——— 186

Special Agent. ——— Agency.

PLANTATIONS TO BE LEASED.

Abandoned and confiscable plantations [illegible]

within the lines of national military occupation as indicated by the published orders appended hereto, may be leased to loyal persons by the proper Agents of the Treasury Department.

REGISTERED PLANTATIONS.

III. All well disposed persons living upon and cultivating plantations other than those leased by Agents, as above provided, within the districts and lines, as stated in rule 1 and who employ and contract with their former slaves or other freedmen, as hereinafter provided, may register their plantations with the Supervising or Assistant Special Agent in their respective districts, and may receive from him a contract in the following form:

Memorandum of an agreement made this day of 1865, between ——— Special Agent of the Treasury Department, duly authorized to carry out Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning abandoned and confiscable lands and the employment and general welfare of freedmen, and ——— of ——— in the State of

Witnesseth:

That the said ——— has this day registered the plantation known as the ——— plantation, situated in the ——— of ——— in the State of ——— which registration is made in the office of the Special Agent for the district of ———

And the said ——— hereby agrees faithfully and fairly to do all things required of him by the Regulations, local rules and military and naval orders hereto appended, the same being made a part of this agreement.

And the same ——— Special Agent on the part of the United States, hereby certifies that the said registration has been duly made in his office, and that the said ——— is entitled to all the benefits and privileges provided in such cases by the said Regulations, local rules and orders.

MILITARY APPROVAL.

IV. All leases and contracts for working lands shall be subject to the approval of the General commanding the District in which the plantation is situated.

PAYMENT OF RENTS.

V. Each lessee shall be required to deliver to the Supervising or Assistant Special Agent of the District in which the plantation is situated, at such place therein as he shall designate, not less than one-eighth part, and each owner of a plantation, one-tenth part of all the products raised on such plantation for sale, except that in sugar planting, not less than one-sixteenth shall be delivered in addition to the cane left for seed, instead of the proportion above indicated, which share shall be properly gathered, prepared and delivered in proper packages and condition for transportation in full consideration for the use of [illegible] storing of such plantation, and the protection and privileges conferred by the Government, and they shall not be subject to the payment of any other tax or charges upon the crops produced, except State taxes [illegible] revenue tax, and the internal revenue tax.

In cases of loss occasioned by a hostile force of the enemy coming upon any plantation, the lessee or owner thereof shall be compensated by the proper Supervising Special Agent out of the proceeds of the sale of the share so paid to him to an amount not exceeding one half of the share.

COMPENSATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF HELPLESS FREEDMEN ON PLANTATIONS.

VI. In all cases where helpless freedmen are to be supported on a leased or registered plantation, the lessee or owner supporting them shall be entitled to such remuneration as may be allowed thereof by the Supervising Special Agent [illegible] just and fair, out of the proceeds of the share of products delivered to him by such lessee or owner.

SUPPLIES TO FREEDMEN.

VII. All such lessees and owners will from time to time be permitted to take to their plantations the necessary and proper supplies therefor, in such quantities as may be certified by the proper Assistant Special Agent, under Regulation XLIII, and approved by the General commanding the District in which the plantation is situated, or by such other officer as he shall designate for that purpose.

It at any time any force of the enemy shall be in the vicinity of the plantation to which it is desired to take the supplies, the permit for such supplies shall be suspended until such time as the forces shall have disappeared.

SUPPLIES REQUIRED FOR STORAGE.

VIII. Lessees and owners above named will be permitted to transport such military [illegible] to their plantations as shall be designated by the Commanding General of the Department [illegible] which it is situated, such amount of food and [illegible] plantation supplies as they may desire, there to be stored, and from time to time removed to their plantations, as herein above provided.

CONTRACTS WITH FREEDMEN.

XI. In all cases where freedmen are employed by lessees or owners, a contract shall be entered into, as required by Regulation VII, series July 29, 1864, concerning freedmen, signed by such lessee or owner, and the freedmen employed, when practicable. If the freedmen cannot conveniently execute the contract, it shall be signed on their behalf by the Assistant Special Agent. Such contract shall be in the following form:

This Agreement (in three parts) made and entered into this ——— day of ——— A. D. 186—, by and between ——— of the ——— of ——— and State of ——— of the first part, and the persons hereinafter named and undersigned, Freedmen of the same place, parties hereto of the second part, witnesseth:

That for the purpose of cultivating the plantation known as the ——— in the aforesaid ——— during the year commencing on the First day of January, A. D. 1865, and terminating on the First day of January, A. D. 1866, the said parties do hereby mutually agree that the Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, providing for the employment and general welfare of freedmen, series July 29, 1864, all of which are hereto appended, and are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this agreement as fully as if herein recited.

The said ——— for the considerations and on the conditions and stipulations hereinafter mentioned, agrees to pay to the said laborers the rates of monthly wages set opposite their names, one half of such wages to be punctually paid during each month and the remaining half from the day when this contract commences to the termination of the contract year. Said ——— further agrees to furnish to the said laborers and to those rightfully dependent on them, free of charge, good and sufficient quarters, a separate tenement for each family, fuel and medical attendance, to see that the premises thus furnished are kept in a good sanitary condition, to allot from the lands of said plantation for garden purposes, to each family, one acre of ground, such allotment to include a reasonable use of tools and animals, to exact only ten hours work per day, and no labor whatever on Sundays, and if any labor in excess of ten hours per day is rendered, the same is to be paid as extra labor, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto, to grant to such laborers one-half of each and every Saturday to enable them to cultivate the portions of land allotted to them, also the Fourth day of July, to contribute in the establishment of any school for the education of the children of said laborers, that he will keep on hand, and sell to the laborers, at actual cost, on the plantation, a sufficient supply of wholesome food and proper clothing for themselves and their families, and finally, the said ——— agrees to comply in all respects with the rules and regulations above referred to and made part hereof.

