New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (MONDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9.

Amusements this Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE — Othello; Lawrence Barrett—Dance and Farce.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. — Earl Lynne—Miss Angela Jones as Lady Isabel—How to Avoid the Draft.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ballet, Pantomime, Singing, Dancing, Ethiopianism, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Exercises.

We are obliged to the polite attentions of the officers of the steamer New War Eagle for valued newspaper favors.

A Northern mail, letter and newspaper, came yesterday morning via the river and was distributed during the day.

A mail for the North by the steamer Morning Star, direct for New York, will close at the postoffice at 9 o'clock this evening (9th).

COLLISION.—The steamer Clara Dolsen, Captain Frazey, bound for St. Louis, in backing out, yesterday, to proceed up the river, went afoul of the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, anchored in the stream, carrying the ship from her anchorage, opposite Lafayette street, down the river, nearly opposite St. Louis street.

The Clara Dolsen had her water wheel, beam chains and braces, and other slight damage to her wood work, from the work-room to the wheel-house. We could not learn whether the ship received any damage.

A military execution of two soldiers of the 28th Illinois Regiment, David Geer and Alexander McBride, convicted by court martial of the murder of George Sargent, an old resident of Adams county, Miss., took place in the vicinity of Natchez on the 4th inst. They were shot to death in the usual form, and the Natchez *Courier* says the scene was extremely impressive.

Washington's Birthday in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.]

This day, at once the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and the birth of our three year old confederacy, and the inauguration of its first President, occurs to-day. We do not know that any preparations have been made to celebrate the twin events. We believe the departments of the general government will be closed, and Congress may adjourn over. That is about all that will mark the twenty second from any other day. The nation is too much absorbed in war to celebrate its birthday.

THE JOHNSTON REAPPOINTED IN SPITE OF DAVIS'S MALICE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.]

General Joseph E. Johnston is to be restored to command. He has been ordered to report to General Lee, the Commander in-chief, who will doubtless at once give to the Confederacy the benefit of General Johnston's services in some appropriate sphere.

But a few months ago it was apparently considered, at Richmond, that the affairs of the Confederacy were so flourishing, and its position so safe, that it could afford to do without one of the first military commanders of the age, and consign him to civil life, in a species of disgrace, only to gratify *the private feelings of the President*. It was agreeable to feel that we were equal to military genius, and that we could thus be certain of beating the Yankee invaders with one of our hands tied behind our backs. Events, however, have since occurred which compel the country to reflect that how much soever we should be charmed to see *Mr. Davis indulging himself* in a daring spite, even at our expense, yet we could no longer afford it. Accordingly public opinion has been expressed so loudly and clearly upon that matter as to put a stop at length to the dangerous recreation.

There will be rejoicing to-day, many a hearth in the Confederacy when the news is heard—Especially there will be jubilee in the army, and the gallant remnant of that once fine Army of Tennessee, which has suffered most by the beforementioned game, will now feel equal to double duty.

One reflection, however, will be sure to occur to all military people. No general can do efficient service in command of an army unless he be sustained and supported by the confidence of his government. One might now tremble for General Johnston, but for the consideration that General Lee is Commander in Chief, with large jurisdiction over the military affairs of the country, and, we trust, a resolute will to use that power for our good.

Wholesale Robbery of Paroled Prisoners in Richmond.

From the Richmond Whig.

A communication from Gen. Ewell, commandant of the Department of Henrico, was received at the Provost Marshal's office last night, which stated that nearly one hundred paroled Confederate prisoners were waylaid and robbed on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city, Camp Lee being the rendezvous of the prisoners.

The robberies were effected in the majority of cases by garroting, but in some cases the victims were knocked down, and in this condition robbed of what money and valuables they had about them. At an instance of the desperate determination of the robber gangs, one of the returned prisoners was met on [illegible] street, between Second and Third, by a [illegible] of seven men, two of them negroes, with their faces blacked to the semblance of negroes, who robbed them of three hundred dollars in greenbacks, besides an amount of Confederate money and other papers. Another, coming up the Central Depot, on his way to Camp Lee, was robbed of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and papers which cannot be replaced. The communication of Gen. Ewell on the subject was accompanied by an order directing the Provost Marshal to send out a force of detectives on the route to Camp Lee, with instructions to apprehend the robbers in the act, or shoot them down if they attempted to escape. Accordingly Captain Thomas W. Doswell, Assistant Provost Marshal, detailed a posse of detectives, who went out fully armed, determined to carry out the instructions of Gen. Ewell.

It would seem, from these bold depredations within our city limits, that the night-watchmen, where they, it is to be presumed, were wanting, and that the officials of the Confederate Government have to be called on to protect its city.

Horace Greeley's New Project of Peace.

The following passages occur in an article from the pen of Mr. Greeley in a late number of the New York *Tribune*:

We look with hope to the President's forthcoming inaugural for direct overtures which will go far toward dissolving what remains of the once towering, formidable fabric of the slaveholders' rebellion. Only let that inaugural conform in tenor and spirit to its illustrious predecessor, and we shall have little further fear for that issue. We do know that a majority of the whites of the revolted States are convinced that the rebellion is a failure—that its overthrow cannot much longer be averted. They need but due assurance that they will be treated with magnanimity to induce them to flock in thousands to the national standard. That assurance we trust they will find in the President's forthcoming inaugural—in its drift and bearing. If not in specific pledges and recommendations. Let them but feel that they are to be received with kindness, and they will make haste to cast away the weapons of their fratricidal war and return to the bosom of their country. If their claims are grievous, it must be felt that, as a class, grievously have they answered it. The nation needs peace, not vengeance; it demands a return to patriotic loyalty, not merciless slaughter. A great majority of the Southern people have taken no further part in the rebellion than their leaders imposed on them by falsehood and terrorism (let us trust these, as we do those of Savannah), and the Union will soon be stronger and greater than it has ever yet been.

Let the new House agree that the power to accept or reject terms of peace is in President of the power to make war, and close the President's formal act of trouble, with whatever authority may be deemed requisite to render valid any adjustment of our great controversy that may require his sanction. Thus armed, we may confidently expect him to achieve an early and enduring peace.

The London Owl's Version, from Special Sources, of the Blair Mission.

[From the News by the Moravian to the 17th February—From Liverpool.]

The *Owl*, an eccentric journal, published in London last week, is a semi-annual publication on the 15th. Its articles attract attention from its alleged special sources of information. It has the following in relation to Blair's mission to Richmond:

We are enabled, from special sources of information, to give specifically the terms which Lincoln forwarded through Blair, to Davis, as a basis of pacification: First, The abolition of slavery to be left to State legislation as to time and circumstances but slavery is to be abolished. Second, The Confederate States to return to the Union with the same rights and privileges, etc., as when they left it. Third, The Confederate army not to be disbanded, but incorporated with the Federal army for foreign war. Fourth, In the restored Union the past to be forgotten.

The second of these propositions being at once rejected by Davis, it became necessary to consider the others.

In reference to this document, we would call the special attention of our readers: First, to the fact that we have, on undoubted authority, that had Blair not been invested with powers from Lincoln, he would not have been received by Davis; second, to the fact that Lincoln abandons emancipation by his own proclamation, leaving the question to State action, and third, to the fact that the policy of his Government points to foreign aggression.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—The following comes, among the latest European advices, by the Moravian:

The so called spiritual manifestation by the Davenport Brothers, were brought to an abrupt conclusion at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The audience appointed two gentlemen to do the rope tying. They proved too much for and were objected to by the Davenports, [illegible] confusion and excitement arose. The Davenport's escaped, but their paraphernalia was smashed to atoms, and the hall had to be cleared by the police.

