THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1st, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,660.

[illegible] JAN. 1, 1866.

[illegible] of New Orleans.

[illegible] November 1[illegible], 1865. [illegible] of the Press in this city [illegible] Orleans, agree to be governed by the following

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

[illegible] advertisements inserted every other day, to [illegible] two-thirds the above rates.

[illegible] Monthly Advertisements each square.

[illegible] Advertisements having the run of the paper, [illegible] $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

[illegible] Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged [illegible] each insertion.

[illegible] advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed [illegible] from the above named transient rates, [illegible].

[illegible] 20 cents per line, each insertion; [illegible] Business [illegible].

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All [illegible] with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. F. WEISSE & CO., N. O. Bee.
A. M. HOLBROOK, N. O. Picayune.
J. O. NIXON, N. O. Crescent.
WM. H. C. KING & CO., N. O. Times.
EDWIN L. JEWELL, [illegible].

THE BEE.—For some days the Bee has been printed on an entirely new set of type. We also resume, with the beginning of the year, the regular size of our large form, [illegible] which, owing to the war, a smaller sheet was from time to time, substituted.

[illegible] No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. The next edition of the Bee will be Wednesday morning.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Edgar Montagne, an old and esteemed citizen of New Orleans, has opened an office of claims on Royal street, No. 29.

We are obliged to purser C. [illegible] Teal, of the steamship Texas, for a file of Galveston papers up to the 29th ult.

LEGAL CARD.—We ask attention to the legal card of Mr. J. Jay Lane, a gentleman admitted to the bar of this city and familiar with the practice of its various courts. His office is at 76 Camp street.

THE "SUMTER."—Mr. Geo. Jacobshagen, of that excellent coffeehouse, the "Sumter," opposite the Post-office, wishes all a "happy New Year," in a commendable and brimming pitcher whose contents with their accompanying compliments met with a cordial reception.

THE PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This worthy fraternity turned out yesterday in appropriate style for the reception and consecration of a flag, a ceremony that was attended by a collection for the benefit of the poor of the Church of St. Louis. We acknowledge the compliment of some fine music performed by the band of the Association in front of our office.

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.—Planters and country merchants are much interested at this time in knowing where to obtain the most approved agricultural implements, and it is well for them to notice that the extensive and reliable hardware house of Slark, Stauffer & Co., 71 Canal street, is in receipt of a large assortment of the best plows which they will sell on most reasonable terms.

CARDWRITING.—Mr. A. T. Stover, "Empire Cardwriter," at Hawkins' Coffee House, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, has complimented us with a New Year's present of visiting cards [illegible] styles, which are masterful in [illegible] execution and finish. [illegible] writes his cards with almost incredible [illegible] and rapidity, making them equal in distinctness and accuracy to any that are struck from engraved plates.

"WHY DON'T THE GIRLS SAY 'YES'?"—This is one of the latest songs by Mrs. E. Edmonston, and published by A. E. Blackmar, 167 Canal street. The music, by "Osgood," is quite gracefully adapted to the words, which are sprightly and in keeping with the theme.

THE OPERA.—No lover of exquisite music and of opera [illegible] can afford to forget that [illegible] the rare occasion of the performance at the Opera House of the grand opera of Don Giovanni, Mozart's masterpiece. The strength of Mr. Strakosch's troupe, including the three prima donnas, Ghioni, Patti Strakosch, and Canissa, and Signors Errani, Susini and Grafia, will take part in the representation.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST discovery in Dental Hygiene is Sozodont. It has superseded all the ordinary dentifrices, and, for this reason; that while it contains no solvent principle injurious to the enamel of the teeth, it obliterates tartar and every other dental concretion, prevents canker of the gums, removes blemishes, both from the enamel and incisors, and leaves the breath pure and sweet.

Bark Agrippina, Greenleaf, hence for Liverpool, bore off South Point on the 29th December. The Agrippina was cleared from this port on the 19th December, by O. B. Graham & Co., with a cargo of 787 bales of cotton.

SOUTHERN RURALIST.—We have received the first number of a weekly paper by this name, published at Amite City, La., under the editorial control of H. A. Swasey, M. D. The name of the publication indicates its general character and its mission, and these are appropriately illustrated in its present issue. In its list of contributors we observe the name of Dr. M. W. Philips of Mississippi, one of the ablest, most practical, and most enthusiastic writers on agricultural and industrial topics in the South. The new condition of things resulting from the late war gives new importance to the topics of the Ruralist, which they never before possessed, and we trust, therefore, it will prove successful in its efforts and as useful as it is certain to be in diffusing needful information in relation to agricultural improvements, to farming, gardening, fruit raising, and all other rural pursuits. The price per year is $2.

A TAMMANY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, the well known and influential political Association of New York, purpose on the 8th inst. to hold a semi-centennial celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by giving a grand dinner at Tammany Hall on that day. It would seem to be one of the chief objects of the occasion to set an example, for the North and the South alike, of avoiding such anniversary festivities and rejoicings as must recall memories of sectional bitterness and humiliation, and of encouraging those in which all classes in all parts of the country can unite with cordiality in fraternal sympathy. We have before us a letter of invitation from the Tammany Committee, signed by John Van Buren as Chairman, and which concludes in these words:

Since the establishment of the Society in 1789, it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of our people and strengthen their devotion to our glorious Union, and amongst these none was more conspicuous or inspiring than the great Victory which saved our South-Western Frontier from bloodshed and plunder, and closed the war of 1812 in a blaze of glory.

The recent and deplorable war has given rise to estrangements in the different sections of our Union, which we desire to consummate the victory of brethren over brethren. It is with this purpose that the Tammany Society hail the advent of a season when they can resort to an event which all achievements in our subsequent history confirm, and which re-united the Nation, in every portion of our glorious Republic, can celebrate with equal pride and gratification. It is in this spirit, and with a promise of a cordial welcome that the Sons of Tammany invite you to their semi-centennial celebration of the great Victory of a Southern hero, who filled the world with the fame of American valor, and devoted his subsequent life to the establishment and security of Constitutional Liberty.