And in consideration of the faithful performance by the said ——— of all the obligations assumed by ———, and of the punctual payment by ——— of wages agreed upon as aforesaid, the said laborers do hereby severally, and each for himself, agree with said ——— to serve and well and faithfully perform the labor herein stipulated for the term aforesaid, in strict conformity with the conditions aforesaid; and they further agree to observe and comply with the rules and regulations above referred to.

And it is furthermore agreed, that in case the said ——— shall fail, neglect or refuse to fulfil any of the obligations assumed by ———, or shall furnish said parties of the second part with bad or insufficient food, or insufficient or unhealthy quarters, or shall be guilty of cruelty to them, he shall, besides the legal recourse left to the particular party or parties aggrieved, render this contract liable to annulment at the option of the Superintendent of Freedmen.

And in case any laborer shall voluntarily absent himself from, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor herein contracted for, and the fact shall be proved to the satisfaction of the proper Superintendent, the one half of the wages due to such party so offending, retained in the hands of the said ——— as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, one-half thereof to the said ——— and the other half to the United States, to aid in supporting the helpless, and the party so offending may be discharged from said employment.

And it is furthermore mutually agreed by the said ——— and the following named laborers, to wit: ——— that in lieu of the said wages to be paid to them at the end of the year, the said laborers shall be entitled and agree to accept the share of the net profits of carrying on the plantation during the period aforesaid, respectively set opposite their names below.

And it is furthermore agreed, that any wages or share of profits due the said laborers under this agreement, shall constitute a first lien upon all crops or parts of crops produced on said plantation or tract of land by their labor. And no shipment of products shall be made until the Superintendent shall certify that all dues to laborers are paid or satisfactorily arranged.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have affixed their names to this agreement at ——— State of ——— on the day and date aforesaid.

Names	Age	Sex	Class	Monthly rate of Wages	Interest in Profits

Executed in presence of

COMMUTATION FOR BOARD AND ACCOUNTS TO BE KEPT.

XII. Lessees or owners may, upon the application of any of their employes, furnish them with board at an agreed monthly price, and deduct the same from the sum required by Regulation VII, concerning Freedmen, to be paid monthly.

Every employer shall keep an itemized account with each person employed by him, which shall at all times be subject to the examination of the proper Special Agent or Superintendent, and at the end of the year he shall verify such account by oath, and present it to the proper Superintendent for examination and approval. If approved, the amount charged in such account against the respective employes shall be deducted from their wages, and the balance of the wages due shall be paid to the employe.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE.

XIII. All lessees and owners complying with the regulations of the Secretary, series July 29, 1864, and with these local rules and the annexed military and naval orders, shall be permitted to transport the products of their plantations thereon [illegible] State for sale or other disposition [illegible] once shall such products or any part thereof be removed from the plantation [illegible] to the Government [illegible]

ered to the proper Agent, and the Agent is satisfied that the wages of the employes have been paid or are abundantly secured to be paid; and such wages and Government dues shall be a first lien on the crop.

FORFEITURE OF WAGES FOR NEGLECT TO LABOR.

XIV. In cases of sickness, or neglect to labor, the employer may report it to the proper Superintendent, within ten days after the end of the month, who, upon being satisfied of such sickness or neglect, shall indorse the proper deduction therefore upon the contract. In case a person fails to labor as contemplated by the contract, the proper Superintendent, upon being satisfied of the fact, shall direct him to be sent to a home or labor colony, and cancel the contract, so far as such hands is concerned, upon payment by the employer of the amount properly due to him. Should a hand quit voluntarily, without consent of employer, before the end of the term, the balance of wages to be forfeited, one half to the Government and one-half to the employer.

PENALTIES AGAINST EMPLOYERS.

XV. Where a lessee fails to comply with the terms of his lease and contract, or an owner fails to comply with the terms of his contract with the Agent or with the employes, the Agent may declare the lease and contract forfeited, and in case of leases, take possession of the land or to may release the employes from their contract, in which latter case the employer shall be required to pay all wages due, and shall be held responsible for half wages until other employment for the released employes can be obtained.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

XVI. The Supervising Special Agent, or such officer as shall be designated by him for that purpose, will from time to time examine invoices and accounts of lessees and owners, and see that the rules and regulations are complied with.

SCHOOLS.

XVII. Schools will be established in convenient localities, and all children between the ages of six and twelve years shall be required to attend them.

FAMILY REGISTER.

XVIII. All persons living together as husband and wife shall be lawfully married, they shall assume a family name, and registers of marriages, births and deaths shall be kept by the Superintendents, to whom the same shall be reported by the employers, such register shall also show the names and location of all employers, together with the names of the persons employed by them, and those living with them.

SUBSTITUTION OF PREVIOUS REGULATIONS.