WESTERN KENTUCKY OVERRUN WITH GUERRILLAS.—The whole of Kentucky west of Green River is the Tennessee line is badly infested by guerrillas, owing to the want of cavalry to clean the scoundrels out. On Tuesday night about a dozen of them dashed into the town of Hopkinsville, and after robbing several stores, rode up to the house of two, Union men, who, as they opened their doors, were shot down. After committing these murders the guerrillas rode off, shouting and cheering over their bloody exploits.—*Cairo War Eagle, 1st P. M.*

[illegible]—under the lead of the notorious [illegible], entered the village of Lowe[illegible] county, Kentucky, on Wed[nesday] [illegible] and carried off goods to the amount [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge N. Lieber.—The court rendered the decision in the case of Wm. Hepper, charged with an attempt to bribe Provost Marshal Wade of Carrollton whose accused was arrested on the charge of purchasing stolen Government mules.

At the trial of the charge against the accused Hepper, he was acquitted, but a charge came up from the Provost Marshal of Carrollton that one Keuner a Constable had attempted to bribe him. In order to secure the release of Hepper, who purchased the mules in good faith, as alleged, the sum of $1,000 was handed to Keuner and on that trial Keuner was found guilty.

Representations to the Commanding General caused that Keuner was acquitted, but this case came on again as before mentioned by the education that Hepper was the guilty party.

The Court acquitted Hepper and in rendering the decision reaffirmed the former verdict, that there was no doubt that Keuner, who had been pardoned was the guilty individual in the premises.

Small Cases.—Dorsty D'Arcy, who was arrested on Customhouse street, under the suspicion of carrying two bricks under her bonnet. Fined $10.

Day White, colored, was sent before the First District Court, on the charge of having committed an assault and battery and robbed F. Smith, on St. Louis street.

Colored John Tonsaint was sent before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen $100 from Marie Wilson.

Several cases of drunkenness and disturbance of the peace were disposed of with fines of $5, etc.

First District Court.—Judge Howland.—Jane O'Donnell was tried for having stolen an overcoat from Mr. Marx, on February 18th, 1865. The verdict was "guilty."

Mary Everett, colored, was acquitted of the charge of larceny of 2 gallon dresses, stolen from No. 32 Old Levee, Jan. 29th.

Colored Washington Jones et al., charged with larceny were found guilty.

Mortuary Report.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 27th day of February to the 5th day of March, 1865:

Diseases.—Bronchitis 1, catarrh 1, cholera infantum 2, colic 1, congestion of the brains 2, consumption 13, convulsions infantile 5, croup 1, debility adult 1, debility infantile 2, diarrhoea 6, disease of heart 4, dropsy 3, drowned 1, dysentery acute 3, diphtheria 1, epilepsy 2, scarlet fever 6, typhoid fever 1, disease of the heart 1, hepatitis 1, hydrocephalus 1, inflammation of the throat 1, inflammation of the womb 1, jaundice 1, accidently killed 2, meningitis 1, paralysis 1, pleurisy 2, pneumonia 8, rheumatism 1, small pox 24, softening of the brain 1, stillborn 8, suicide 1, teething 1, tetanus 2, tubercolosis 4, variola 6, not stated 1. Total 117.

Ages.—Under one year 15; between 1 and 2, 9; 2 and 5, 16; 5 and 10, 6; 10 and 15, 7; 15 and 20, 2; 20 and 25, 5; 25 and 30, 5; 30 and 40, 9; 40 and 50, 11; 50 and 60, 11; 60 and 70, 7; 70 and 80, 3; 80 and 90, 1; 90 and 100, 1; 100 and upwards, 0; not stated 1.—Total, 117.

Nativity.—East Indies 1, France 3, Germany 6, Ireland 8, Italy 1, Prussia 2, United States 75, West Indies 1, not stated 23. Total 117.

Males, 63; females, 54; not stated, 3. Total 117.

White, 76; blacks, 25; mulattoes, 16. Total 117.

H. J. SHELDON, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., Secretary Board of Health.

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order after the usual time. The Hon. Wm. Boyes in the chair.

Only five members were present and on motion of Mr. Mills, the motion to adjourn was put and carried.

House of Representatives.—The House met pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. S. Belden, Speaker, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews.

The minutes were read and adopted.

Several absent members were excused.

On calling by petitions, memorials, etc., the Hon. Judge Seymour offered a resolution that the House adjourn to Friday March 10, in respect to the memory of the Hon. [illegible] of Algiers, deceased, in order to attend the funeral. The resolution adopted further provided that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of the House of Representatives.

The motion to adjourn under the above resolution prevailed, and the House was declared adjourned by the speaker.

A Northern Protest Against General Sherman's Plan of Separating the Blacks from the Whites—The "Neighborhood of a Superior Race" Invoked in Behalf of the Freed Negroes.

[From the New York Times, February 20.]

We remember of hearing, years before the present war, a distinguished statesman predict that the time would come when "the Gulf States would become Africanized," to be entirely filled with black communities. The prediction was a scientific conclusion, based on the laws of population. In these semi-tropical regions, climate favors the negro, and in the course of centuries he must have the advantage over the white.

Whether this were is to change the relations of the two races in these rich reed-board lands remains yet to be seen.

General Sherman, in his recent order assigning certain lands to the refugee blacks of Georgia, and forbidding the presence of whites upon them, undoubtedly acted in the best faith toward the freedmen, and after careful consideration with the most intelligent of their own leaders. Considering all the evils and wrongs which inevitably spring up from the intercourse of an army with such colonies, and the liability of these simple minded blacks to be over-reached, or be pressed when separated temporarily entirely secure, is a separation the freed people entirely for a time from the whites. But, in considering the interests of both races from a statesman's point of view, we believe that General Butler was right in his criticism, that the two had better be kept together—the white brain supplying the black labor. It must be remembered that the freed negroes have just escaped from a condition of the lowest barbarism; many of the evils of their former life still cling to them. They need all the influences which civilization can bring to bear on them; the instruction of teachers, the example of law-abiding and moral persons, the hope of the benefits which a higher social position confers—in a word, all the advantages which the neighborhood of a superior race, itself governed by law, would bring to them. They ought not to be isolated, because the tendency of isolation with an inferior race is to degeneracy and barbarism.

The freed slaves will inevitably be inclined to marry and to be exposed to many sufferings. They will have little respect for marriage or the purity of sex; many will be inclined to thieve from one another; some will be idle and vagrant.

Their religion will have a tendency to run into superstition, and their industry will merely seek the most immediate gratification as its reward; and, according to the experience of the freed population of the West Indies, they will be exposed to the most desolating epidemics, owing to the want of the medical treatment which they have been accustomed to receive from their masters. All these are evils which must be expected to follow Emancipation, but which can be steadily and faithfully remedied, by wise provision and prudent arrangement. To remedy and prevent them, there need to be, first of all, the neighborhood and contact of the white race with the black. The superior race with superior families settled among them, religion, which may we hope would be exhibited among the whites, the example of white industry and energy, the emulation which the presence of the other race would inspire in them, and all the immense accumulated fruits and results of our long Anglo-American civilization, would be an incalculable benefit to this faithful and loyal, but low and barbarous race.

No scheme of future administration for them ought to separate them from these benefits. They ought not to be left isolated. While ingenuity and enterprise ought to direct black labor, Northern capital should flow into these rich cotton-lands on the borders of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and should make them bloom with wealth, intelligence and civilization, under emancipated labor. The negro race, though the more numerous in those latitudes, would exist side by side with the white for centuries, being constantly elevated by it, individuals of it rising to an equality with the superior race, and all forming a great, prosperous, increasingly intelligent, class of peasantry, in the Southern country.

With the future progress before the emancipated states, we can look forward without dread to the "Africanization of the Gulf States." But we object to any Governmental measures that will hasten this inevitable result, or which will permanently separate the black and white races.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The Problem to Come.

Many of our people have very unreasonable expectations in regard to the loyalty of the inhabitants in Savannah and other recaptured cities of the South. They complain that these people at heart do not love the Union a whit better than they did before their towns were taken. Why should they? The mere fact of conquest cannot be expected to change the hearts of those who have been defeated. We should distrust all protestations of vehement love for the Union from those who have been fighting or aiding in the rebellion against it. All we can reasonably expect of these people at the outset is, that they should submit gracefully to their defeat—that they should acquiesce in the re-establishment of national authority, and obey the laws, promptly and peaceably, of the Federal Government. This, so far as we know, they are doing everywhere.

