THE DAILY BEE
IS SUBSCRIBED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

Amusements.

Bills for nightly providing and indefinite are offered as the principal scene of amusement for this evening. Mr. Lawrence Barrett will enact Hamlet at the Varieties Theatre; Miss Agnes Jones, Camille at the St. Charles Theatre; and a variety of powerful novelties are included in the great combined performance at the Academy of Music.

Telegraphic to New Orleans from Cairo were reported on the 7th, that $1 00 per barrel, pork $1 95, ordinary flatboats 25c per 100 pounds; cattle $15 per head.

The L. M. Rennett and Mississippi were advertised to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 7th; the T. L. Mellill on the 8th; the Lewellan on the 9th.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 7th contains the valedictory of Mr. John H. Oberly, announcing his assumption of the editorial control of that paper, and pledging himself to oppose the dominant Republican party and to sustain the interests of Cairo.

BY TELEGRAPH
FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

THE EVENING STAR ON THE BAR.

(Per Mississippi Line.)

Southwest Pass, March 12, 6 P. M.

The following is a list of passengers per Evening Star which left New York on 4th inst.:

Stephen Mason & lady, Miss of Hyacinthe, Hon. W. F. Rockwell, John Bulwer, J. B. Sargent, W. Rockwell, Miss Ann Rockwell, Miss Ann Rockwell, Mrs. Schubert, F. M. Pratt, E. G. Kimball, wife & son, J. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. May, Miss Adele May, Master Nick May, H. C. Hall, Mrs. Anna M. Hall, Miss M. M. Innerdon, Miss Kennedy, Wm. Lay, S. Nott, M. A. Lingo, J. W. Randolph, J. A. Haley, J. P. Harris, wife, children and servant, Mr. H. Collier, Rev. Wm. H. Cook, J. Rawlinson, Rev. Mr. Sechard, W. L. Wright, E. Bandstrupp, Capt. E. B. Fennimore, F. Major, J. W. H. Clayton, C. H. Moore, J. R. Smith, S. Hensley, C. Harris, J. P. Jackson, R. H. Parker, J. M. Wade, G. Hardie, G. Pizzo, J. F. Gray, A. C. Hall, Miss L. Dunwoodie, H. A. Hewlett, O. Wolf, F. Peplin, C. H. Brennan, and one full steerage.

The Evening Star is now on the Bar.

Additional via the River.

Arrival of the Hon. Stickney.

By the Hon. Stickney, arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis and Cairo, we have Memphis papers to the 7th inclusive, also from New York to the 11, and from Memphis to the P. M. of the 9th.

Memphis *Evening Bulletin* of the last date received by the Mobile City, 16 hours from Cairo, Northern dispatches of the previous day, of which place from only 12 for the gold and cotton markets as follows:

New York, March 7—Gold opened at 135½, falling off, and closed at 127¾. Cotton dull at 52.

ORDER OF REBELLION JUSTICE ON TAKING COMMISSION—MR. STEPHENS AND BREVIER AT HIS OWN REQUEST—NOT PLACED IN PRISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 25, 1865.

The following order is published here this morning:

ORDER OF GENERAL JOHNSTON—No. 1

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 25, 1865.—In obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of the Army of the Tennessee and all the troops in the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I feel the responsibility with strong hope, because I will have to depend solely on the full aid of the high talents and skill of the General whom he succeeds. Its veterans will share with soldiers of the Army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments and again confront the enemy they have so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. The success and courage of that army, who are still with us, give us the best confidence in their discipline and valor, which belies the publicity expressed, is undoubtedly. J. E. JOHNSTON.

Johnston Restored at Beauregard's Request.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.)

We learn that it was at the express and earnest solicitation of General Beauregard that General Johnston was restored to the place of the forces operating in the West. It is understood that General Beauregard wrote to the President saying that the general established in the public, and particularly that of the Army of Tennessee, were so upset for General Johnston's restoration to command that he was induced to join his own desire with theirs; that he did not wish to be removed from his present field of action, but preferred to serve there under General Johnston, having had with him former occasions of service and campaigns. We are pleased to be thus assured of those strong elements of patriotic friendship and generous zeal on the part of General Beauregard which made the occasion of General Johnston's restoration to command.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 6.—All feel the pertinacious snow, from Saturday, both on account of the weather and the great disadvantage for repairing, we hope and opportunity. The weather today is fine.