XIX. All persons taking leases either by bid [illegible] will be [illegible] work the lands awarded to them [illegible] by [illegible] Special Agent.

Treasury Department [illegible] New Orleans, February 1st, 1865.

Head'quarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., February 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

The foregoing regulations of the Treasury Department in relation to abandoned and registered plantations and the care and support of freedmen in the valley of the Mississippi, are published for general information, and the following rules will be observed in carrying out the policy of the Government in relation to these interests:

[illegible]

[illegible] They may be given to those engaged in [illegible] Commanders of military posts [illegible] the prosecution of military operations, but it is not at all prosecution of military affairs [illegible].

[illegible]

9. The horses, mules and other stock, with provisions and other supplies intended and necessary for the cultivation of leased plantations, [illegible] other duly authorized persons will not be subject to seizure or impressment except in case of immediate necessity and under such rules as may be established by Department Commanders.

10. Commanders of Districts will act in concert with the Treasury Agents in regulating the quantity and character of supplies to be allowed, and will determine the manner and route by which they are to be sent to, and products brought out. Supplies and products so "permitted" will not be subject to seizure or detention, except for manifest fraud in character, quantity or destination.

11. As the care and support of freedmen is devolved upon the Treasury Department, by the law of July, 1864, all persons of that class now under the control of the army except such as are in the military service by enlistment, contract or hire, and all unemployed freedmen, who may hereafter be found, at or in the vicinity of any military posts within the insurrectionary districts, will be turned over to the proper Agent of the Treasury Department. Commanders of Departments will give the necessary orders for these transfers, but will previously arrange with the Supervising Special Agents, the term of transfer, so as to avoid any embarrassment to either branch of the service. Proper directions will also be given for the disposition of any public lands or property connected with these establishments and for the fulfilment of any contract or obligations that have been entered into under military authority. Officers or Agents of the Army, now on duty in connection with establishments of freedmen, will be relieved and returned to their proper duties as soon as they can be replaced by the Agents appointed by the Treasury Department.

12. Department and District Commanders will establish such supplementary regulations as may be necessary to carry out fully the objects and intentions of the aforesaid regulations of the Treasury Department and of this order, and will give to the Officers and Agents of that Department any facilities and assistance that may be needed in the performance of their duties.

By order of MAJOR GEN. E. R. S. CANBY:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieut. Col. Asst. Adj't. Gen.

U. S. Mississippi Squadron, Flag Ship, Black Hawk,
New Orleans, La., Feb. 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

Division and other commanding officers, on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries, will co-operate cordially, to the extent of their means and opportunity, with the military and Treasury authorities, in carrying out the provisions of the foregoing General Order, No. 13, from Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, dated February 1st, 1865.
S. P. LEE,
Rear Admiral Commanding.

Headquarters, West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

Division and other commanding officers of this Squadron, will co-operate cordially, to the extent of their means and opportunity, with the military and Treasury authorities, in carrying out the provisions of the foregoing General Order, No. 13, from Headquarters, Military Division of the West Mississippi, dated February 1st, 1865.
J. S. PALMER,
Commodore Commanding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Costly Accident.—Corporal Trepany reports that at 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening the bridge over Bayou St. John broke in the centre, precipitating a government wagon and mules into the Bayou. The driver and mules were at last saved. The team belonged to the 46th Reg. Ills. Volunteers.

Merry Times.—Numerous soirées and private parties with permit were given last night, mostly by the colored population.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—Notice is duly given elsewhere of an [illegible] of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, to be held at the banking house on Monday [illegible] between [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Mr. Seward's New Passport System Equivalent to a Blockade of Canadian Ports.

A writer in the Montreal *Gazette* thus sketches the operation of Mr. Seward's lately promulgated passport system in respect to Canadian interests:

The ports of Canada are in a state of blockade. Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, are as effectually blockaded by the passport system of President Lincoln as they possibly could be by his gunboat system, should those gunboats ever be built. Without the notice of blockade prescribed by the comity of nations, Americans, Britons, French, Germans, Poles, friendly men of all the friendly nations of the earth, are prohibited from visiting Canada unless for so doing each man pays a fine of six dollars. This is the American passport system—such its effect. It is an embargo in disguise. Congress is in session, why not pass a Non-Intercourse act at once? Such a course would be intelligible; we should have preliminary notice, we should have time and opportunity for explanation and remonstrance. But to interrupt, abruptly, the peaceful intercourse of nations by an exorbitant exaction, is an interruption of peaceful relations between governments, and is, we believe, a violation of existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States. The Cabinet at Washington has no more right to blockade our ports and railway trains by a passport system than it has to blockade the same ports and the shipping contained therein by a gunboat system. We are at peace with our neighbors, and are making great efforts and heavy sacrifices to maintain peace, as we are not by a Grecian decree which affects the resources on which we rely to compensate for these sacrifices. What would have been the feeling in the Northern States if, during the whole course of the present contest, when speed and time were vital to their interests, when generals and their staff, hundreds of officers and thousands of soldiers were hurrying to the scene of action by the shorter lines of Upper Canadian railway communication, if, at this time, Canada, perturbed by the warlike aspect of these strangers, had imposed upon them a passport tax or six dollars per man. What would not have been the outcry at such an outrage? Nothing in the most arbitrary exactions of the most arbitrary times could have been compared with this. British orders in council and the decrees of Berlin and Milan would have been trifles in the comparison.