Whatever we desire beyond this (and certainly we do desire a great deal more,) must come from other agencies, and be the fruit of time. Cannon and bayonets never yet won the love of any people; no matter whether the cause in which they were used was right or wrong. Whether the people of the South will ever again feel a strong attachment for the Old Flag—whether their hearts will [illegible] respond with loving pride [illegible] Union, depends entirely upon the [illegible] as members and citizens of [illegible] after it is restored. We shall very doubtless re-establish our authority [illegible] people of the Southern States.

[illegible]

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

St. Louis papers of the 2d announce the departure on the 1st, of the steamer W. R. Carter for this city. The Pauline Carroll was to leave on the 4th, the Commonwealth; and the Von Phul [illegible] Luminary on the 5th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from the North.

THE R. W. CARTER AT MORGANZA.

Gold on the 3d in New York 198⅝—Cotton 83—From the Army of the Potomac—Deserters Report Evacuation of Petersburg Commenced—Heavy Guns Going to Danville—Columbia Evacuated, not much Burned—Sherman Marching on Raleigh, with Johnston in the Rear.

[To the N. O. Bee.]

Morganza, 11:30 A. M., March 8.

Steamer W. R. Carter passed down this morning with New York dates of 3d. Gold closed in New York on the 3d at 98 1/2. Cotton 83.

Washington, March 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the President's inaugural address is probably the briefest one ever delivered. It announced that the reading of it will not occupy more than from 5 to 8 minutes.

A letter from a leading commander in the army of the Potomac read here to-day, states that during the last ten days deserters from the rebel army defending Richmond and Petersburg, have averaged 149 per day, and those coming in now are veterans as not being able to rely on conscripts the veterans are placed on picket exclusively, but these appear to be as unreliable as others.

New York, March 3.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 28th says while making no allusion to any military movement now in progress in the Carolinas, it is improper to state that Columbia is now free of the enemy. Only a small portion of the city has been destroyed by fire.

The *Times'* Washington special says Richmond papers of Tuesday indicate that Sherman is making towards Raleigh, leaving Johnston's in his rear.

New York, March 3.—The *Herald's* 6th Army Corps correspondent, under date of March 1st, says, through deserters who have just come in—one of whom states he was in Petersburg yesterday, where he saw drills of men at work, burning the tobacco and removing the heavy guns.

The guns were marked Danville and Warrenton. Sherman is reported to be about 50 miles from Charlotte, and rapidly advancing.

Baltimore, March 3.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Wednesday the 1st, under the head of "No news from Sherman," says the news from the South looks favorable and we hope soon to gratify the public with pleasing intelligence from that quarter.

It also says the heavy rain and consequent muddy condition of the roads near Petersburg prevent active operations at present. There was some shelling on the lines on Monday, but not as heavy as usual. The *Sentinel* reviews Gov. Brown's message and takes him to task for grumbling.

The *World's* army of the Potomac correspondent of the 28th says the exchange of prisoners has been interrupted by another freshet in the James rendering it dangerous to pass obstructions.

Later from the North via the River.

BY THE STEAMER NEW WAR EAGLE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Latest New York and Western Markets.

By the arrival of the steamer New War Eagle this morning, we have packages of Western papers to the 2d, including Cairo issues of that day at 5 P. M., with Northern dispatches to that hour.

Burning of Columbia by Gen. Sherman's Troops.

New York, March 2.—The *World* has the following additional particulars concerning the burning of Columbia. When the Arago appeared off Charleston bar a dispatch boat met her with important news, which, if true, illustrates unparalleled rebel treachery. The officer who brought the intelligence, stated that soon after a corps of Sherman's troops had captured Columbia the rebel citizens there endeavored, in every possible manner, to harass our troops. The corps which had orders to the city after its capture at once left to join to Sherman's further advance, and was succeeded by another, Gen. Slocum's. While the latter corps was marching through the principal streets to their temporary barracks, a number of citizens poured a deadly fire upon them from the windows and roofs of the houses they occupied. Incendiaries was beginning to spread, and our troops retired a short distance and subsequently fired the city, which is now in ashes. No further particulars were received.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILMORE REGARDING CHARLESTON—450 PIECES OF ORDNANCE FOUND—REPORTED INTERCEPTION OF HARDEE AND PRESSURE OF HOOD'S ARMY THROUGH AUGUSTA.

Headquarters Department of the South, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant and Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.

An inspection of the rebel defences of Charleston shows we have taken over 450 pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes 8 and 10 inch Columbiads, a great many 32 and 42 pounders, some 7 inch Brook's rifles and many pieces of foreign make were also captured and eight locomotives, and a great number of passenger and platform cars in good condition.

Deserters says: The last of Hardee's army was to have crossed Santee river yesterday, bound for Charlotte, North Carolina, and it was feared that Sherman had already intercepted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on the way to [illegible]

Georgetown has been evacuated, and is in our possession.

Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 600 already.

(Signed) Q. A. GILMORE, Major Gen. Commanding.

The Question of Abandoning Richmond—The Richmond Press on the Situation.

New York, March 2.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the February 27th has a long article to prove that the abandonment of Richmond by the rebel Government and the army would be the abandonment of the scheme of an Independent Southern Confederacy.

While the *Sentinel*, (Davis' organ) of the 27th, says a great deal of senseless disquiet has been created in our city by some movements which are purely speculatory, but which have been greatly misunderstood, or misrepresented. We make this statement on authority, and by request, in order to relieve the minds of our people of gratuitous fears. Nothing has been done or contemplated but what an ordinary prudence requires or with any purpose that every citizen here would not approve and applaud, there is no foundation for stories on which some build fears, which others may embrace for indulgence of prejudices which the opening of the campaign and in the presence of the two great armies which are to wrestle for our city, as the prize.

It is of course eminently proper that Richmond should be put in her best fighting trim, for she is no unconcerned spectator, it is well not shock weak nerves, we would therefore recommend all useless and non-combatant consumers be urged to leave us, and we may defend the city to better advantage. There is some strange fascination about a point of danger which attracts those who but hinder operations, let all such withdraw. As for the rest, let us rub up our guns.

The *Enquirer* of the same date, in speaking of the rebel Congress fleeing the capital on the approach of Sherman, says that during the last four weeks wild apprehensions of danger have disturbed the minds of the timid. The enemy has lately thrown his forces across the Roanoke of any Congressional retreat in the West and South since these Senators and Representatives have, one by one, left the capital, leaving a skeleton of the Legislature rapidly diminishing to a number below a quorum.

It is true the President must stand firmly as the national danger thickens. It is true the scarred army must bare their breasts to the storm, with more heroic courage, as the columns of the enemy converge on the liberty and existence of the country. Should the President waver, and imitate the Congressional example, there will be no difficulty in finding instances in history to illustrate his disgrace.

Washington, March 1.—We have received Richmond dates of Feb. 27th.

The *Examiner* says that in the absence of official information of military affairs in the Carolinas we take news from other sources and omit the usual reference to our files of Southern exchanges. We do so [illegible] request of the authorities, and with the understanding that the other city journals have been under obligation of reticence to the extent indicated above. The public will, no doubt, be properly patient at this interval of silence, and not take it as discouraging, for we are assured there are good reasons for it, which [illegible] ment of favorable results.

[illegible] dispatch says hundreds of rebel deserters are coming in. They report that Hardee's force had been intercepted by Sherman's troops. All of Sherman's supply vessels had been ordered from Hilton Head to some other point.

ORDER FOR AN ADVANCE OF GRANT'S ARMY COUNTERMANDED.

New York, March 1.—The *Commercial's* Hatcher's Run correspondent of the 26th ult., says the order for the army to be ready to move at a moment's notice, was countermanded, owing to a storm after the men had been under arms all night. Fresh orders, however, are expected.