AGRICULTURAL PREPARATIONS IN TEXAS.—We read in a recent number of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph:

We hear of a great many contracts being made for the next year. In fact, we believe that more than half the agricultural hands in this lower country have engaged their [illegible] and will be ready to go to work after the holidays. Contracts are various. Some [illegible] a specific monthly pay, also clothing, the doctor's bills, an acre of land, and their [illegible] for specific monthly [illegible] without anything but board; others for [illegible] of the crop; and others still on wages [illegible] as much a hundred for cotton picking. [illegible] monthly, others quarterly, others the [illegible] balance at the end of the year. Some [illegible] clothing and medical attendance and [illegible] against wages. In fact, no fixed rule [illegible] been made, and the matter as it should be [illegible] as much as possible to the law of supply and demand.

[illegible] who are undertaking the plantations [illegible] mostly their owners, though we hear of [illegible] being rented both by Northern and [illegible] men. One Northern man has taken a [illegible] acres and employs 140 hands to [illegible]. A friend of ours, who has planted [illegible] the past year taken three plantations [illegible] all the labor he wants for [illegible].

Old and New Year Reflections.

"Year chases year, decay pursues decay,
Still drops some joy from withering life away."

The gloomy inspiration of the poetic muse of the ever pious and prayerful, but frequently morbid and despondent Dr. Samuel Johnson, might be expected to prompt a sentiment as cheerless as that in the above couplet. But it is also true of most persons, perhaps of all, that in a retrospect of the past, they are much more prone to take account of the loss and the dross of time, than to gather up its diamonds and cheerfully wear its jewels; much less disposed to accept thankfully of its ripened fruit, than to weep disconsolately over its perished flowers.

It is not well to yield to this tendency of mind when engaged in retrospection. Time takes away, but it also bestows. It is better for mind and heart to dwell upon its compensations rather than brood over its ravages; better, therefore, always to consider the past, not separately, as the realm of memories, but in its relation to the future, the realm of hopes, and, above all, to cherish the present, not blindly, but wisely, as the living link between these boundless worlds.

Daniel Webster once observed, in an eloquent description of a sunrise, that every dawn was like a New Creation, the glorious creation of a world, born from the womb of darkness. The dawn of each year may be regarded in a similar sense as a new birth of time; and as the rising sun kindles the dim and solemn landscape into defined shape and vivid color, hope lights up the broad expanse of the future, shining far down along glittering streams, far up into delightful valleys far away over stretches of mystical but yet inviting mountain ranges and table lands.

The New Year day just at hand is the first that will dawn in this country upon peace restored after nearly five years of a war so terrible, so relentless, so unmercifully [illegible] in its features, that the mere termination of it might well be deemed in itself an inestimable happiness. There were few who, when it began, did not look forward to its end with the prospect of the return of peace.

And so, when hostilities were known to have actually ceased, was peace welcomed as the proper and remarkable blessing in the light of a sudden release for the horrors of a hopeless war. No doubt subsequent affairs did not [illegible] speak so smoothly; and no doubt there are those not without additional disappointments, delayed expectations and baffled efforts, to forget the horrors from which we were delivered.

But when we recur to the intolerable agony through which the South passed from the time of Sherman's march to the sea, and of Hood's disaster, to the dissolution and surrender of Lee's historic army in the culminating events of April; when we of this city especially remember the long nightmare of the doom which kept nearly our whole population for months in moral torture and brought many families to ruin; when we recall the paralysis of utter dismay which seized the entire country when the President fell by one of the most appalling crimes in history, and the universal panic and frenzy of vengeance then threatened to follow, surely the consciousness that these things are no more, that the land is still left to which is more dear for its misfortunes, and that hope and labor, and the future are left us, is enough to inspire gratitude, although much remain to be suffered. [illegible] "sorrow's crown of sorrow" [illegible] happier things," that sorrow [illegible] be in reviewing the past year and entering it with the prospect before us.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Our play-goers have not grown tired of the "Naiad Queen." The third week of this is, that it has run into New Year's week. The "Naiad Queen" is, in fact, a charming fairy play; and, in looking upon its enchantments, is half-mean, we naturally fancy that we are favored with a glimpse at those gorgeous domains—where whimsical gnomes and jewels, their shells and starry spangles, their sprites and their abandoned—[illegible] dalla of the Sea enticed the wandering Abdalla of the Land.

A charming addition has been made, by the way, to the admirable company at the "Varieties." Mrs. W. R. Floyd appeared last night for the first time, in Brougham's "Irish Emigrant." She will appear again to-night. We hail her debut with pleasure, and we give her large greeting, both for her own sake and that of her talented husband.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—To-night will be a gala-night at "Old Drury." Mr. Eddy will appear as "Jack Cade," in the famous tragedy of that name. We feel assured that Mr. Eddy will do full justice to the turbulent Democrat. Besides this, the jovial jovial face of their ancient favorite, [illegible] will also once more upon his friends in his inimitable personation of Toe Tape, the "Stage-Struck Tailor." He will be supported by Miss Henrietta Irving, who re-appears after a too lengthy absence from the stage. The bills call this a "powerful combination." And, for once, the bills are right.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand matinée to-day at noon, and the usual performances at night in honor of the New Year.

Have you seen the "Mahomet" yet? No! Then go at once, and see it. We say nothing, you know, about that [illegible] fancy ballet, the "Isle of Beauty," in which the gallant and fascinating Nymphs appear. We have seriously out of the question, that [illegible] called the "Mischievous Monkey," in which Frank Donaldson and the [illegible] Angels take a part. And, as for the inimitable funny things which these amusing dogs, Bob, Parker, Sheridan and Franklin are going to say, to-night—per small bills, you know—we are determined not to written word about them.

But what we mean is this: Have you seen the military drill, by the beat of the drum, of the Female Zouaves in the Refugee? Have you seen them march by "file left" and "countermarch by the right"—and form into platoons—and fire, the scare of them; blank at the audience, without a tremor of the hand or a wink of the eye? They don't wink their eyes when they fire, not they, believe you. And then their "order arms"—the hardest test, by the way, of thorough drilling in the manual—the twenty hundred [illegible] their like coloured you have not seen that, oh! if you have not, we can only say that you have missed something. Honestly speaking, we have never seen stage-soldiers as well drilled as the disguised "Zouaves" at the Academy. And, now, we come to think of it, hardly any better, even among these doughty soldiers, whose faces, mayhap, after a brave day's fight, have been begrimed with the dust of the fray.

The "Refugee" is up for these New Years' Nights. Make a note on it.

The Question of Peon Slavery in Mexico.