Projected Railways to Jerusalem and Damascus.

(From the N. Y. [illegible])

The foreign news received the other day before yesterday contained a telegraphic item from Constantinople, announcing that the Sultan had given his authorization to the construction of a railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. We are doubtful of the accuracy of the telegram. It would seem more likely that the projected line is from Haifa to Jerusalem. Haifa is on the coast near Jean d'Acre, at the outlet of the river Kishon, and on the Western slope of the great plain of Esdraelon. From this port to Jerusalem a railway may be constructed with no very heavy grades. The harbor at Haifa, though not good, might be made safe with the construction of breakwaters and will then be a desirable port. A branch line to Damascus, skirting the northern shore of the sea of Galilee and avoiding the entire Lebanon, and by crossing the Jordan near the [illegible], would probably be more feasible than the road proposed from Beyrout.

But it is difficult to imagine what can be the speculators who want with a railroad to Jerusalem. From Jaffa to Jerusalem the line would be very heavy. The Holy City stands at an elevation of about two thousand [illegible] feet above the Mediterranean, and [illegible] about forty miles. From Jaffa [illegible] Jerusalem [illegible] two thousand feet, without any [illegible] fully three hundred [illegible] dreds [illegible]

There is no manufacturing or other business done in the city or country around. There is no trade or commerce. The annual pilgrimage is large during Easter week, but at no other time is there any travel of any account. A special reason for supposing Haifa to be a more likely terminus of the road than Jaffa is that there is no port at Jaffa, and no mole, except at very great expense of making one. The shore is very bold and rocky, with no shelter except from the east. The ancient harbor is entirely closed in by sand and could not be opened at any expense without a monopoly [illegible] of a great railway company with a [illegible] prospect of business. What object [illegible] making a port for Jerusalem? [illegible] Palestine [illegible] the plan of a railway to the Holy City.

A rail to Damascus is however more promising, and will be built within a few years. If Haifa be selected as the Mediterranean terminus, the station would be Nazareth, or a point near Nazareth, Tiberias on the sea of Galilee, Magdala, the city of Mary Magdalen, and probably a point on the [illegible] near the site of Capernaum, Bethsaida, and other cities of ancient fame. Thence the route would naturally lie through the wilderness of Gaulon, modern Gebel, and along around the extreme slopes of Hermon to the plain of Damascus. That plain is one of the garden of the world, and the effect of connecting Damascus with the seaboard by railroad must be other wise than good. It will make the city, in time, one of the most important in the world.

Infelicities of Neighborhood.

[illegible]

In the London [illegible] we find the following article:

One part of man's moral duty consists, we are always taught, in loving our neighbor. Certain old-fashioned Jews added the precept, that we ought to hate our enemy. Some evil [illegible] ill-disposed cavillers might be inclined to add to the two precepts one inconsistent with one another—that we are to hate our enemy, to [illegible] love our neighbor. For who, it might be argued, is so great an enemy as our neighbor? If we are allowed to hate anybody, whom should we hate with so bitter a hatred as our neighbor? If, on the other hand, we are to love our neighbor, it is needless to attempt to hate our enemy, as being to love our neighbor, we have learned to love our enemy. It must have been a chronic state of society in Judea, if hatred was allowed and taught as a moral duty, and yet those who were most likely to draw the hatred were picked out as special objects of love. This may perhaps throw some light upon the peculiar descriptions of the Jews as given by heathen writers. The chief singularity which struck outsiders was that the Jews hated everybody else. The outsiders, perhaps, did not study them near enough to find out the still more remarkable singularity, that it really existed, that they loved one another.

If we take the word "neighbor" in its common sense, as meaning the man whose fields join our own, whose house lies within an easy walk, whose interests and business, and general manner of life, come in contact with our own in a hundred ways, it is a very difficult lesson indeed to learn to love him. It is very easy to show mercy to him, to help him if he falls into poverty, to pick him up if he lies wounded by the wayside. It is very easy to be on good terms with him, to avoid all occasions of quarreling with him, to join with him in supporting common local interests against the rest of the world, but it is very hard indeed to love him. It is much easier to love a man who lives ten miles off, easier still to love a man who lives a hundred miles off. The man who lives ten miles off you need not see often, the man who lives a hundred miles off you need not see at all, unless you really delight in his company. But your neighbor you must see often, you must come across him at meetings of business and meetings of society, you must be civil to him and glad to see him, and yet you may feel it exceedingly hard work to love him. Or, on the other hand, you may really wish to love him, if you could only manage it, but the fact of his being your neighbor stands in the way. You would fain love him, but you cannot, you wish to make him a friend, but fate decrees that he shall remain only a neighbor.

The difficulty, then, in loving your neighbor is twofold. Neighborhood condemns you to a sort of Procrustean mediocrity of affections, it cuts your emotions unnaturally short in one case, and pulls them out to an unnatural length in another. It condemns you to stand in the same outward relation toward people with whom you would gladly be in a closer relation and toward people with whom you would like best to be in no relation at all. It is hard to have to be civil when you would rather be nothing; it is hard to be only civil when you would rather be something more. Neighbors are in some sort like kinsfolk. You choose your friends as you choose your wife, but your neighbors and your kinsfolk are given you without your choosing. In both cases you are put into a certain relation to a person, whether he personally commends himself to your liking or not. In both cases the relation though a kindly one in itself, is one fertile beyond others in occasions of dispute. The kinsman is worse in that his relation is more intimate, and that he is harder to shake off if you do not like him; he is better in that, if you really do like him, it is easier to make a friend of him than it is of your neighbor. But kindred and neighborhood agree in being alike unavoidable dispensations of Providence, while friendship, like marriage, is a deliberate act of human free will.