Congressional.

COMMITTEE REPORT AGAINST THE TRADE STATEM WITH INSURRECTIONARY STATES—REPEAL BY THE HOUSE OF THE SECTION ALLOWING TREASURY PURCHASING AGENTS.

Washington, March 1.—The report made by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to-day, from the Committee on Commerce, says that trade has been carried on with the insurrectionary States without the sanction of law, resulting in no benefit to the Government, inflicting injury and fostering a spirit of speculation and a disgraceful scramble for wealth, besides, it tended to demoralization of the war, at the expense of the public treasury.

The testimony shows that trade agents or speculators send to the rebels through the lines at New Orleans, Norfolk and other places supplies to an amount surpassing belief. Negotiations are entered into and correspondence carried on by them with the rebel agents for provisions and other necessary articles and supplies to return for cotton.

The committee say contracts have been made through agents for a supply of not less than 1,000,000 bales of cotton with 50 per cent. No particular proof has been required to show agents were loyal and were acting in good faith, and in order to conduct speculations it appears that the President's orders have been changed without his consent.

The committee says that it was never contemplated that such vast transactions should be entrusted to such a small class of persons, besides the persons who pretended to contract, sell, and purchase cotton, obtained permits merely to enable them to indulge in disloyal and disgraceful speculations.

They repeat the result has been to prolong the war by furnishing the rebels with supplies they most needed and quote from letters of Gen. Canby, to show the enormity of the unlawful and injurious traffic now carried on.

The House has repealed the section of the act of Congress authorizing the reappointment of Treasury agents to purchase products of the insurrectionary States.

THE $600,000,000 BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate having passed the $600,000,000 loan bill precisely as it went from the House, and as published in the New York morning papers, it requires only President Lincoln's signature to become a law.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH REGARDING HIS RE-ELECTION.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and Dawson, as a select committee of the two Houses of Congress to-day waited on President Lincoln and informed him of his re-election.

To this he responded: Having served four years in the depths of a great and unended national peril, I can view this call to the second term in nowise more flattering to myself than as an expression of public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work in which I have labored from the first than could any one less severely schooled to the task.

In this view, and with increased reliance on that Almighty Ruler, who has graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to a generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust with its onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities.

No response has been received from the Vice President, who did not arrive here until to-night.

FROM FLORIDA.

New York, March 2.—The *Herald's* Key West correspondent gives an account of a rebel attack on Fort Myers, Fla., on the 20th ult., which was repulsed with very small loss on the part of the Union garrison. It was reported that Major Weeks, who, with a small command, has secured a large herd of cattle on Florida main land, with which he was returning to the coast, had been attacked by an overwhelming force of rebels and compelled to abandon his prize with a loss, besides several men killed and wounded.

Two additional blockade running schooners, laden with rebel war munitions and supplies, had been captured and brought into Key West.

Decrees of distribution were made in the U. S. District Court at Key West, during the month of January, in cases of fifteen blockade runners. The total amount awarded for distribution among their captors is about 130,000 dollars.

LETTER OF MARQUE AGAINST FRENCH SHIPPING.

It is stated that a party of men in San Francisco have received a letter of marque from President Juarez, of Mexico, to operate against the French. They are going to China to purchase a steamer and commence operations.

LATER FROM EUROPE—EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS—THE RAM OLINDE, ETC.

Portland, Me., February 28.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool the afternoon of the 16th and Londonderry 17th, arrived here this morning.

The Hibernian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 15th.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Advices from Manchester report a flat market, with a declining tendency.

Money Market, February 16.—Consols closed at 88⅜ @ 88½.

The news from America monopolized attention. The advices that a peace conference was being held caused excitement and depression of stocks, and the announcement of its failure caused a reaction and the decline was almost recovered. American securities improved under the Canada's advices, but were easier upon the reception of the Hibernian's news.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

Liverpool, February 17.—Cotton sales of the week, 2,335 bales. The market opened irregular, with a decline of 1 to 2d under the Canada's news, but closed flat, at a decline of 1 1/2d. Stock imported, 55,769 bales, including 15,000 of American.

The rebel steamer Stonewall, alias Olinde, was at Ferrol and was said to be leaking. She is heavily armed, carrying 42 guns, some less than twenty pounders, and is iron-plated, four inches thick. A number of the Alabama's men are among the crew.

Great depression prevailed in commercial and financial circles on the 15th, under the influence of the news of peace negotiations. The London stock exchange was materially affected. Consols declined about ½ per cent. owing to fears that a sudden peace in America would create serious derangement in financial affairs, and in cotton, etc., on account of the political combinations. The prospects of peace were debated, and the likelihood of peace occupying more credence than ever. The announcement that the peace conference was a failure, received by the *Hibernian*, was published in the morning papers, and of course caused a reaction.

The *Daily News* of the 16th is hopeful that good will still result from the peace conference.

FRANCE.

The nuncio had had an audience with the Emperor, and expressed regret at the publicity given to private letters addressed to him and to the Bishops of Orleans and Poictiers. He assured the Emperor that he was fully sensible of the duties imposed on him by the diplomatic character of his mission, and had never any intention of failing in respect to the rules of international law.

The French chambers were opened on the 15th by a speech from the Emperor. The speech was mainly occupied by domestic affairs, and was quite silent on the American question. It expatiates on the Italian Convention and benefits to be derived by Italy as well as the Holy See. As regards Mexico the speech briefly says the new throne is becoming consolidated; the country is being pacified and its immense resources are being developed by the happy effect of the valor of our soldiers, the good sense of the Mexican people, and the intelligence and energy of the Sovereign.

Bourse firmer, and rentes 67f 30c.

The treaty of peace has been signed between Spain and Peru, the latter pays an indemnity of 50,000,000 reals.

N. Y. Markets of the 2d.

New York, March 2.—Cotton quiet and steady at 81.

Stocks dull and lower; money 6 to 7; sterling quiet; gold opened at 99⅞, rose to 98, and closed at 97⅜. Reading $1 11¾, Erie 70¾, N. Y. C. $1 11⅜, U. S. 6's of '81, registered, 1 10¾; 5 20's, registered, 1 10¾; coupons, 1 10¾; 5 20's, registered, 2 09¾, 5's of '74, coupons, 1 10, 6's of '71, coupons, 1 05, 10 40's, coupons, 97¾; 6's of '88, coupons, 1 26.

Flour dull and 5c lower on common grades; $9.70 to 10.10 for extra State; $10.90 to 11.00 round hoop Ohio.

Whisky quiet; small lots of western at $2.30.

Petroleum dull; 12¼ for crude, 68 for refined brand; 85 to 89 for free.

Corn dull; $1.89 for old mixed western.

Oats steady at $1.15.

Pork firmer; $37.00 to 37.35 for new; $31.50 for '63-4; do 30.00 for prime.

Lard firm at 20 to 21¾.

St. Louis Markets of the 1st.

St. Louis, March 1, P. M.—Flour—Market heavy, with sales of 100 bbls superfine at $9.60, 73 do, single extra, inspected and delivered, at $7 60, 300 do do at $7 70, 314 do do, in lots, at $8—an outside price at which there was no demand after a very early hour; 77 do, double extra, at $9; 300 do do at $9 25, and 1800 do, yesterday afternoon, at $9 61½ ⅌ bbl., delivered.

Cornmeal—Sales of 102, bbls, choice city at $2 25 a 2 30 ⅌ bbl.

Corn—Notwithstanding large receipts, prices advanced 1 to 2c, with sales of 361 sks mixed at $1 07; 1591 do yellow at $1 08, 7150 do do at $1 10, and 750 do white at $1 10 per bushel.

Provisions—Sales reported of 400 tierces choice bulk lard at 21c; 64 bbls shoulder pork at $43; and 32 bbls hogs' heads at $13 per bbl. Sales also of 50,000 lbs bacon clear sides, for May delivery, at 20c per lb.