On the 25th December, President Johnson communicated the House of Representatives an answer to a resolution calling for any information in possession of the Executive Department with reference to so-called decree by Maximilian, the French agent in Mexico, under date of September last, establishing slavery or peonage in the Republic. It appears from the reply to this resolution that on the 10th of September W. H. Corwin, Charge d'Affaires, sent a copy of this decree to Secretary Seward, who requested the opinion of Attorney General Speed upon that paper. The latter gave an elaborate response, saying that notwithstanding broad declarations in the first regulation—that all men of color are free by the fact alone of having trod on Mexican territory, it is manifest that in the subsequent regulations a grinding and odious form of slavery is sought to be established, and he concludes as follows:

I have no hesitation in saying that these regulations constitute a code which deprives the workman of rights which are in this country workmen, and which, in every well organized community, should be regarded as inviolable, unalienable and indestructible, and certainly make them slaves. The history of this country and particularly the history of the troubles from which we are just emerging, shows that no safety can be expected permanently and remain at peace within its own borders, and with the other world [illegible] those great and important rights are denied to any considerable class of them.

Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Bigelow, on the 14th of November, saying the decrees had received the attention of the Government, and that the law officer had suggested an opinion that if they were carried into execution they would inevitably operate to reduce to a condition of peon slavery working men of the African race, [illegible] mentioned as with or without [illegible] may be brought within the jurisdiction of Mexico. The Secretary requested Mr. Bigelow to place a copy of Attorney General Speed's opinion in the hands of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to ask that the attention of the French government may be directed to the question which the Attorney General has discussed, with ability, and with an anxious desire to arrive at just conclusions.

Mr. Bigelow, says the National Intelligencer, has, in accordance with Mr. Seward's instructions, laid the subject, including a copy of Attorney General Speed's written opinion, before M. Drouyn de Lhuys, requesting the attention of the French Government to the question, but no reply has yet been received to this communication.

Says a Western wit: Where is Europe, compared to America? Nowhere. They call England the mistress of the seas. But what makes the sea? The Mississippi makes it, and all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi into the Mammoth Cave, and the English navy will be floundering in the mud.

Coffee is improved [illegible]. A common article of coffee, when kept in a dry place, for a period of two years, is [illegible] to the best, it is reported.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Bonnet Carré, La., December 31.—Judge Rost, late Confederate Commissioner to Spain, and his son, are off the W. R. Arthur bound for New Orleans.

Washington, December 30.—The death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis took place at half past two o'clock to-day.

[Wires interrupted north of Memphis to-night.

Mr. Sumner's Attack on the President.

On the 20th December, Mr. Sumner renewed his attack of the day previous on the President. A Washington correspondent of the Ledger writes:

Our radical Congressmen are evidently endeavoring to pave the way for their constituency towards a complete and general enmity to the reconstruction policy of the President. The abrupt and involuntary denouncement of the Message received from the President yesterday, by Senator Sumner, necessitated securing the floor for him to-day that he might give an indirect substantiation to the equivocal terms of his attack. Accordingly Senator Wilson again reported his bill for the abrogation of all laws based upon distinction of color, and Sumner followed in remarks occupying about an hour and forty minutes. The speech in question was nothing more than an emphatic recitation of Mr. Sumner's private correspondence from the South, from officers in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau, strong minded spinsters, engaged in the conduct of negro schools, and interlarded with copious notes from the report of Carl Schurz. The tenor of all these epistles, which were anonymous, so far as the Senate was allowed to know, strongly reprobated the latitude allowed the South in reforming its civil governments, the wholesale course of pardoning that the President had followed, and the want of honest loyalty to the Union even among the reconstructionists of those States. A sufficient number of "frightful examples" of tortured negroes and outraged New England school-misses were thrown in to furnish dramatic effect in the assumption of hardly suppressed emotion during their recital. Nor did the Senator fail to avow that he remembered well the spirit of the "whitewashing message" of yesterday, and the endeavor therein "to throw the mantle of official oblivion" over all these enumerated wrongs upon humanity.

The attitude of the Senatorial body during the declamatory reading of the views of Mr. Sumner's Southern friends was not that of intense attention, nor even entirely free from indications of excessive boredom. Mr. Saulsbury gained the floor immediately afterwards and affirmed, in a ten minute speech, that if these premonitory symptoms of a radical outbreak were to be followed by a war upon the administration, then the minority, of which he was a part, would accept the wager of such a battle and uphold the hands of the President against all foes. Three o'clock had now been reached, and there was an evident desire to adjourn, but Senator Cowan could not allow the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts to go forth to the country without further protest, and for half an hour he indulged in a keen analysis of the whole attack, with its unauthenticated accompanying evidence, and for the first time during the session drew an audible smile and stifled applause from the galleries.

The New York Times of the 21st December comments severely on Mr. Sumner's manner of assailing the President, who, it asserts, is so strongly intrenched in the respect and confidence of the people that imputations like those of Mr. Sumner will be sure to recoil on their author. Says the Times:

If he had it in his power to show that the President had been misinformed, the country would have been obliged to him for the correction. But when he charges the President with deliberate intention to white-wash and deceive, he affronts the good sense and the decent sentiments of the people. President Johnson was sustained in all he said by the report of Lieut. Gen. Grant; but his bare representation ought to be enough of itself to shield him from such imputations as the Senator has vented upon him.

The same paper thus estimates the value of Mr. Sumner's boasted Senatorial experience:

Mr. Sumner is fond of alluding to his long Senatorial experience. Well, there are two kinds of lessons which may be learnt by experience. The one is most commonly expressed by the proverb that experience makes fools wise. But experience has also another teaching. It has the evil as well as its good side; it not only to eradicate errors, but in some cases to confirm and make them inveterate. In other words, it acts not only on the understanding but on the feelings, and while it is generally supposed to enlighten the former, it not infrequently warps and distorts the latter. The cause for which a man has suffered becomes sacred in his eyes, and the feelings which these sufferings have called forth are apt to become more violent and more intense just in proportion as they ought to die away and subside. We fear that Mr. Sumner's peculiar experience has not peculiarly suited him for any leading part in the great work of reconciliation. He starts at every Southern bush, as an old-fashioned kind of the Madonna and the bush. We doubt whether, to his dying day, he will cease to see red when ever he looks southwards. Yet, however it comes this may be in him, he should avoid making those who do not see as he does. At all events, he should make an exception of one so high in official position and public estimation as President Johnson.

HIPPOPHAGY.

Revival of the Use of Horse Flesh as Food.