Neighbors, then, fall into two classes—those whom, if you had your own way, you would get rid of altogether, and those whom, if you had your own way, you would advance to the rank of friends. On the former class we need not enlarge; the weariness of having to go through various offices of civility toward people for whom you really do not care, speaks for itself. The other case is more subtle. Why is mere neighborhood an impediment to friendship?

If you meet a man at the house of a common friend, or pick him up at a robert fair or antiquarian meeting, you are far more likely to make a friend of him than if he comes and settles within a mile of you. In the former case the two men need never meet again or communicate with one another in any way except by mutual consent; they are, therefore, not likely to make arrangements for any further intercourse unless they really are mutually charmed.

But between the neighbors there is a necessity for a certain amount of intercourse, and this [illegible] a greater [illegible] placed toward [illegible] attractive [illegible]

The Profits of Oyster Farming.

[illegible]

[illegible] to note the rapid growth of the [illegible] try on the Ile de Re. It was begun recently [illegible] and there are now upwards of [illegible] claires upon the shores. It was inaugurated by a stonemason having the curious name of Beef. This shrewd fellow had been thinking of oyster culture simultaneously with Prof. Coste, and wondering if it could be carried on in those portions of the public foreshore that were left dry by the ebb of the waters. He determined to try the experiment on a small scale, so as to obtain a practical solution of his "idea," and with this view he inclosed a small portion of the foreshore by building a rough dyke about eighteen inches in height, and in this park he laid down a few tuck's of oysters, placing amongst them a quantity of large stones which he gathered out of the surrounding mud. His industry expiriment was so successful that in the course of a year he was able to sell £ worth of oysters from the park. This result was [illegible] very encouraging to the enterprising [illegible] the oysters went on growing [illegible] was at work at his own profitable business. [illegible] he [illegible] ceeded at once to double the [illegible] quantity [illegible] merce [illegible] worth of his oysters and that without [illegible] ing in the least degree in [illegible] He still continued to increase the dimensions of his park, so that by 1862, [illegible] extended it to [illegible] As might have been expected, his neighbors had been carefully watching his experiments, and [illegible] to [illegible] the success of [illegible] became evident [illegible] they were [illegible] After Beef had demonstrated the practicability of oyster farming the [illegible] the system all over the foreshore. [illegible] the island was rapid and effective, so much [illegible] seeds were [illegible] purchased [illegible] and in 1863 large quantities of brood were sold to the oyster farmers of Marennes for the purpose of being manufactured into green oysters in their claires on the banks of the Seudre. The best sales effected in that year [illegible] amounted to £ [illegible] in the [illegible] that the total [illegible] received [illegible] was upwards of [illegible] but it be observed were for very young oysters, because from an examination of the [illegible] it was at once seen that the [illegible] had not [illegible] to grow to any great size. Such had been the progress of oyster culture at the Ile de Re that its fore shore, which was formerly a series of enormous and unproductive mud banks, are now [illegible] parks and claires. It is calculated, in spite of the bad setting of the last three years, that [illegible] stock of oysters in the beds amounted [illegible] six years, of the value of [illegible] which in another year or so [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE
Saturday Evening, February 4, 1865.

We have [illegible] a general [illegible] very weak and the [illegible] operations of [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Exchange was easier. The rates of Sterling [illegible] first class private bills at [illegible], another bill [illegible] of the Banks at [illegible]. The [illegible] would not have to [illegible] yesterday, and the Bank bill was [illegible] previous pretensions. [illegible] They cannot be quoted over [illegible] while City [illegible] The Bank rate is [illegible]

The Specie market was quiet throughout the day, and at the close Gold was quoted at [illegible] per dollar. [illegible] and at [illegible] dollars at [illegible]

The Stock market continued without any movement, [illegible] City Bonds. The latter are quoted at [illegible] for Consolidated and [illegible] for the Rail Road issues.

Notice [illegible] transacted in Bank notes. Merchants' [illegible] per dollar, Bank of New Orleans at [illegible], Bank of Louisiana at [illegible] and Crescent City at [illegible]. These figures are for [illegible] Bank [illegible] The Bank of New Orleans and the Crescent City Bank give old state Bonds in exchange for their circulation at par, the former without and the latter with the five maturing coupons attached. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of [illegible] over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange [illegible] and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, February 4, 1865.