The Cities Exchange is fine. The weather is of the best of all the world. On account of the inclement weather, the Academy of Music was unable to address their traffic. And the programme was made to embrace many new features.

New York, March 6.—The procession was the most imposing ever witnessed here. The military and fire departments both turned out strongly and displayed a magnificent spectacle. While the military displayed the wickedness engaged in the secessionists added interest to as well as curiosity to the display.

The assembly about the speaker's stand was immense and the enthusiasm commensurate.

The procession was about three hours in passing a given point.

The meeting in Union Square was largely attended. The crowd in the streets was probably the greatest ever seen in New York.

FIRE IN CAIRO.

An accident fire occurred in Cairo on the 6th, destroying a number of stores, and inflicting losses estimated at $150,000, most of which appears to have been covered by insurance.

COTTON FROM SAVANNAH.

New York, March 6.—9,000 bales of cotton arrived here today from Savannah.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday, says:

One of the greatest of our Major Generals recently declared that, in fifty days, General Lee should be either in Tennessee or Kentucky.

The Canadian Confederation scheme is reported to be probably indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the adverse division in New Brunswick. The legislative union of the two Canadas continues.

THE French Legislature.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The French Chambers were opened at 1 o'clock in Palmyra Hall, by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Senators and Deputies, Napoleon to Deputies:

Amidst that meeting I hoped to see removed by a Congress the difficulties which threatened the repose of Europe, but this has not taken place. I hoped it, because I believed often enough question without solving them, and the only basis of a durable peace is the enlightenment given by the agreement of sovereigns to the rule in Europe of nations.

THE DEMOCRATIC QUESTION.

In presence of the conflict which has arisen upon the issues of the British, my government, divided between the duty of impartiality and the good will towards Denmark, and the duty of strict neutrality, (failed to a conference to express its opinion, it confined itself to proclaiming the principle of nationalities and the rights of populations to be consulted upon their destiny. Our attitude, harmonizing with the reserved attitude which we intended to preserve, was moderate and friendly towards both parties.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN PAPAL QUESTION.

In the work of European action of France was able to exert itself more regularly, wished to render possible the polygon of a diplomatic congress. The convention of September 15th, disengaged from the diplomatic interpretation concerning two great principles—the establishment of the new kingdom of Italy and the independence of the Holy See. The provisional and precarious state of things which arrived on the convention to disappear. The sentiment of the Italian fatherland no longer seek to attach themselves by feeble ties to a tottering throne situated at the foot of the Alps. It is now a great country, which rising above local prejudices and despising mere feeling excitement, boldly transports its capital to the heart of the peninsula, and places it in the midst of the nations as let an immovable citadel. By this act of independence Italy definitely constituted herself, and becomes at the same time reconciled to Catholicity.

It should be left to respect the independence of the Holy See, and preserve the frontiers of the Roman State, thus permitting us to withdraw our troops. The Pontifical territory, efficiently protected, finds itself placed under the protection of a treaty which solemnly binds the two governments. This protection, therefore, is not a weapon of war, but a work of peace and conciliation.

THE NEW MEXICAN EMPIRE.

In Mexico the new throne is becoming consolidated, the country is taking confidence, the resources are developed. Trade is the happy effect of the value of our coinage, of the good sense of the Mexican population, of the intelligence and the energy of the sovereign.

APPROACH TO REPLY OF MEXICAN EXPEDITIONS.

All our expeditionary forces have evacuated China, the navy has returned to stabilize our establishments in Cochin China, but African army is about to be reduced, that of Mexico is already returned to France, the garrison of Rome will soon return, and, closing the temple of war, we may proudly inscribe upon a new triumphal arch the words, "To the glory of the French arms, for principles guided in Europe, Asia, Africa and America."

Let us preserve without dissipation the labors of peace.

RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — THE CLERGY AND THEIR AUTHORITY.