Discussions of the question of obtaining the maximum of utility from the horse by turning his flesh to alimentary account, are becoming frequent in Europe, and the subject begins to attract some degree of serious attention in America. A pamphlet has appeared in France containing a great deal of hippological learning, and designed to combat existing prejudices in civilized and Christian countries against the use of horse flesh as food. How the author does this, the subjoined extract will show:

In our day, except in remote countries, nothing is required of horses but strength in exchange for nourishment. Approaching old age, having met with an accident which diminishes his services, or renders them impossible, the horse is sent to the knacker, who kills him for the sake of the hide, shoes, and other parts that are of being lost, whose remains can hardly be made profitable. And notwithstanding its flesh could furnish valuable means of alimentation, if prejudice deeply rooted did not discredit it in public opinion by attributing to it qualities which it does not possess.

Like oxen and sheep, the horse is essentially herbivorous. No hurtful element is elaborated in the economy of his nature. His flesh is exempt from all unwholesomeness, and, by no means is it disagreeable to the taste. The proof of its good qualities has numerous. Let us notice some of them. The Baron De Tott relates, in his memoirs, that, having been admitted as envoy of the King of France, at the table of the Khan of Tartary, Kaim-Gueray, there were several sides of excellent dried, smoked horse flesh, on the good taste of which the highest encomiums were exhausted.

Another, very justly esteemed, Parent Duchatelet, maintains that formerly in Paris, under various pretexts, large quantities of horse meat were introduced for alimentation. Father Hunard, a skilful veterinary, at the end of the eighteenth century, assures us that so great was the scarcity of provisions during the revolution, that the major part of the meat, consumed for six months, was furnished from broken down horses, without any inconvenience resulting to the public health.

In the campaigns of the Rhine, Catalogne, and the maritime Alps, the celebrated surgeon Larrey, has, many a time, resorted to this food for his wounded. At the siege of Alexandria, in Egypt, he made use of the most nutritious portions, and to this was owing, in a great measure, the recovery of his sick. Listen to the illustrious military surgeon:

"Experience," says Larrey, "demonstrates that the use of horse meat is very suitable for the nourishment of man. The taste is equally pleasant. I have often made use of it with the greatest success with the soldiers and wounded of our army. During the siege of Alexandria, in Egypt, I have often used it to great advantage. In reply to the objections, which have been urged by many distinguished persons, of the army, and to overcome the repugnance of the soldiers, I was the first to have my own horse killed, and to eat of this meat. At the battle of Eylau, during the first twenty-four hours, I was compelled to nourish my wounded with horse flesh."

In 1811, at the request of the police, Cadet, Parmentier and Parisat, testified in their turn, "that the meat of the horse has a very pleasant taste, that it is nutritious, as that of other animals; and that the laborers of Montfaucon, who consume it, enjoy very good health."

These learned men demanded in the name of the "Council of Health," that the sale of horse flesh should be tolerated, and that there should be established a slaughter house, especially for dealers in horse flesh. Father Duchalet, who seems to have entertained some prejudice against this alimentary substance, does not hesitate to say that, after having eaten of it, "I could not discover that this kind of meat was not both good and savoury." Since it is thus acknowledged that horse flesh offers all the advantages required from the ordinary results of alimentation, since to a pleasant taste is joined the qualities of healthy food, how is it that its use is not more widely spread among the population of Europe and the world at large, to whom are offered such valuable resources? Whence comes the repugnance to hippophagy? History reveals to us the cause of this transformation in tastes.

The Scandinavians and Germans, devoted to the worship of Odin, raised and trained with the greatest care in their sacred pasture lands, a race of white horses, destined to be sacrificed to the god whom they worshipped. The sacrifice over, they boiled the flesh of these animals and served it at their feasts. Such is probably the origin of hippophagy which was introduced among the people of the North and became an integral part of their natural manners, until Christianity, penetrating Northern Europe, succeeded in destroying a custom intimately connected with the Pagan rites.

Hippophagy, thus united with the customs of the religion of Odin, was an obstacle in the establishment of Christianity among the Northern people. Whenever a Scandinavian, even if converted, ate of the horse, his mind wandered back to the recollections of his former belief. Very soon, too, the Popes prohibited the use of this meat. The policy of the church thus demanding it.

In the mean time notwithstanding the interdiction of the Popes, the use of horse meat was long continued in Scandinavia.

With the progress of Christianity, the consumption of horse flesh was diminished in Europe. Denmark, which persisted longest in its use, remained longest faithful to the worship of Odin. The nomadic tribes of Northern Asia have really preserved until now, a marked predilection for horse flesh, and still make it their favorite dish, although they possess countless herds of oxen and sheep.

In our day, the alimentary use of horse flesh has met with considerable favor. Among the civilized nations of Europe, the descendants of the ancient Scandinavians, the Danes, are the first, who have given any signs of reviving this ancient usage. During the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, the Danish government authorized the sale of horses in the most [illegible].

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and since that time the animal has not ceased to have a slaughter house.

There also exists in the capital of Denmark a privileged butchery, under the surveillance of the veterinary school, which only keeps horse meats. Thus, at the present day, the use of horse flesh is being revived, little by little, and what is most remarkable, is that it is commencing with those people who were the last to abandon it. Besides Denmark, where this nutritious substance is sold publicly, under the surveillance of the Government, we might cite Belgium as having for several years followed this example. Add to this, that the Austrian Government has recently authorized the public sale of this alimentary substance. It is not only Rousseau, Larry and Parent Duchatelet, who have vouched for the good quality and healthiness of horse meat. There are whole populations, attesting the utility of the attempts they have encouraged. We cannot too loudly applaud the efforts which must result in spreading this usage among the people of every country.

If Ireland had been put in possession of this aliment, she would never, perhaps, have presented to the world the heart-rending spectacle of a people, plucked out by hunger, from the estates of their ancestors.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

Referring to the adoption by the Federal House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, of the resolution approving Mr. McCulloch's views in favor of contracting the currency in order to an early resumption of specie payments, the New York Tribune remarks:

The House thus stands deliberately pledged, first to the doctrine that an early Resumption of Specie Payments is desirable; secondly, to do its part toward effecting such Resumption; thirdly, to defer generally to the views on this subject of the Secretary of the Treasury, as embodied in his recent Annual Report. In other words: the House overwhelmingly declares, 1. That we can return to National solvency at an early day; 2. That we ought to do so; 3. That the way to the desired end has been substantially indicated by Secretary McCulloch in his late able and exhaustive Report.