COTTON.—We have again to notice a fair demand with only a limited supply, and prices ruling still more in favor of sellers, the business comprising 225 bales and including 25 bales pickings at 35c, 3 samples at 50, 29 Strict Low Middling at 67½, 5, 22, 40 & 93 bales, particulars not reported and 5 bales at auction. We now quote Good Ordinary at 62 to 64c, Low Middling at 66 to 68 and Middling at 70 to —. A desirable list classing Strict Low Middling could have been sold at over 68c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 61 hogsheads Sugar, and 150 barrels Molasses. The usual business was prevented to-day by a heavy fogg on the river, and the wet and very muddy levee, and the sales were confined to 56 hogsheads Sugar at 20c ♥ lb for common, and 150 barrels Molasses at $1 22½ to — c. per gallon for prime, and—for choice. There were other small sales of Sugar and Molasses, the particulars of which are suppressed.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Inclement weather has interrupted out of door operations. The produce on the landing has been kept covered with tarpaulins, and the only sales reported today were 100 barrels choice Superfine Flour at $11 50, and 100 barrels low Extra at $12 per barrel. There were sales of Flour at low prices, all the particulars of which are withheld. Of other articles, 600 sacks Bran sold in various lots at $2 75 per 100 lbs, 400 sacks Western, weevily Corn on private terms, and 484 sacks Western Corn at $1 90 per bushel. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $5 25 to $6 50. Apples at $5 to $8 and Turnips at $3 50 per barrel, and Eggs at 30 to 35c per dozen.

Prime Western Lard in tierces is selling in small lots (a retail way) at 26c ♥ lb, and in kegs at 28c ♥ lb.

A lot of 25 bales blanket Bagging sold a few days since at 22½c per yard.

The weather is warm, damp and cloudy. It was very foggy in the forenoon and it rained a little in the afternoon. Corresponding weather in the West, would open the [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Una, Kellogg, from Fort Adams

BELOW, COMING UP

Steamer Edward Freeman (British) Farnet, from the Old Basin bound to Matamoros, put back in distress
Ship Benj Adams, Chase, — days from New York, to G W Hynson & co
Bark New York, Hooper, — days for New York
Bark Brilliant, Coburn, from Philadelphia
Bark Sachem, Sparrow, from Boston
Bark Henry Van Name, Cook, from Philadelphia
Schr General Putnam, (British) ———, from Ruatan Island, to master

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Una—84 bales cotton
ON Culver—34 do 5 bags do Hunt & Allen

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 6, 1865.

Arrived since Saturday: 20 Hogs. Amount of stock sold: 70 Beeves, 9 Hogs, 7 Milchcows and 46 Veals. Stock remaining on sale: 167 Beeves, 44 Hogs, 21 Milch cows and 34 Veals.

[illegible — price list of Western and Texas Beeves, Hogs, Sheep, Milch Cows, Veal Calves]

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN W. THOMAS, [illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.

[illegible]

A GRAND MATINEE every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at [illegible] M.

THE [illegible] MINSTRELS [illegible] SONGS, DANCES [illegible]

A FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT

[illegible]

NOTICE.

LOST [illegible]

LOUIS ARTIGUES.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company,

[illegible]

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Hall of the Young Men's Benevolent Association

[illegible]

R. R. SCHROEDER, [illegible] Secretary.

Water Works Department,
[illegible] February 2d, 1865.

THE [illegible]

Louisiana State Bank.

A [illegible]

L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans.

A [illegible]

A. DEBRETON, Secretary.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 6th, 1865.

THE [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

[illegible], Cashier.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, January 12th, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible]

L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

A [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Office of New Orleans and Texas R. R. Company,

No. [illegible] Customhouse street,
January [illegible], 1865.

NOTICE [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

J. J. HANNA, Vice President.

Wanted,

BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as Collector [illegible] Address A. B., [illegible]

Bacon and Flour!

50 [illegible] CHOICE BACON SHOULDERS, [illegible] EXTRA FLOUR. For sale by J. B. VANHORN, [illegible]

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM

The opening of this Fair is fixed for the [illegible] of April, next, at the Opera House, [illegible]

Lard! Lard!

400 TIERCES CHOICE Kettle rendered, landing per steamer [illegible]. For sale by E. S. KEEP, 77 & 79 Poydras street.

WOOL. WOOL.

HIGHEST price paid for wool by A. F. DUNBAR, [illegible] Common street.

Choice Teas.

10 HALF CHESTS Extra fine Gunpowder, [illegible] Imperial, [illegible] Oolong. For sale by E. S. KEEP, 77 & 79 Poydras street.

Goshen Butter.

5 DAIRIES strictly choice New York [illegible] For sale by E. S. KEEP, 77 and 79 Poydras street.

COTTON SEED.

1000 SACKS COTTON SEED, received and for sale by A. F. DUNBAR, 10 Common street.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, will be for sale on and after February 1st, by C. A. BARRIERE & BRO., 130 Canal street, Touro Buildings, N. O.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS—J. W. Bradley's Patent, for sale by J. BYME & CO., No. 173 Canal street, New Orleans.

Malt! Malt!

1000 bushels Western prime Malt, just received and in store.
H. A. SCHUERMANNS,
Western Lager Beer agency,
No. 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

To Rent.

THE CONFECTIONARY STORE corner Royal and St. Louis streets, under the St. Louis Hotel, from February 1st. Apply to O. E. HALL, at the St. Charles Hotel.

House to Rent.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with a vast Garden, containing flowers, fruit trees, vines, etc., on Canal street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, No. 392, suitable for a large family. Apply on the premises.

Carpet Warehouse.