Let us, then, consolidate by the maintenance of order and the property of the empire, religion and public instruction are the objects of my constant solicitude. All creeds enjoy equal liberty, and the Catholic clergy exercise over it without the benefit of the military a legitimate influence. Under the law of education it has a part in the education of youth. Under the concordat law it enjoys the public occupation and by the consideration with consideration and by a government with consideration. Thus, the Pope, the Prince of the Church, by my sovereign.

Ordinance Regarding Railways and Tramways.

An ordinance has been promulgated from the Municipality of New Orleans, under date of March 11, 1865, which reads as follows:

Whereas, Lamentable accidents have occurred, and are likely to occur, in our busy thoroughfares, while in the discharge of their onerous and dangerous duties, by reason of unprotected tramways and railways; therefore,

Resolved, That the proprietor or proprietors of every store, warehouse or other building wherein there shall be tramways, railways or other exposed openings in the floor, supervised and durable railing around said opening, the same to be movable, if so desired; said railings or trap doors to be suitably adjusted each evening upon the closing of the building. For any violation of this foregoing provision, the occupant or occupants of the building shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

This ordinance takes effect on and after March 31, 1865.

The Rebel Privateers.

WHO OWNS THE STEAM RAM OLINDE?

The Count of Denmark at Bordeaux has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Gironde*, of that city:

SIR—Your number of the 19th of February contains a note on the affair of the Olinde, in which it is said that that vessel was sold by the builder, M. Arman, to Denmark; that he was paid the full price for it, and that M. Arman had learned by the newspapers the change of destination of the Olinde, over which he had no longer any control. Permit me to add to the foregoing explanation, which would be incomplete if I omitted to inform the public that the steam ram built by M. Arman for the Confederate States, and which I propose to call the Stonewall, and which I hope to be able to send to Bordeaux, is not the Olinde, but a new vessel, of which I am the owner, and which I shall dispose of as I think proper.

I have the honor, etc., etc.

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

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

L. B. FOTHIER,

[illegible]

Cash Advances.

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

WM. J. REID,

[illegible]

Cotton Seed.

JUST received 200 sacks Fresh Cotton Seed, the best COTTON SEED and for sale by

A. F. DUNBAR,

[illegible]

WM. B. PIKE. J. M. LAPEYRE. G. BROTHER

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Bonded Stores Cole and Commercial Rows, 48 New and Champ streets.

In building known at the "Old City Bank," which is occupied by the "Branch of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company."

[illegible]

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1865 Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13,378.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from the North.

THE BEN STICKNEY AT MORGANZA.

Sold in New York on the 7th of Gold 135.

Cotton 52.

CAPTURE OF GEORGETOWN AND FORT WHITE, S. C.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S FLAG SHIP BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.

Defeat of Early by Sheridan—Capture of Charlottesville and Staunton—Reported Capture of Early and Staff, and most of his Command—Lee said to have Sent a Force to Protect Lynchburg—Official Accounts from Grant and the Secretary of War Based on Statements of Deserters and Refugees.

Richmond Papers on the Situation—Alleged Combinations for Defeating Sherman and Grant—Grant to move as soon as the Roads Dry.

UNCERTAIN AND DIVERSE REPORTS ABOUT SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Rejoicing in New York over Sheridan's Victory.

(By the New Orleans Line.)

Morganza, 7:30 P. M., March 11.

Steamer Ben Stickney passed down this afternoon bringing New York dates of the 7th.

New York, March 7.—Gold opened at 135¾, fell to 135 and closed at 127¾. Cotton dull at 52.

Philadelphia, March 6.—The transport Massachusetts has just arrived and reports that our naval forces have captured Fort White, a splendid work mounting 17 heavy guns, just below Georgetown, S. C. The sailors and marines landed, and took possession of Georgetown. Rebel cavalry charged on them in the streets, but were repulsed with the loss of several killed, wounded and prisoners. One loss was one man. Admiral Dahlgren's flag ship, "Harvest Moon," on her way down was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved with exception of the wardroom steward.