The Secretary, it will be remembered, asks Congress to clothe him with discretionary power to borrow money on the most favorable terms, wherewith to fund the Greenback or Legal Tender notes of the United States, retiring these from circulation, and thus contracting the Currency on the one hand and obliging the Banks to redeem their notes in Specie on the other. Thus, whenever any one shall have money in his hands which he does not wish to use in business, and would rather lend to the Government than to any one else, he will be invited to invest it in interest-paying obligations of the Government. If he pays for these obligations in Greenbacks, those Greenbacks will be canceled and destroyed; if in National Bank notes, those notes will be promptly converted into Greenbacks, which will likewise be destroyed. Every Million thus canceled will bring nearer the day wherein all our Currency will be redeemable in Specie, and all our prices specie prices. And whenever the process shall have been so far prosecuted as to foreshadow its ultimate success, that consummation will be "discounted"—that is, anticipated—by a rapid contraction of the Circulating Medium and a consequent (or concurrent) reduction of prices. Every prudent and capable banker will limit his discounts and call in his notes, in view of the manifest difficulty of redeeming them from and after the reduction of our "Legal Tender" from Five to Four, Three, and ultimately to Two Hundred Millions. Were it settled this day that our "Legal Tender" would be reduced in volume to Two Hundred-Millions of Dollars, we believe the premium on Gold would rapidly fall to thirty, twenty, ten, and even to five per cent, insuring a corresponding reduction in the cost of Labor and of Living.

COUNT DE TAVERNAY AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes on the 19th December:

I announced to you a few days ago the departure for Europe of Count de Tavernay, First Secretary of the French Legation here. He started under orders from the Marquis de Montholon; and is expected to bring back explicit instructions from the French Government. The sending of a prominent member of the Legation instead of a simple dispatch is looked upon as a sign of some significance in the diplomatic world. At all events, it is an indication on the part of the French Minister of an anxiety so strong as to be unable to do itself full justice on paper. Count de Tavernay is a young gentleman of about thirty four years, intelligent and ambitious. As a young diplomatist he is likely to make the execution by so far as to introduce into the execution of his instructions some ideas of his own, if circumstances permit. He indulges in the idea that the pending differences can all be settled by a congress of the interested parties, to be held at the City of Washington, and it would not be surprising at all if such an idea should appear in the future correspondence between this Government and France. If it does not, it may be assumed that Mons. de Tavernay has failed in the scheme which belongs to himself.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, says the Crescent, passed through this city in disguise, in making his escape to Havana, where he now is.

It is a fact, says the Crescent, that Gen. Kirby Smith has returned to this country, and is now in Virginia. Immediately on arriving at Havana he wrote to Gen. Grant asking whether he (Gen. Smith) would be considered as included in the capitulation and placed on parole. Gen. Grant replied in the most friendly manner, informing Gen. Smith that he would be paroled and placed on the same footing as other Confederate officers should he return to the country. This letter, in some way, found its way to the Counsel [illegible] after the lapse of several months, it was forwarded to him (Smith). That gentleman immediately on receiving it left Cuba for Virginia. He is now, we believe, in Lynchburg, where his wife and family reside.

How to Serve Wine.

Very many articles have been written on "the art of dining," and not a few books are devoted to the subject. A foreign gent, in Marcel's "Guide Vinicole" gives the following directions as to the order in which wine should be served on great occasions:—"Soup ought to be followed by a glass of sherry or dry Madeira; oysters by white Bordeaux or Burgundy. During the first course common red Bordeaux or Burgundy ought to be drunk; and between the first and second courses a small glass of very old brandy, or rum, or bitters of a delicate quality, ought to form a coup du milieu. During the second course Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Hermitage of superior growths ought to follow; and toward the conclusion of the repast the proper vin de liqueur to be introduced, the red having precedence. Iced champagne ought to accompany the sweets and the dessert, and the whole ought to conclude with a small glass of Tokay, Constantia, Schiraz, or Cyprus. On ordinary occasions, sherry, Madeira, or Marsala usually follow the soup, while Burgundy, Bordeaux, or Rhine wine, the fish and hors d'oeuvres; and common red Burgundy or Bordeaux is drunk during the first course. A glass of liqueur forms the coup de milieu, the best red wines appear during the second course, and champagne with the sweets and the dessert. It is the duty of the master of the house to see that the wine is good and aptly served; while it is the especial province of the mistress of the house to take care that the coffee is well made and boiling hot.

"The Fish and the Ring."

There's an old grey castle in Durham,
Where the Tyne meets the North Sea's swell,
Where sits in a dale with a ring in his mouth;
And then rests the legend they tell.

The landlord had a fair daughter,
And a suitor of noble degree;
Paid court to the maiden, and gave her a ring,
And vowed her his bride to be.

And eaten, and again and again,
The day for the bridal was named,
Yet ever put off with some plausible tale
Her false-hearted lover had framed.

But once as they walked on the shore,
The maiden in bitterness said:
I adjure you now, by the good God above,
To promise me whom you will wed.

Then drawing the ring from her finger,
He flung it off in the sea,
And said: "As God lives I will wed you the day
You restore that ring unto me."

Then home with her sorrow she went
And sat herself down by the door,
And watched the long day till her father should come
In his fisher's boat onto the shore.

At length the sail gleamed in the sunset,
And the keel grated harsh on the sand,
And her father strode homeward blessing his luck
With but one tiny fish in his hand.

But dressing it now for their meal,
The maiden screams out in surprise:—
For the ring that her lover had cast to the waves,
Lo! it flashes its light in her eyes.

Then the proud Marquis cried: "God wills it!
So straightway the priest will I bring;
And I'll give to thy father the boon for his gains—
Let the sign be 'The Fish and the Ring.'"

LET US MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Life is but a fleeting dream,
Care destroys the most of it;
Soon it glideth like a stream—
Mind you make the best of it:
Talk not of your weary woes,
Troubles, or the rest of it;
If we have but brief repose,
Let us make the best of it.

If your friend has got a heart,
There is something fine in him,
Cast away his darker part,
Cling to what's divine in him.
Friendship is the best relief—
Make no incision just of it;
It will brighten every grief,
If we make the best of it.

Happiness despises state,
[illegible] experience,
Simply that the wise and great
[illegible] and contentment.
Read to me the spell refined—
Brightly one the best of it,
Be good and kind of mind—
That will make the best of it.