Whisky—Firmer, but quiet, and sales reported of 63 bbls at $2 15 per gallon.

Hides—Flint, 18c; green salted, 8c per lb.

Hay—Sales of [illegible] prime timothy at $37 [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Wednesday Evening, March 8, 1865.

Notwithstanding a return of fine weather, and ample supplies of Western Produce, the general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation to-day. In our leading staple, in particular, the attention of buyers was principally directed to a public sale by the U. S. Purchasing agent of 321 bales Red River cotton, which, although sold by sample, without liability for reclamations, went off at full prices. The entire business of the day comprised but little over 400 bales, making an aggregate for the past three days of about 750 bales.

Specie again opened easier, but subsequently, under the quotation of 198⅝ at New York on the 3d, assumed more firmness, and at the close Gold was quoted at 98¼, against 98 at last evening. Early in the morning it could have been bought at less than 98. In Silver we noticed some small sales of American half dollars at 180 and 187. They are quoted at 185@187, and Mexican dollars at 197¼.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed rather more movement in Sterling, the sales of which included a private bill for $300 at 212, one at 213, another for $100 at 211, a good Metropolitan bill at 210, two Bank bills at £1,000 each at 211¾, and another for £1,000 at 211. At the close Bank bills were quoted at 210@212. In Francs we noticed sales of private bills, the particulars of which were not reported. There was some enquiry for Bank bills at 2.65 but the Banks asked 2.62.

Domestic Exchange continued in very moderate supply without any quotable change in rates, although the general tendency of the market was in favor of drawers. The Banks and dealers generally checked on New York at par, but in some cases the latter accepted ⅛ discount. Outsiders, who had New York Sight, were passed at ⅛ discount, while $30,000, one day's sight brought ¼ and some other sold at ⅜. The sales also included three days' sight on Boston at ⅜ discount, twenty days' date on do, at the same, ten days' on New York at ⅛, and twenty days' at 1½. About $40,000 ten days, including some Navy drafts, was passed at 1. We also noticed sales of Paymaster's checks in a moderate extent at 1@1¼, the latter being the ruling rate.

In Stocks we report a sales of 25 shares Bank of New Orleans at $16. There has been some movement in this stock, the sales since last Thursday comprising 155 shares, as follows: 50 shares on the 2d at 15 on Monday at $15, 71 yesterday (34 $35) at the same and 12 the above. Gas Light is held at $125 and City Railroad at $[illegible]. Some Louisiana State Bank might have been bought at $48. City Bonds are quoted at $98 for Consolidated and 73@75 for the Rail Road issue. Favorite Insurance continues in request but no sales have been reported.

In the Bank note market we noticed sales of Bank of Louisiana at 47¾ ⅌ dollar and some trifling lots of Union at 70. There was some enquiry for Bank of New Union at 1 @ 41½, but it was generally held at 42½. Mechanics are quoted at 25, Citizens' ⅌ dollar, Bank of New Orleans at 40@41½, Bank of Louisiana at 47¾@48, Crescent City at 61@63 and Union at 70@75. These figures are for lots of some magnitude. Bankers pay [illegible] sale rates or less, for the trifling sums offered at their counters. Our quotations are predicated on payment in Legal Tender notes, which command a premium of ⅛@⅜ and 1 ⅛ 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. We noticed that 8 per cent discount is allowed on the latter for 1864 liquid before the 1st proximo, 2 per cent if before the 1st May, and 1 per cent if paid before the 1st June.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, *Wednesday Evening*, March 8, 1865.

COTTON.—The attention of the trade was mainly directed, to-day, to the public sale, but still there were other transactions to the extent of 78 bales, embracing 3 Strict Good Ordinary at 67d, 14 Strict Middling at 75, and 59 (32 and 27) particulars not reported. The auction sale comprised 321 bales, by order of the United States Purchasing Agent, sold by sample, no claim for reclamation allowed, and went off, at what were generally regarded as full prices, as follows: 42 bales Good Ordinary, mixed, at 67¾c, 50 Low Ordinary at 50¾, 7 Mixed and Repacked at 31¾, 1 bale Paper Stock at 10, 46 bales, variously classed as Strict Low Middling and Middling at 74¾, 50 variously classed as Strict Good Ordinary and Low Middling at 70, 50 variously classed as barely Good Ordinary and Good Ordinary at 66¾, 50 bales, similar classifications, at 65¾, 16 bales Low Ordinary at 52¾, and 12 Repacked at 28¾. This makes an aggregate for the day of 402 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts this morning, with only a few very small lots left over from previous supplies, there were no sales to-day. There were resales, however, of 25 hhds, prime to choice Sugar at 17¾c ⅌ lb, and 35 bbls prime Molasses at $1 27 ⅌ gallon. There is some Cuba Sugar on the market, but buyers are not disposed to purchase as yet. They are waiting for further supplies and easier prices.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.—There was a speculative demand for Bagging and Bale Rope to-day, in anticipation of free receipts of Cotton, and of baling stuffs being in early request in the interior, otherwise the market is unchanged. The sales to-day comprised 100, 100 and 600 bale Flour—all the quantities, suppressed, 200 bbls low Extra at $11 12¼, 125 choice do at $11 12¼, and 100 do at $11 50 ⅌ bbl. By auction, 500 bbls good Extra and bad order, sold at $10 ⅌ bbl. In other provisions there is nothing but a retail business doing. There were sales of India Bagging at 36c ⅌ yard in rolls, and 37c in bales; 30 coils Kentucky Bagging sold at 37c ⅌ yard, and 50 coils Bale Rope, in lots, at 11 @ 11½c ⅌ lb.

Kentucky are scarce, and command full prices; Potatoes sell at $6 ⅌ bbl, Onions at $10, and Apples at $10 @ $11.

Eggs are selling at 35c ⅌ dozen, and a lot of Geese brought $18 ⅌ dozen.

Rio Coffee is selling in small lots at 41c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS.—The mail steamer on the berth for New York is taking Cotton at 2½c ⅌ lb. There are only a few sailing vessels in port, and the most of their room is engaged. They are taking Cotton for New York and Boston at 1c ⅌ lb, and Flour at $1 @ 1 16 ⅌ bbl. A large quantity of produce is now in store, awaiting more freight room and lower rates for the North.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 8, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 144 Beeves, 31 Hogs and 54 Milch cows. Amount of stock sold: 83 Beeves, 22 Hogs and 10 Milch cows. Stock remaining on sale at 151 Beeves, 114 Hogs, 506 Sheep, and 133 Milch cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb. net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearling Calves ⅌ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 9, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Mary Ann, Powell, for New York ... J W Hynson & co

Steamer Clara Dolsen, Frazey, for St Louis ... Master

Steamer J C Swon, Thompson, for St Louis ... Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

☞ No arrivals from sea yesterday.

—STEAMBOATS—

New War Eagle, Ohlman, from St Louis

Lepa, Fuller, from St Louis

Raven, Stubbs from St Louis

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Harriet, Mooney, — days from Boston, to Geo W Hynson & co

Ship Ocean, Pollard, from New York

Bark Commerce, Robinson, from Boston

Bark Hy Travers, Fowler, from Matamoros

Bark Blue Bell, [illegible], from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Mary Ann—116 bales cotton

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Clara Dolsen—35 bbls and 4 [illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer J C Swon—30 hhds sugar 21 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per schr Ventos—144 bales cotton J Grancha—3 do J W Helm—1 do order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Per New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R. R.—[illegible]

A CARD.

New Orleans, March 8, 1865.

The undersigned, in behalf of Orleans Fire Company No. 5, returns his most sincere thanks to Mr. V. GRAVOIAS and to Mrs. F. HAMBLIN for the magnificent wreathe presented to the company on Saturday the 4th inst., and assures them that they will always be remembered by the officers and members of said company.

F. HOFFMAN, Foreman.

Strayed or Stolen.