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

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY; WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN; VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.; WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers; Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands; which we offer at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CHAFFRAIX & GANDY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JOHN GANDY,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Marguerite Desfourneau.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 18th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 3d February, 1865, the following landed property belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

Two Contiguous LOTS OF GROUND, being part formerly of Kerlegan's property, situated in Gentilly, Parish of Orleans, suburb Treme, in the Third District of this city, designated by the Nos. 4 and 5 of square No. 15, comprised between Broad, White, Dabady and Aubry streets, measuring each 31 feet 7 inches front on White street, by 150 feet 1 inch in depth. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a small house, stable, &c., &c.

See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—Twelve months credit for a note secured by mortgage with vendor's privilege.

Act of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, not. pub.

SALE TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

30,000 feet,

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, February 10th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Marigny street, between Levee and Victory streets—

30,000 feet of lumber, consisting of Planks, Scantling and heavy Timber.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Sale on Account of Departure.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 6th February, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Dauphine street, No. [illegible], between Ursulines and [illegible] streets.

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Armoires, Chairs, Armchairs, Looking-glasses, &c., &c.

Also, one new Cisterns, Carpets, [illegible]

Terms—Cash in Greenbacks.

Furniture, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Succession of Mrs. Widow A. Abat—No. 25,[illegible]

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the late residence of the deceased, on Royal street, No. 195, near St. Ann street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 24th January [illegible], the following movable effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

One lot of Wardrobe and Mahogany Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Sideboard, Tables, Arm Chairs, Sofa, Toilets, [illegible] [illegible] Kitchen Utensils, &c., as well as a large lot of [illegible]

Also—One Cross and Brooch in diamonds [illegible] diamond Rings, [illegible] Jewelry, and one lot of Gold [illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot, in greenbacks.

Succession of A. B. Cenuerelle—No. 21,103—Second District Court.

Building Timber, Door and Window Frames, Locks, Old Iron, Columns &c.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

Office No. 91 Chartres street.

MONDAY, February 6th, at [illegible] A. M. will be sold at auction, on Orleans street, between Rampart and [illegible] streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the [illegible] Second District Court of New Orleans [illegible], the following [illegible]:

A large lot of Building Timber,
A large lot of Door and Window Frames,
A large lot of Assorted Doors,
A large lot of Locks, Pins and Hinges,
A quantity of old iron, Columns, &c.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Henry Jacquet vs. Joseph [illegible].

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Heinrich Maas vs. Howard McKnight.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

C. Tiblier vs. G. Gast & Co.—Same vs. Same.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

THE CONTENTS OF A BREWHOUSE AND LAGER SALOON, situated at No. [illegible] and [illegible] Conti street, between [illegible] and Burgundy streets, in the Second District [illegible] HORSES, WAGONS and a DOCTEUR CARRIAGE [illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Ho! For Gold Mines of Idaho

Montana and Idaho Transportation Line.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT steamer DEAR LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, commander, Henry A. Dohrman, 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 [illegible], and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March [illegible], or as soon thereafter as the river is open 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. Maybird, commander, Stanly Ryland, clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 11.

The very fast and light-draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, commander, Moses Hinard, Clerk will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

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, PRICKLEY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY and GALLATIN.

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

New York Mail Steamship Co's

Line of Side-wheel

Steamers to

NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR....Nelson....Saturday, February 4th
GUIDING STAR....Knapp....Saturday, Feb'y 11th
EVENING STAR....Bell....Saturday, Feb'y 18th
STAR OF THE UNION....Saturday, February 25th.
MORNING STAR....Nelson....Saturday, March 4th
GUIDING STAR....Knapp....Saturday, March 11th
EVENING STAR....Bell....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 is 2043 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2418 tons, the DAY STAR 2778 tons, and the SUWO NADA 1900 tons Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. ☞ FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
33 Carondelet street.

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 4
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK.......do. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

FIRST CABIN		STEERAGE	
FIRST CABIN	$80 00	STEERAGE	[illegible]
do. to London	85 00	do. to London	[illegible]
do. to Paris	95 00	do. to Paris	[illegible]
do. to Hamburg	90 00	do. to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company
—OF—
NEW ORLEANS.
Thirteenth Annual Statement.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their Charter, viz—

Amount of unterminated Risks of 1863, and premiums for year ending 31st December 1864		$107,926 86
Premiums on Fire Risks	$76,92[illegible] 45	
Premiums on River Risks	10,[illegible] 08	
Premiums on Marine Risks	20,[illegible] 31 —	107,926 86
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated to 31st December 1864	1,[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	2,314 42 —	20,445 42
Net earned Premiums for year ending 31st December 1864		$87,481 44
Losses during the same period—		
Fire Risks	$2[illegible] 47	
River Risks	[illegible]	
Marine Risks	15,763 24	
	$19,[illegible]	
Re-Insurance to 31st Dec. 1864	1,502 45	
Expenses, less discount [illegible]	5,402 49	
United States, State and City Taxes and Licenses	26,219 91 —	$[illegible],567 56
Balance Reserved		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz—

[illegible]

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me on [illegible] day of January, 1865. [illegible] Third Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

Six per cent interest on certificates of profits will be paid on and after the 15th February, [illegible]

The Company [illegible]
ALEXANDER BRODIE, President.
A. MOULTON, Vice President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

[illegible — list of trustees]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS
FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible — financial statement]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans [illegible]

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Sawyer, J. M. Caballero, T. Bailey Fliterburg, Jr. [illegible]

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
For the Year ending December 31, 1864.