Tossing in the power above,
[illegible]
In every creature breathing love,
[illegible] great and small of us.
Whatsoever may befall—
Sorrow, or the rest of it,
We shall overcome them all,
If we make the best of it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accident.—An unknown man fell from the St. Charles street cars on Saturday evening and was taken to the Charity Hospital in a dangerous condition from the effects thereof.

A Capture.—Officer Bolton chased two boys with two bags of cotton, stolen on the levee. The little rogues escaped but the booty fell into the hands of the officer.

Fire.—A bale of hay in the shed of a house occupied by Mrs. Hughes, on Roman near LaHarpe street, was found on fire last night. The damage was slight.

The Radicals of Iowa are circulating a petition for the impeachment of President Johnson.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1865.

Dark and cloudy weather rather checked the movement in the general market to-day, and our leading staple, owing to the accounts published in the morning papers, being less favorable than those of yesterday, exhibited but little animation. At the same time nothing conclusive transpired with regard to the screwmen's strike, which prevents the delivery of a considerable amount of the recent sales. It is hoped, however, that this unfortunate difficulty will be settled by Monday, in which case, we may anticipate that the active renewal of shipments will materially add to the supplies of Exchange.

The gold market opened this morning with few indications of any vitality, some few buyers offering 145 1/4, and holders asking 145 1/2 to 145 3/4, and after a limited business closed at last evening's figures of 145 1/4 to 145 5/8. The sales include $10,000 at 145 3/8; $15,000 at 145 1/2; and $16,000, (8,000 and 10,000,) at 145 5/8. We also heard of some small lots at 145 3/4 and 146. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 140 and 141 for the small sums of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 142 and 144. Mexican dollars are bought at gold quotations, but round lots could not be bought, unless at higher rates.

Foreign Exchange continued heavy. The sales of Sterling included £8000 to £[illegible] at 156, 156 1/4 to 156 [illegible]; a moderate amount at 156; £4500, in two bills, at 156 1/4; £10,000 (6000, 4000 and 10,000) at 156 1/2; and £6000 to £8000 at 156 3/4. The sales at 156 were mostly of bill of lading bills, and those at 156 3/4 were of first-class. In France we notice sales of about 500,000, commercial, to a bank, in several amounts, at 3.61 1/4; 50,000 at the same, and 100,000 at [illegible]. Sterling may be quoted at 156 for bill [illegible] lading bills, and 156 1/2 to 156 3/4 for good to first-class clear; and commercial Francs at 3.60 to 3.65. The Banks ask 158 to 159 for Sterling, and 3.56 1/4 to 3.57 1/2 for Francs.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was even less liberal than yesterday, but we have no improvement to report in rates. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 3/8 to 1/4 per cent. discount, the latter being the ruling rates. Outdoors, the sales included $20,000 New York sight at 3/4 discount; $15,000 one day's sight at 3/4, and a further amount at 7/8; $10,000 five days at 7/8; $25,000 ten days' at 1 1/4; $10,000 fifteen days' at 1 1/4; and $150,000 at 1 for five days, 1 1/4 for fifteen days, 1 3/8 for twenty days, and 1 5/8 for thirty days.

The Stock market was less active, the only sales reported being 59 shares Bank of America at $133 50 and 20 Citizens' at $142. We also heard that an offer of $143 had been refused for another lot of the latter. There were some sales of City Bonds at about previous rates, the Railroad ruling at 80 and the Consolidated at 86, ex January coupon. The sales of Insurance Scrip included some Home at 86 and 88 1/2c per dollar.

Uncurrent Bank notes were quiet at about previous rates, and we continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 47 to 48c, and 49 to 50c. per dollar; Louisiana State Bank, at 68 to 70c., and 72 to 73c; Merchants' Bank at 65 to 68c and 72 1/2 to 75; Crescent City Bank at 78 to 80c., and 82 to 84c., and Union Bank at 78 to 80c., and 82 to 84c. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes rule at 1 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Saturday Evening, December 30, 1865.

COTTON.—The dispatch in the morning papers reporting the week's advance at Liverpool to be only 1/4d., instead of a fraction over 1/2d., as the telegrams received yesterday indicated, flattened the market to-day, and checked the demand. There was, nevertheless, a fair enquiry, but mostly from parties who operate at yesterday morning's currency, or at least at about half the advance which was realized after the news. The sales were consequently confined to 1900 bales, taken by eleven brokers at irregular prices. The business included fairly Low Middling at 47 1/2c, Low Middling at 48, and Strict Low Middling at 48 1/2c. Under all the circumstances we see no sufficient reason to change our amended quotations of last evening, which were 40 to 42c. for Ordinary, 45 to 46 for Good Ordinary, 47 to 49 for Low Middling and 51 to — for Middling. Some authorities quote Low Middling at 48 to 49 and Middling at 51 to 52, but otherwise agree with the above figures. Nothing of interest has transpired with regard to the screwmen's strike, but it is hoped that some settlement of the difficulty will be made by Monday evening.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 190 hhds Sugar and 380 barrels Molasses, only a small portion of which were landed in time for to-day's business. There is a good supply of Sugar on the market, but the demand is very limited and prices are still drooping.

Molasses is in very light supply, but the market was not as buoyant as it was yesterday owing in part to inclement weather and in part to the fact that buyers are holding aloof to wait supplies until Tuesday, when most of the coast packets will have arrived.

The sales to-day are confined to a few small lots of Sugar at about previous figures. Low Common 10c, Common 10 1/4c, Fully Fair to Prime 14 1/2c per pound, and 175 barrels Molasses, in several lots, at 92 1/2 to 95c. per gallon, showing a reduction of about 3c. per gallon on yesterday's prices.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market has been quiet to-day, and although the weather is inclement and very unfavorable for out of door movements, a fair extent of business has been done, at about previous prices, especially in a jobbing way. In the following details will be found full particulars of our market and of the receipts since we have transpired.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet and unchanged, with only a limited local demand. The sales to-day are confined to 1,500 barrels, of which 80 Fine at $7 25; 172 do. at $7 50; 600 Superfine in six equal lots at $8 12 1/2; 100 do. at $8 25; 50 Fair Extra at $9 75; 160 on terms at $10 50, and 120 Choice Extra at $12 per barrel.

BRAN.—There is not much demand, but the stock is very firmly held and holders sell only at very full prices. About 600 sacks were sold to-day at $1 60 per 100 pound.

CORN.—Continues in request and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. There were sales to-day of 1,700 sacks, of which 1200 mixed in lots at $1 10; 300 white at $1 20 and 100 do. at $1 22 1/2c. per bushel.