To Major General Dix:

Washington, March 5.—The following dispatch relative to the reported defeat of General Early by Sheridan and the capture of Charlottesville has been received by this Department. Geo. Sheridan and his forces commenced their movements on last Monday and were at Staunton when last heard from.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

City Point, March 5.—Deserters coming in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments have gone from Richmond to reinforce Early.

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The Richmond papers are confident in the belief that Grant will soon be the moment the ground will be sufficiently hard to permit him to do so. They say he has every thing ready for an advance. Our troops are kept constantly slightly for Sherman on the James, while the rebels are kept actively watching for deserters from their lines.

A portion of the 13th N. Y. cavalry and one company of the 1st N. C. mounted infantry lately surprised and captured a company of rebel soldiers near Greenville, N. C., and then dashed into the town, destroyed commissary stores and captured some prisoners.

New York, March 6.—The spirit of our people based on our late victories received a fresh impetus by the announcement of Sheridan's gallant exploit. The *Tribune's* Wilmington correspondent announces the arrival there of 85 exchanged Union prisoners sick, starved, emaciated and naked. Deserters arriving in Washington say that Sherman by a flank movement has compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, S. C., and was marching in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., which is in a direct route to both Goldsboro and Raleigh. The Richmond *Whig* of the 3rd says the Raleigh *Conservative*, alluding to Sherman's operations, indulges the hope that our plans are not thwarted. Take our able Generals and brave troops in that quarter will be able to check him or send him howling to the rear.

New Music.

We have received from the music publishers Blackmar & Co., 167 Canal street, the "Phillis Waltz," composed for the piano by S. Behler Jager, and "The Happy Old Lunera," introducing the "Cure," the "Happy Old Man," and other similar pieces, arranged for the piano by A. R. Blackmar.

Under the title of "Happy Contraband," we have from Louis Grunewald, 129 Canal street, a polka version of the facetious piece of negro minstrelsy known as "Sassy Sam."

What Constitutes the Western Opposition to Imperial Policy.

THEY OPPOSE BOTH MAXIMILIAN AND JUAREZ

(Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

Havana, Feb. 22, 1865.—The New York *Times* of the 6th publishes the trials through which the Mexican empire is passing, full than the serious error of supposing that the opposition of Maximilian takes any lofty political ground, or is actuated by any higher principles than an intense hatred of foreigners and a considerable amount of religious fanaticism. In a late letter I gave a pretty correct sketch of the state of the country, a state which cannot be much worse. Guerrillas swarm all over the southern part, and men of note are abandoning the imperial cause, so much is certain, but that these guerrillas are all in name for the restoration of the republican, or that those leaders have joined the actual supporters of Juarez, is by no means so certain.

It is well known, and will be at once admitted, that the Western States are antagonistic to liberalism, whether represented by Juarez or any other, and to the party that has invited French intervention and aided in establishing Maximilian. They now oppose him, without any open or avowed opposition to the Juarez party or republicanism in any shape, simply because he has refused to lend himself to their views. Maximilian has proved himself the friend of religious toleration, and in favor of the measures proposed by Comonfort and Lerdo by Juarez, the principal features of which are religious toleration and confiscation to the State of the immense property held by the Church. It is too much praise, therefore, to call church party, to attribute to them any other motives beyond what they themselves confess. They are the Mormons, avowed and determined, in all that is understood by the American public to mean progress and reform. Religious toleration is to their estimation a crime and a blot. They declare they will not submit to any government which proposes such a measure—a declaration which attacks Juarez quite as much as Maximilian. Vicario, who has always been a champion of the party, has certainly not thrown his influence and his sword—if they have any weight—into the scale of republicanism. The government—the religious party—raises the war cry of "Religion and property, and death to foreigners." Nor does Juarez enjoy the slightest indication of any patriotic or republican sentiment. The leading churchmen—the Archbishops of Mexico City and Michoacan, and the Bishops of Oajaca, Queretaro and Zacatecas—have published a very violent protest in reply to Maximilian's new famous letter of December 27, which shows the animus of the church party plainly enough. It is addressed to the Emperor, and denounces in better terms the sequestration of ecclesiastical property and the religious toleration. In this letter [illegible]

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AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Monday Evening, March 13th, 1865.