On the 4th inst., on the Gentilly Road, Third District, a SORREL HORSE, white forehead, one of the hindfeet white, without other apparent marks. A reward of ten dollars will be paid to the person delivering said horse at Mr. TOULANE'S STABLE, opposite the Union Race Course, Third District.

Strayed.

On the evening of the 4th inst., a little [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Thursday Evening March 9th 1865

Ninth Night of the distinguished young Tragedian,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Who will appear as OTHELLO, supported by Mr. FLEMING as Iago, Mr. Deleske as Desdemona; [illegible] Dance and Farce [illegible] Finlay[illegible]

A CARD.

Messrs. ROBERT MEYER and G. CURTO, assisted by One Hundred and Twenty Performers, comprising the best talent of the city of New Orleans, have gotten up an entertainment, having kindly offered their services for a SACRED CONCERT for the benefit of the destitute families of New Orleans, permission having been granted by the military authorities for this purpose.

We, the undersigned Committee, agree to assist them in carrying out their intentions and praiseworthy undertaking:

Charles Briggs,	E. Ryder,
F. W. Schonfeld	B. Price,
E. Bremer,	Gerard Stith
E. Mussey,	J. B. Hepburn,
Foiger & Co.	J. P. Hodge,
Wm. Bullion,	J. C. Morrison,
John Holley,	H. H. Kleinert,
Dr. John Boelis	W. Tonell,
B. Bidwell,	A. Kenny,
H. W. Palfrey,	Wm. Cumming,
John Adams,	John Hawkins,
James Edwards,	Frederick Fiske,
G. J. F. Bouquet,	Emile Gruenwald,
M. M. Todd	E. Magne,
H. B. Dickerman,	A. A. Maginnis,
John Smithh,	A. Phillips,
C. W. Hyman,	And others

The Committee, having requested Messrs. Meyer and Curto to make choice of the time and place of giving said concert, the former will make [illegible]

HOMER H. DIKEMAN, Secretary of Committee.

New Orleans, March 7, 1865.

Homer H. Dikeman, Secretary:

Sir, In reply to your communication of yesterday we respectfully beg leave to name SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th (St. Joseph's Day) at the Opera House as the time and place for giving the Concert, and herewith enclose the programme of the music for publication, and remain

Respectfully yours, ROBT. MEYER, G. CURTO.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture of Rossini's Stabat Mater ... Mercadante.
2. First and second part of Stabat Mater ... G. Curto, Solos, Choruses and Orchestra.

PART SECOND.

Last Symphony—entire ... Van Beethoven.

Conductor ... G. Curto.
Leader of the Orchestra ... R. Meyer.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOLY CROSS ASYLUM.

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

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

Seven-thirty Loan.

These notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note.
Two cents	$100
Ten	$500
20	$1000
$1	$5000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

The only Loan in Market

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of New Orleans.

Enrollment Order No. 2.

Supt's Office, Vol. Recruiting Service, and Acting Asst. Provost Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dep't of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1865.

Having been charged by General Orders No. 12, current series, from Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf, with the control of all matters relating to the enrollment and draft, the public are informed that the drawing of names in the First District of this city will commence at 12 o'clock M., Thursday, 2d proximo. This delay is necessary to complete the examination of claims for exemption in the Fourth District.

Drafted persons will be allowed to furnish substitutes up to the date on which they are ordered to report. Persons not subject to draft will be accepted as substitutes [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice to Persons Engaged in the Procurement of Substitutes.

SUP'T'S OFFICE, VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, And Office Act'g Asst. Pro. Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, February 26, 1865.

Hereafter all persons acting as Agents or Brokers for procuring Substitutes for enrolled or drafted men will be required to obtain special authority from this office.

Application for such authority will be made only between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., each day, and no applications will be considered unless accompanied by surety bonds in the sum of $500, signed by two responsible persons, with the understanding that should it be discovered that the agents authorized have at any time been guilty of fraud, either toward the Government or the parties for whom they are acting.

SHELDON STURGEON, Col., Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service, And Actg. Asst. Pro. Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dept. Gulf.

Enrollment Order No. 3.

Supt's Office, Vol. Recruiting Service, and Office Acting Ass't. Provost Marshal Gen'l, State of Louisiana, and Dep't. of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1865.

I. Persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of Enrollment Order No. 1, issued from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Oct. 15th, 1864, are hereby informed that on and after the 15th instant, any person, either a permanent or transient resident, within the limits of this Department who has not a certificate showing him to have complied with the above named order, will be subject to be enrolled and drafted. And all Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment and Officers connected with the officers of the draft, will forthwith [illegible] guards to examine all persons on and after that date, with a view to the detection and punishment of those attempting to evade their responsibilities.

II. To facilitate the issue of certificates to persons already enrolled in the City of New Orleans, a sub office has been established at No. 81 Perdido street, which will be open from 9 A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

Persons who reside in the City will also report for enrollment at this office.

III. It is to be distinctly understood that all persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years (white or colored) must, when called upon, be able to show either the certificate of a Board of Enrollment exempting them from Military duty, or a certificate that they have been promptly enrolled.

SHELDON STURGEON, Col. Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service, And Act. Asst. Pro. Marshal General.

ENGINEER.

A GOOD ENGINEER who is competent to manage and keep in good order any steam engine, and who can give ample security, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the city or in the country. Best references given.

Apply at No. 101 Rampart street, near Dauphine.

104 ... CANAL STREET ... 104

Mad'e OLYMPE.

Begs to inform the Ladies of New Orleans that she has just received per steamer Morning Star, a rich assortment of:

MOIRE antique and Spring Silks,
GRENADINE plain and figured,
CHAMBREY and barathea goods,
FOULARDS and poile de chevre,

And every sort of goods for Spring and Summer wear; also a fine selection of Muslin dresses, Corsages and Coats trimmed with application laces.

BARREGE Dresses,
MOURNING Toilets,
Ready made, at very low prices.

Mad'e OLYMPE is expecting from Paris, by the next steamer, Straw and Leghorn bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers and Veils according to the latest shapes and fashions for the spring, to be ready for sale on the 1st of March.

☞ Dresses, Cloaks, Ball Toilets made and trimmed to order and at the lowest rates.

Havana Segars.

48 000 HAVANA SEGARS, of different sizes of the brands Independencia, Rosita, Principe Alfonso and Leonor Espanola. Arriving per A. F. Lorrillos from Havana.

For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier street.

WOOL. WOOL.

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

Cotton Seed.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Adolphe Fendler.—No. 21,155.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Household Furniture, One Gold Watch and Chain.

BY HOFFMAN & MARKS, S. H. Zietzmann, Auctioneer. 35 Chartres street.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, March 11th, 1865, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the premises, [illegible] from the Honorable J. E. Turner, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, at the store at No. [illegible] Rousseau street, for account of said succession.

The Contents of said STORE comprising Dry Goods, Notions, Fruits, Confectioneries, Household Furniture, Lamps, Knives and Forks, Tables, Fancy Articles, etc.

A lot of Household Furniture and one Gold Watch and Chain.

[illegible]

The Fixtures of said Store, Counters, Shelving, etc.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Succession of Antoine Chalaire.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 11th of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court of Orleans, Parish of St. Bernard, dated 4th February 1865, the following landed property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city in square bounded by Ste. Marie, Marigny, Greatmen and Casa street, measuring 30 feet front on Elysian Fields street by 129 feet in depth, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, No. 72, consisting of a frame house having four rooms, front gallery and two cisterns shed, privy, cistern, well, etc.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Act of sale before Geo. Cavallier, notary public.

Estate of Widow Antoine Benjamin. No. 21,211.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 11th of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 7th February, 1865, the following landed property, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Marigny, Third District of this City, in square bounded by Spain, Greatmen, Craps and Port streets, measuring 38 feet 4 inches and 8 lignes front on Spain street, by 124 feet in depth, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a house of four rooms, gallery, and two cisterns, kitchen of four rooms, two cisterns, well, privy, etc.

The whole divided into two tenements.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public.