OATS.—Are in liberal supply but not much in demand, and prices are lower. There were sales to-day of 600 sacks on private terms, understood to be a decline in prices. We quote Ordinary, Prime and Choice at 53, 54 and 56c. per bushel.

HAY.—We did not hear of any round sales to-day. Prime and Choice Western may be quoted at $30 to $32 per ton.

PORK.—There were sales of 100 barrels old, even weight Mess in two lots at $31 per barrel. Dealers are retailing it at $32 50 per barrel.

LARD.—Holders are asking 30c per pound for Prime in kegs and tierces, but buyers do not come forward.

BACON.—The market for this article continues very dull, and there is only a limited retail business doing at 15c per pound for Shoulders, 18c for Ribbed Sides, 19c for Clear Sides, 18 1/2c to 20c for Plain Hams, and 25 to 25c per pound for Sugar-cured Hams. Shoulders and Sides continue in good supply. Hams are scarce.

BALE ROPE.—A lot of 500 coils was sold on private terms, understood to be 17c. per pound. Round lots could have been purchased several days since at that price. Dealers are realizing 18 to 18 1/2c. per pound. There is very little demand.

GREEN MEAT.—Shoulders are selling in small lots at 13c per pound.

WHISKY.—There is no demand for round lots, but a good retail business is doing at $2 35 to $2 40 per gallon. Very choice brands command a little more. Week's receipts 2237 barrels; cleared 139 barrels.

COAL OIL.—Is selling readily in small lots at $1 10 per gallon in cans, and 90c in barrels.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter sells readily. Common is plenty and very dull. Cheese is plenty and dull. Northern Butter commands 40 to 50c, Western 25 to 30c; Northern Cheese 20 to 21c, Western 18 to 20c per pound.

INDIA BAGGING.—Is very little in demand; dealers are realizing 30c per yard in rolls, and 29c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS AND BURLAPS.—Are selling in small lots at 30c for second and 26c for new, for the former, and 30c a-piece for the latter.

BALING TWINE.—Round lots are quoted at 23 1/2 to 26c per pound, while dealers are realizing 28 per pound for good Western.

COFFEE.—There is a very good retail demand which is being supplied at 28c per pound for Ordinary, 29 to 31c for Fair to Good Fair and 31 for Choice.

FREIGHTS.—There is scarcely anything offering to go forward coastwise, and the rates are almost nominal. We quote the rates by steam and by sail for New York 3/4c per pound for Cotton and 56 to 60c per barrel for Flour; for Boston 3/4 to 1c per pound for Cotton and 75c per barrel for Flour. Foreign freights are firm and there is considerable offering to go forward. The rates are 11-16d per pound for Cotton for Liverpool by mail and 1d by steam, and 1 3/4c for Havre. A ship was taken up for Havre at 1 1/2c per pound for Cotton, and one for Liverpool at 11-32d.

The screwmen's strike is still maintained and continues to paralyze the market.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 1, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 64 Texas Beeves.
Sold: No sales.
Stock on Sale: 16 Western Beeves, 392 Texas Beeves, 22 Yearlings, 1471 Hogs, 1340 Sheep, 300 Calves and 139 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Iron, Nails, Tin Plates, Cooler, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 71 CANAL STREET, New Orleans. Agents for the Vieille Montagne SHEET ZINC COMPANY; and PLOUGHS of all the most approved makes. [illegible]

Gas Consumers Read This! [illegible] PATENT IMPROVED LAVA [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 1, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark R B Walker, Lothrop, 12 days from Boston, to master—3d district.
Bark Michel Montaigne (French), Demestral, from Bordeaux, to Gonzalez [illegible]—2d district.
Bark C E Rosenberg, Granell, 13 days from New York, to master—1st district.
Bark Jas E Ward, Leddekin, 14 days from New York, to master—1st district.
Brig E E Kennedy, Hollies, 16 days from New York, to master—1st district.
Schr Cyclone, Bubbridge, 21 days from Rockland (Me), to master—1st district.
Schr Sea Witch, Maintosh, from Buenos Santiago via Matagorda, in ballast, to master—2d district.
Steamer France, Forbes, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Dora Martin, Martin, from Shreveport
Louisa, Sherman, from Pittsburgh
Gazelle Poole, Mims, from Grand Ecore
Rasaee No 2, Page, from Cincinnati

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Michel Montaigne, from Bordeaux—(? passengers.

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Jesse Coffin, Thompson, from Glasgow, 28th Oct. Schr Fancy, Camp, 6 days from Boston Island, to T [illegible]

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark R B Walker—130 bales [illegible] [illegible]

BORDEAUX—Per bark Michel Montaigne—Assorted.

NEW YORK—Per bark C E Rosenberg—Assorted.
NEW YORK—Per bark J E Ward—Assorted.
NEW YORK—Per brig E E Kennedy—Assorted.
NEW YORK—Per bark J E Ward—[illegible]

BOURLAND (Me)—Per schr Cyclone—1512 [illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer France—13 bales cotton to [illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Emma No 2—[illegible]

GRAND ECORE—Per steamer Carrie Poole—[illegible]

PITTSBURGH—Per steamer Louisa—[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Dora Martin—[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! HAPPY NEW YEAR! Brilliant company of the Grand Holiday Spectacle. [illegible] Attraction. First appearance of MRS. W. R. FLOYD.

This and Every Evening

Until further notice, will be presented the Grand Romantic Spectacle, in three acts, called THE NAIAD QUEEN; OR, THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS.

Which will be produced with New and Splendid Scenery, Beautiful Costumes, Superb Appointments, Elegant Mechanical Effects, Grand Tableaux, Musical Accessories, Grand Ballets by an augmented Corps de Ballet, and including a Grand Processional Chorus, introducing the IRISH EMIGRANT, [illegible] [illegible] OUTLAY.

The Drama will be preceded by a favorite Comedietta.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Friday Evening, January 5th, 1866.

BENEFIT OF LEWIS BAKER.

First time of Jos. C. Foster's successful dramatization of Alexander Dumas' great work of THE THREE GUARDSMEN. D'Artagnan (as originally performed by him)... Lewis Baker, Assisted by the Entire Star Company. Also, Mr. Baker's original adaptation from Dickens' novel of "David Copperfield," called MICAWBER; OR, WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP. Wilkins Micawber, Esq., (his original character)...Lewis Baker. Forming a Superb Bill of Attraction.