Ninth Night of the distinguished young Actor,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Who will appear as HAMLET, supported by Miss Isabel Marshall and the full Company.

Tuesday—Fifth night of Lawrence Barrett, who will appear as Shylock.

A CARD.

Messrs. ROBERT MEYER and C. CURTIS, assisted by One Hundred and Twenty Performers, comprising the best talent of the city, in their benefit, have, by particular request, arranged a GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of poor and destitute invalids of New Orleans—particulars hereafter to be posted by the committee appointed by the undersigned Committee, agree to assist them in carrying out their laudable and praiseworthy object.

Charles Sellers, F. W. Brunswick, J. Brown, E. Bussey, Edgar A. Bay, Wm. Burton, John Bailey, Dr. John Booth, D. Bidwell, H. M. Parker, John Adams, James Parkside, Geo. J. F. Repsin, H. W. Tuck, H. H. Dickson, John Dunn, G. W. Hilton, Jos. Bonfilio, F. Rodes, D. Ferris, Gerard Hick, J. R. Sneyland, T. T. Hudson, J. K. McCrate, H. H. Richard, W. Tuck, A. Reeny, Max Grunewald, Jack Hawthorn, Frederick Page, Jacob Dragsland, S. Meyer, A. J. Montalbo, J. H. Sipe, And others.

The Committee, having requested Messrs. Meyer and Curtis to address them at Jackson and place of sitting this evening, the following is the reply:

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1865.

Gentlemen: Dickerson, Secretary.

Sir—In reply to your communication of yesterday we respectfully beg leave to inform SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., the 12th inst., the Jackson Hall, Jackson House, at the time and place for giving the Concert, and have the honor to remain the Programme of the Entertainment, and remain

Respectfully yours,

ROBT. MEYER.
C. CURTIS.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture of Rossini's Barber Music.....Mozart Sextet.
2. Fine and sweet part of Barber Music.....of Curtis Solos, Choruses and Quintette.

PART SECOND.

Lent Symphony—Bellini.....L. Van Beethoven

Conductor.....O. Curtis.
Leader of the Orchestra.....R. Meyer.
Doors open at half past 8 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.

Enrollment Order No. 2.

Supt's Office, Vol. Recruiting Service, and Office Acting Asst. Provost Marshal Gen. State of Louisiana, and Dept. of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1865.

1. Persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of Enrollment Order No. 1, issued from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Oct. 20th, 1864, are hereby informed that on and after the 15th instant, such persons will be prosecuted as deserters, and, within the limits of this Department will be subjected to the penalties attaching to those convicted with the above named order. With no further notice and punishment, all of all Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment and Officers connected with the enrollment, are strictly hereby instructed their guards to examine all persons on and after that date, with a view to the detection and punishment of those attempting to evade their respective duties.

2. To facilitate the issue of certificates to persons who have complied with the requirements of Order No. 1, a Branch Office has been established at No. 5 Carondelet street, which will be open from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M., each day.

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

3. It is to be distinctly understood that all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, liable or subject to be called upon, 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 properly enrolled.

BY COMMAND OF BRIG. GEN. BELKNAP,
Col. Asst. Vol. Recty Service.
ACG. AC. Asst. Prov. Marshal General.

ENROLLMENT ORDER No. 3.

Office Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service, and Acting Asst. Provost Marshal General, State of Louisiana and Dept. of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1865.

The numerous applications made for exemptions have rendered it necessary to establish a separate office for that special purpose.

It is therefore published for the information of all whom it may concern that an office for the enrollment of persons recently arrived in this Department, and those who have heretofore failed to comply with the requirements of General Orders No. 1, and Enrollment Order No. 2, issued from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, has been established at No. 5 Carondelet street, and will be open each day from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. Every male person between the ages of 18 and 45 years, either a permanent or transient resident must be enrolled. The time is limited to the 15th inst., after which the enrollment complete, of those persons neglecting within the Department after that date will be made, and those failing to comply with existing orders relating to this matter will be subject not only to fine and imprisonment, but to such other punishment as may be deemed proper by military tribunals.