Succession of Mrs. Jean Riviere. No. 20,299.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 25th of March, 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 7th of February, 1865, the following landed property to wit:

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the town of Kenner, in the Parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana, designated by the Nos. 181, 191 and 282, on a plan of said town of Kenner, drawn by W. J. Thompson, civil engineer, on the 1st of March, 1858, and deposited in the office of L. S. Cabes, then a notary, for reference; said lots adjoin each other, and measure each, according to said plan, 181 feet front on Clay street, between Front street and Kenner Avenue, by 182 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Succession of Widow Antoine Abat. No. 21,201—No. 4—C.

Paul Emile Abat vs. Josephine Clara, wife of Jean Baptiste Victor Dujan, and others.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 1st of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered on the 21st of February, 1865, by the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, and signed on the 27th February, 1865, the following described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, on Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, measuring, French measure, 30 feet front on Royal street, by 90 feet in depth, bounded towards Dumaine street by the property belonging now or formerly to Mrs. Foelsowitz, and on the side towards St. Ann street by that now or formerly belonging to Mr. Jean Florent Baret. Together with the house No. 185, covered with slates, divided into four rooms, dining-room, a toilet closet, pantry under the staircase, leading to the attic, which is divided into two rooms with fire places, and garrets; the whole paved; a two story brick kitchen of five rooms, with a garret (cooking stove) in the kitchen, bathing room, paved yard, water works, privies, etc.

Terms—One fifth cash, and the balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, for notes secured by mortgage bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, from date until maturity and 8 per cent in case of non payment at maturity. The purchaser to assume all taxes [illegible] property shall be kept insured against the risks of fire [illegible] the policy of insurance by the name of the holders of said notes which will be divided into coupons so as to sell the whole. Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED BY MRS. PARKET,

66 ... TOULOUSE STREET ... 66

Between Bourbon and Dauphine.

RECOMMENDING herself by her long experience in teaching, Mrs. Parket respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The high classes are established in the sixty-fourth year [illegible] The French and English languages are spoken daily in the school. Parents are respectfully requested to visit the establishment.

FRENCH RESTAURANT,

79 ... Chartres Street ... 79

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS. BOARDING.

By the Month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

☞ Repasts for weddings and other parties, &c., &c.

☞ Mr. Forget Continues His Old Patron[age].

GLOBE HOTEL,

AT BAGDAD, MEXICO.

Mr. L. Chaplain.

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened an Hotel at Bagdad, Mexico, on [illegible] Travelers, where a good board and lodging can be had cheaper than any where else.

L. CHAPLAIN, Owner.

CITY HOSPITAL,

FOR SMALL POX, MEASLES, FEVER, ETC.

By Dr. D. ANFOUX,

Elysian Fields street, between Josephine and Bolivar [illegible] streets, Third District, New Orleans.

PHYSICIANS sending patients to the Infirmary can continue to treat them without effecting the rules of this institution. All persons sending patients who can [illegible] must deposit a sum of fifty dollars. For admission apply at the Infirmary, or at No. 150 Canal street.

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 INGRAINS, VENETIAN 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, Curtains and Bands; which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

The undersigned informs their friends and the public that they have entered into a copartnership under the style of Graughnard & Schneider, for the manufacture and sale of Snuff and Smoking Tobacco, as per notarial act before Ed. Magner, notary, on the 11th of January, 1865.

AUGUSTE GRAUGHNARD.
ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER.

We have, as per act before the same notary, dated April 14th, 1864, given our full power of attorney to Mr. Alphonse Graughnard to represent us in our business in this city.

GRAUGHNARD & SCHNEIDER, No. 1 Old Levee street.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.

WM. A. KEEN, 42, Carondelet street.

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

A very large and well assorted stock of HARDWARE, for sale, on account of liquidation by

L. B. POTHIER, 59 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

ALFRED BOULIGNY,

Auctioneer,

No. 30 CARONDELET STREET,

Will attend to sales of real estate, stocks, furniture [illegible]

To Rent,

[illegible] HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Royal street. Apply at the office [illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Orleans Building Society vs. Widow J. C. de St. Romes

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 15,161. By virtue of a writ of seizure to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, on MONDAY, April 10th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the rear of this city, in the Second District, in the square bounded by Galvez, Miro, Dumaine and St. Philippe streets, and designated as lots No. Seventeen, on a plan drawn by D. Hampton, late Surveyor, [illegible] dated April [illegible] in the office of L. T. Caire, [illegible] notary public [illegible] which lot measures thirty feet front on St. Philippe street by one hundred and [illegible] feet deep, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, belonging to the defendant.

Also, A PIECE OF GROUND, adjoining in the rear the above lots, and designated as lot No. Seven, [illegible]

[illegible]

The buildings and improvements on lot No. Seven comprise a one story frame house and a one story frame kitchen, both shingle roofed.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from Pierre Decoux [illegible], before Joseph Lisbony, late a notary public in this city, dated January 18th, 1855.

2d. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, situate in the said District and square, designated as No. Eight as per said plan of D'Hemecourt above referred to, and measuring in English measure, thirty feet four inches [illegible] front on Galvez street, the same measure in the rear, one hundred and thirty two feet in depth on one side, on the line which divides it from lots Nos. Ten, Eleven and Twelve, on said plan and the same measure on the other side.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from [illegible], late a notary public in this city, dated April 27th, 1855.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of Antoine Chalaire, Sr.

Sheriff's Sale to operate a Partition.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable Second Judicial District Court sitting in and for the Parish of St. Bernard, bearing date the 4th of February 1865, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the Courthouse of said Parish, on SATURDAY, March 18th, at 12 o'clock M.

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Parish of St. Bernard, at about four miles from the city on the Mississippi, measuring about ninety feet front to the right bank of Bayou aux Boeufs, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper line by the property of Louis Bertrand, and on the lower [illegible] by that of Louis de St. Croix, [illegible] with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The conditions of the sale are such that whoever purchases the said above described lot of ground will not take possession of it until the 1st of January 1866.

Terms—Cash, payable on the spot.

Sheriff's office, Parish of St. Bernard, Feb. 6, 1865.

J. M. SERPAS, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas, Mrs. George Wm. Gowisch having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court, to cause the deed of sale to be recorded on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1865, for a monition, or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act relative to monitions and mode of proceeding," approved the fifteenth day of March, 1855.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Second District Court of New Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the Parish aforesaid on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1865, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1864, in a suit entitled, George Buser et al. vs. George Kaiser, under No. 18,127, of the docket of this Court, at which sale the said Mrs. George Wm. Gowisch became the purchaser for the price of $4,700.

Description of property as given in the Judicial Copy:

A LOT OF GROUND situate in the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, (late City of Lafayette), designated by the No. [illegible] of square [illegible] on the original plan of Faubourg Lafayette, deposited in the office of Carlisle Pollock, late a notary public in this city, and measuring, French measure, thirty feet front on Jackson street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, etc.

Clerk's Office, Second District Court of New Orleans, New Orleans, February 24, 1865.

J. L. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Baker Woodruff.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT in and for the Parish of St. Bernard—Whereas J. S. Woodruff has petitioned the Court to be appointed dative testamentary executor of the late Baker Woodruff, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days if any they have or can, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, Parish of St. Bernard, March 1st, 1865.

JNO. S. TULLY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Succession of Marie Françoise Norival alias Robé.

All persons having any claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the executor of the succession, No. 166 St. Louis street, [illegible] of the succession, in order that the account of the same may be finally closed within ten days from this date.

February 28th, 1865. J. LABORDE, Executor.

New York Mail Steamship Co's

Line of Side-wheel

Steamers to

NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR ... Nelson ... Thursday, March 9th
GUIDING STAR ... Knapp ... Tuesday, March 14th
EVENING STAR ... Bell ... Saturday, March 18th
MORNING STAR ... Nelson ... Saturday, April 1st
GUIDING STAR ... Knapp ... Saturday, April 8th
EVENING STAR ... Bell ... Saturday, April 15th
DAY STAR ... [illegible]

At 8 o'clock A. M.