[illegible — financial statement]

Balance Reserved		[illegible]
Total assets		$1,[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this eighteenth day of January, 1865.
SAMUEL MYERS,
Second Justice of the Peace in and for Parish of Orleans.

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. O. GAINES, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—

Jas. D. Denegre, E. J. Hart, Jno. C. Kicks, [illegible], J. H. Stauffer, John O. Gaines, Sumpter Turner, H. F. Baldwin, B. Bisoe, J. B. Bree, Thos. Sloo.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. F. WRIGHT,

GRADUATE of New York College of Dental Surgery, after an experience of 15 years in his profession, offers his services to the inhabitants of New Orleans. All operations in the various branches of the profession performed in the most FAITHFUL MANNER. The electro-Magnetic Machine used in the extraction of teeth. By its use the pain is most cases is COMPARATIVELY NOTHING, the attention being called off to such a manner that the tooth is removed before the patient is hardly aware of it, and yet the operation produced is NOT PAINFUL.

Office, 126 Canal street, corner of Baronne. Reference, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, U. S. Senator.
B. F. WRIGHT, D. D. S.

REMOVAL.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS transferred his domicil to No. 196 CANAL STREET, between BURGONDY and RAMPART. He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French Spanish and English.

LUMBER....LUMBER.

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

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

WM. S. PIKE. J. M. LAPEYRE. BROTHER

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Bonds, Stocks, Coin, and Uncurrent Notes,

Office on Camp Street,

Between Canal and Common streets, and recent building known as the "Old City Bank," and recently occupied by the "Branch of the Louisiana State Bank," Second Municipality. New Orleans.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, on the first of January 1865, formed a Copartnership in the WHOLESALE [illegible]ERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the [illegible] and style of JOHN I. ADAMS & CO., at 35 Old [illegible] street.
JOHN I. ADAMS.
VICTOR PESSOU.
Orleans, January 10th, 1865.

CITY HOSPITAL,

[illegible] SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER, ETC.

[illegible] Dr. O. ANFOUX, [illegible]

[illegible]

Coffee-house [illegible] Sale ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE contents of the LOUISIANA EXCHANGE, on Exchange Alley, corner Conti street, will be sold at [illegible] For terms, apply on the premises.

[illegible] WANTED immediately [illegible] St. Royal street, between Conti and [illegible]

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1865.

IN accordance with the charter of this Company, and an Act of the Legislature (No. 176) approved 17th March, 1859, public notice is hereby given, that unless for Certificates of Scrip Dividends, and accruing interest thereon, due for over three years will not be demanded by the legal owner, or owners thereof, within thirty days of this notice will be cancelled and annulled, and the amounts thereof credited to the contingent account on the books of the Company as directed by the charter.

[illegible — list of names and amounts]

CHARLES BRIGGS—President.
ANTOINE CARRIERE—Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX—Secretary.

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. Carriere, G. A. Fordick, Mason Pilcher, E. Cramer, E. Dupasseur, Chs. Lafitte, J. Vilnan Jr., J. Avet, R. Brugier, J. S. Maunsell, P. Anderson, F. A. Luling, A. R. Montgomery, Wm. Pinks, Alfred Kearny, A. Freriche, G. Freeprich, G. W. Hynson, N. F. [illegible], N. M. Benachi, A. F. Nelson, G. W. Dunbar, H. J. Vose, Jas. Jackson, F. W. Schonfeld, Arch. Montgomery, E. Marquese, Alf. Dolhonde, C. O. Teichert, W. C. Watts, G. W. Coones, Chs. Welsbaar.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON and after MONDAY October 3d, 1864, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM CITY.		FROM LAKE PORT.	
6½ o'clock A. M.	horse car	6½ A. M.	steam train
8	steam train	7½	[illegible]
9		9¼	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

☞ Passengers for [illegible] notify the conductor prior to [illegible]

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle De la Nlle Orléans

Nlle Orléans, [illegible]

CONFORMÉMENT à [illegible] 17 mars 1859, avis est [illegible] montants de dividendes [illegible] ces scrip, qui depuis plus de trois ans, ne sont pas réclamés par les propriétaires [illegible] la Compagnie, ainsi que le veut la charte.

[illegible — list of names and amounts]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

CINQUIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

[illegible — financial statement]

État de la Louisiane

Paroisse d'Orléans, Ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.

[illegible]

P. J. TUYES, Président.
J. W. HINCKS, Secrétaire.

[illegible]

BUREAU DE LA Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN,

De la Nouvelle Orléans.

NEUVIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1864.

[illegible — financial statement]

Balance réservée		[illegible]
Total de l'actif		$1,1[illegible]

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte et fidèle tirée des livres de la Compagnie.
THOMAS SLOO, Président,
JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

Etat 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. O. GAINES, Vice-Président.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

James D. Denegre, E. J. Hart, John C. Ricks, H. Kennaw, J. H. Stauffer, John O. Gaines, Sumpter Turner, H. F. Baldwin, B. Bisoe, J. B. Bree, Thomas Sloo.

Bureau du Surintendant,

Service de recrutement de Volontaires

Nlle Orléans, [illegible] janvier 1865.

[illegible]

SHERIDAN [illegible]

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!!

[illegible] By MADAME [illegible] No. [illegible] rue [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. F. [illegible] Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.

A [illegible]