[illegible]

Col. Asst. Vol. Rect'g Service and Col. Asst. Prov. Marshal General of the Gulf.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A WET NURSE, with a healthy child, is wanted. Apply to Mr. J. Turcotte, No. 2 Royal street.

Exemption Papers,

As required by the

ENROLLMENT BOARD,

Executed at

NO. 6 CARONDELET STREET.

Notice.....Notice!!

On account of the retiring of my cure, I have removed to the corner of Fourth and Pry-Pan streets, (Old Market Hall) Nos. 74 Fourth and 76 Fourth streets, where I will continue the Wine and produce and commission business.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 13, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Holly Tree, Rice, from Matanzas, for Salem.
Schr. Jacob Worth, Chase, 3 days from Havana, to Joe Mickle & Co.
Schr. Alabama, Weeden, from Freeport, (Me.) to master.
Schr. Eliza Carver, [illegible] from Mobile Bay, to O. H. Carver.

STEAMSHIPS.

Ben Stickney, Albers, from St. Louis.
Rio Grande, Hutchinson, from Baton Rouge.
Tigale, Earl, from Baton Rouge.

FOREIGN REGISTER.

The brigantine Gallatin, Hodge, from the Pelagos Islands, 17 hundred and 11 tons, built at Bangor in 1854, and owned by Messrs. Hodge & Co., of Bangor, has been transferred to the American flag.

The brigantine Henry E. Crowell, from the Pelagos Islands, 17 hundred and 11 tons, built at New River, Green Co., Va., in 1854, and owned by Messrs. Hodge & Co., of Bangor, has been transferred to the American flag.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Ben Stickney, Albers, for St. Louis.
Ship Holly Tree, Rice, for Matanzas.
Schr. Jacob Worth, Chase, 3 days from Havana, to Joe Mickle & Co.
Schr. Alabama, Weeden, from Freeport, (Me.) to master.
Schr. Eliza Carver, [illegible] from Mobile Bay, to O. H. Carver.

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[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, March 11, 1865.

COTTON—We have again to report a fair demand, with sales of 1400 bales at yesterday's advance. The business continuing 1 bale purchased at 50c, 2 bales Ordinary at 50, 5 bales Middling at 50½, 2 bales Good Ordinary at 51, 5 bales Ordinary at 50½, 1 bale Low Middling at 52, 20 bales Strict Middling at 53, and 1 bale Strict Middling at 53½, 57 bales and 45 at prices not reported. Only 3 bales sold last week at auction. We continue to quote Good Ordinary at 50@51c, Low Middling at 51@52, and Middling at 53@53½.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only 35 hhds Sugar and 50 bbls Molasses were sold at the auction. The market is very nearly bare, the small sale reminding us of the long interval in which to attract the attention of buyers. There were sales of the Louisiana product—A lot of 100 bbls Muscovado Molasses sold on private terms. Price is week and the range of quality of Molasses sold at 30c P. gallon, and this is generally supposed to be the price paid this morning.

FREIGHTS—Freights—Two steamers arrived from the West Indies with sugar and molasses for producers. The market remains dull and unchanged, and the dealers are yet the only buyers. Two sales yesterday and this morning, not previously reported, aggregate 1200 bbls Live Oak to Fort Caroline, at [illegible], and 1000 bbls Sugar from Havana, at [illegible]. Total Low Rates at $10, 200 Good Rates at $11, 300 do at $12½, 200 at $13 and 200 Choice Rates at $12 P. bbl, together 3500 bbls. 500 sacks Hops sold in lots at $2 @ P 100 lbs and 100 and 200 bbls Cornwright Western New York at $36 50 P. bbl, a decline of about $1 50 P. bbl.

FREIGHTS—There is a very great want of shipping in our port. The few sailing vessels in the harbor are taking Cotton for New York and Boston at 1c P. lb, and Sugar at $1 10 @ $1 10 P. bbl.

Classified Directory.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1865.

Arrived from Saturday: 141 steamers and 16 ships. Amount of stock on Saturday, 71 steamers, 41 ships. Milldocks and 4 ships, 1 steamer, 1 ship, 1 steamer, 1 ship, 1 steamer, 1 ship