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

The MORNING STAR is 1800 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2418 tons, the DAY STAR 2200 tons, and the SUWO NADA 1500 tons Custom House measurement. Their Passenger accommodations are not surpassed by those upon any other steamships 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.

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Side-Wheel Steamships Between New York and Havre.

THE first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON ... 3,204 tons ... 900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE ... 3,204 tons ... 900 H. P.
EUROPE ... 3,200 tons ... 900 H. P.
FRANCE ... 3,200 tons ... 900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III ... (building) ... 1100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, February 1.
LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine,) $135.
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 [illegible]
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

For further information apply to the Company's office, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York. At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

Havre—William Iselin & Co.

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. ... do. 11
CITY OF NEW YORK ... do. ... do. 18

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

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin ... $90 | Steerage ... $30
do. to London ... 95 | do. to London ... 34
do. to Paris ... 105 | do. to Paris ... 40
do. to Hamburg ... 95 | do. to Hamburg ... 37

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOTT & McKEEVER, 14 Gravier street.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. F. WRIGHT,

GRADUATE of New York College of Dental Surgery, after an experience of 18 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 sensation produced is NOT PAINFUL.

Office, 158 Canal street, corner of Baronne.

Reference, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, G. M. Benedict, [illegible]

B. F. WRIGHT, D. D. S.

REMOVAL.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST

Has transferred his domicil to No. 186 CANAL STREET, between BURGUNDY and RAMPART. He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery without affecting [illegible]. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

WM. E. PIKE, J. M. LAPEYRE, A. 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, in building known as the "Old City Bank," and recently occupied by the "Branch of the Louisiana State Bank," Second Municipality.

New Orleans.

SUNDRIES.

800 barrels PURE BOSTON FINE EYE POTATOES, [illegible] barrels PLANTATION MESS BEEF, [illegible] packages CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER, [illegible] CHOICE GOSHEN CHEESE [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. [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of January 1865.

ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

[illegible]

ALEXANDER BRITTON, President.

JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

E. Poole,	A. Morgan,	J. Fellowes,
J. P. Harrison,	W. C. Tompkins,	B. A. Bennett,
Jos. Hey,	D. D. Moore,	F. D. [illegible]
J. C. Laley,	John Hall,	W. A. [illegible]
C. L. Level,	L. Fraser,	John T. Moore,
A. M. Hay,	J. A. Jones,	John G. [illegible]
J. A. Stevenson,	C. Catlin,	Th. [illegible]
R. H. Boll,	R. K. Fries,	A. H. Mac[illegible]
E. K. Jackson,	Josiah Lees,	A. Converse.
F. C. Brown,	E. B. Keep,	

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1864	[illegible]	
Amount of unterminated Risks, Dec. 31, 1863	[illegible]	
Total Premiums	[illegible]	
Viz—On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1864	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Net Earned Premiums December 31, 1864	[illegible]	
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Interest, etc. less Discount and Interest, and Profit and Loss, United States, State and City Taxes	[illegible]	
Military Assessment	[illegible]	
Balance Reserved	[illegible]	

The Company have the following assets: Invested in City and other Bonds; Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks; Loans on Pledge of Stocks, etc.; Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies; Bills receivable for Premiums; Premiums due in course of Collection; Uncurrent Notes; Cash in Bank and on hand [illegible]

Total assets [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 [illegible] 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 1st day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President. JNO. G. BARNES, Vice President.

JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Directors.

Jas. D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
Jno. C. Eisele,	Louis Bach,
J. H. Hauger,	John G. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Hawkins,
R. Simons,	J. P. Roux
Thos. Sloo	

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

MARCH 1, 1865.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1865. [illegible]

Viz—Fire Premiums	[illegible]
Marine do.	[illegible]
River do.	[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]
Less Unterminated do.	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums	[illegible]
Losses paid, viz—	
Fire Losses	[illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
River Losses	[illegible]
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of Scrip	[illegible]
Net	[illegible]

Which the Company reserve to pay [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets: Invested in City Bonds; Invested in Bank Stock; Invested in State and other Bonds; Invested in Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies; Loaned on Pledge of Stocks; Bills receivable; Premiums in course of collection; Real Estate; Cash on hand [illegible]

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, [illegible] March, 1865.

[illegible] Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay [illegible] interest on the outstanding scrip [illegible] and after Monday [illegible]

CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Briggs,	F. Anderson,	G. W. Dunbar,
Lucien Gurlie,	J. J. Levy,	A. Lanier,
J. B. Pradoch,	E. A. Montgomery,	Jas. Jackson,
M. Fleider,	Wm. Freret,	J. W. Schonfeld,
E. Cramer,	Wm. Kearny,	A. Mauge,
J. C. Dupuytren,	A. Freitag,	A. Marguerie,
C. Caccia,	O. Froessler,	J. J. Delaune,
J. Vignie, Jr.,	Wm. H. Hyman	J. B. Camors,
D. Lopez,	E. F. Brockmeyer,	J. C. Wake,
E. Bright,	E. M. Benedict,	W. E. Trewe[illegible],
J. D. Hudson,	E. F. Wood,	W. Wiltz.
Jacob Clayton,		

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

[illegible]

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

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of May, 1864.

ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip and after this day.

—DIRECTORS—

Jno. I. Adams,	F. Dombre,
J. H. Ellen[illegible],	G. Kohn,
J. Goldstein,	Jos. Dequeneau,
P. Cavelier,	A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes,	J. J. Fernandez,
E. W. Ogden,	J. J. Bourgeois,
F. Lobit,	A. Garcia.

A. Chiapella.

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 24, 1864, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

[illegible]

☞ Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELLY, Superintendent.

DISEASES.

Dr. V. Verget's Depurative, Peruvian Injection and Powder,

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Dropsy, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilis, de Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. V. Verget's Medicines. The Depurative is [illegible]

[illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company

Ordre d'Enrôlement No 2.

Bureau du Surintendant du service de Recrutement Volontaire,

Et Bureau du Marshal Prévôt général du Département, État de la Louisiane et Département du Golfe.

[illegible]

Ordre d'enrôlement No 1.

Bureau du Surintendant du service de recrutement volontaire, [illegible]

[illegible]

Avis aux agents de remplacement.

[illegible]

ORDRE D'ENRÔLEMENT No 3.

Bureau du Surintendant du service de recrutement volontaire, et maréchal-prévôt général assistant.

[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

[illegible]

DIVINATION

PREDICTION!

DISTANCE AND SEANCE

By MADAME [illegible], No. 93 [illegible] street.

Notice to the Public and to the Tax-Payers.

[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter [illegible]

[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 COVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year [illegible] certificates for which will be issued on or after the [illegible]

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

—DIRECTORS—

C. W. Babcock,	J. M. Cavalier,
T. Baily-Blanchard, Jr.,	L. Martin,
J. M. Lapeyre,	F. A. Dodson,
Alden Eveheroon,	Jos. Dequeneau,
Chas. Lafitte,	Chas. Harispe,
Jas. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Chemin de fer Pontchartrain.

Arrangement d'hiver.

Pour le Lac, aller et retour, le même jour, 25 cents. A la station de Gentilly, 15 cents pour aller et autant pour revenir.

Convois à vapeur:

A partir de LUNDI, [illegible]

—Départ des chars—

DE LA VILLE. DU LAC.

[illegible]

G. PANDELLY, Surintendant.

Entrepot de Tapis,

No. 19 ... Rue de Chartres ... No. 19

Nous avons en magasin un grand assortiment de tapis tels que—

MEDAILLONS, velours, tapisserie,

WELTON, 3 plis et ingrain,

VENITIENS, pour escaliers,

NATTES blanches, rouges, à carreaux, coco,

TOILE CIRÉE de différentes largeurs et qualités,

Couvertures de table et de piano, [illegible]

[illegible]