Box Office open [illegible]

J. JAY LANE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 76 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS

FAIR GROUND JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE CLUB will give its Purse [illegible] [illegible] for five days, during every [illegible] Fair Grounds property, on the Gentilly Road, to commence on FRIDAY, 6th day of April, 1866. Stakes for two and three year olds will be opened, and the details of the meeting will appear in a few days.

H. SLOCOMB, President pro tem.

NOTICE.

EDGAR MONTROUT informs the public that he has opened an office of Claim Agent on Royal street, No. 29, opposite the Citizens' Bank. He will also act as Agent, and undertakes all settlements for taxes.

NOTICE.

THE French ship JEANNE ALICE, [illegible] from Havre, will begin discharging cargo at Post [illegible], Third District, on TUESDAY, January 2d. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods, otherwise said goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

PIERRE PORITZ, 3 Carondelet street.

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY OF Learning and Military Academy—Has been in successful operation since the 2d day of October last, and will close a session of nine months on the 30th day of June next.

Terms—$160 for all expenses for five months, payable in advance. For further particulars, apply to D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, Alexandria, La.

Iron Safes! Iron Safes!

DEPOT, No. 149 GRAVIER STREET.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of the celebrated manufacture of Marvin & Co, New York, constantly on hand and for sale by H. LEGENDRE, Agent. Safes removed at short notice.

PLANTATION TO RENT.

A SMALL COTTON PLANTATION in the Parish of St. Bernard, five miles below the city, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having one arpent front on the river by eighty in depth, twenty arpents of which are in a high state of cultivation, and the balance timbered; with a house and laborers' quarters, stable, coach house, &c., &c.

For terms, apply at No. 47 Toulouse street.

C. A. RICHARDS.

Wine and Spirit Bottling House,

24 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

WHERE may be found all of his original brands of Bottled Liquors, consisting of Golden Sheaf Bourbon, Monarch of Rye, London Dock Gin, Concentrated Punches, Cordials, Syrups, Bitters, California Wines, &c.

—ALSO—

C. A. Richards' Celebrated Standard Spirits and Wines.

Wholesale Dealers, Country Merchants, Jobbers and Planters supplied at lowest market prices.

A CARD.

THE public is hereby informed that Mr EMMANUEL LEVY is no longer connected with my house, and that I have made an affidavit against him, charging him with having left my store with a large sum of money.

JOSEF HERRICO, Nos. 74 and 76 Chartres street.

STOLEN.

WAS stolen about three weeks ago in Mr. Jean Bagneris's Coffeehouse, in front of [illegible] market, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, one drawn by Laurent Dumas [illegible] of $250, and the other one drawn by Francis Dumas and endorsed by Jean Robaird, of the sum of $277, both dated 20th July, 1865, and payable at [illegible].

The payment of the above notes having been stopped, the public is cautioned not to negotiate them.

JEAN LADMIRE.

JUDICIAL SALES.

LUCIEN JOUBLANC VS. GUISEPPE CHIARRY.

Cargo of the Schooner Fancy, and the Owners.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, and pursuant to an agreement entered into between the parties interested therein, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., THE SCHOONER FANCY, together with her Tackle, Rigging, etc. as she now lies in the Mississippi river, at the Government Wharf. [illegible]

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

L. MALLAUDON [illegible] VS. LUCRETIA A. PREBON.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the rights, ways, servitudes and privileges thereunto belonging, situated in the Second District of this city [illegible]

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. J. MONTFORT.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No 15,838—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, to wit: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the Second District of this city, in the square No. 88 [illegible]

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. FIRMIN LEVASSEUR.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No 15,834—By virtue of writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of J. B. Cassio—No. 5,822.

THE creditors of the aforesaid Estate are requested to prove their claims against the succession; and all persons indebted to the estate [illegible]

F. A. BIRON, Attorney of the Estate.

ORLEANS MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS REGIMENT OF MILITIA. XVII. The Orleans Regiment of Militia will be divided into two "Battalion Districts." [illegible]

J. EDMONDSTON, Colonel Orleans Regiment Militia.

FOR RENT.

THE three-story BRICK BUILDING with iron [illegible] Notre Dame [illegible] Apply to CAMPBELL & RICKARLY, 28 Carondelet street.

FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOKS.

Merchants and others about opening new sets of Books are invited to examine our large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY and CASH BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS, SALES BOOKS, GROCERS' ORDER BOOKS, RECORDS, etc. In this branch of our business we have spared no pains in getting up Books of the FIRST-CLASS, made of the best English and American papers.

We have also a large assortment of Purchasing and White COPYING LETTER BOOKS, also CHECK BOOKS, engraved in the best style, and every thing in the STATIONERY LINE that is required for counting-house use.

Blank Books made to order of any pattern of ruling and binding.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR, 86 and 88 Common street.

Pharaoh's Serpents.

THIS wonderful discovery is now creating the greatest sensation abroad, and at every evening party in Paris numbers are consumed. The demand is so great that it is almost a matter of actual force to obtain them. For sale at F. HUMPHREYS', Agent for Olden & Sawyer's Chemicals, No. 63 Royal street.

FIFTY DOLLARS ($50) REWARD!!

A REWARD of fifty dollars will be given for the arrest and conviction of the miscreants who desecrated the tomb of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association, in the Girod street Cemetery, on the night of Saturday last, 23d inst., by infamously stealing the contents of the coffer, consisting of coins, medals, and other relics, which had been deposited therein. It seems incredible that there can be found beneath the guise of humanity, villains base enough to perpetrate so sacrilegious an outrage. The society desires that such hard-hearted may be apprehended and be not only subjected to the utmost rigor of the law, but also held up to the loathing of the civilized community.

By order of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association.

V. CAMBOLE, President.
A. DEBOLORGE, Vice-President.
A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.
ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Treasurer.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company, New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with Article Eight of the Charter of the Company, the annual election for nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the 15th of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

Bank of America. New Orleans, December 27th, 1865.

At an election held on the 26th inst. the following persons were elected Directors of this institution, to serve the ensuing year:

CHAS. CAVAROC,	J. H. SEIGNOURET,
W. B. SCHMIDT,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
C. J. LEEDS,	AD. ODIER,
D. FATJO,	F. W. TILTON,
ARTHUR THIBAUT,	J. J. ADAMS,
M. JUDSON,	M. PUIG.
	P. MASPERO.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 21st. inst., CHAS. CAVAROC, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

Bank of America. New Orleans, December 27th, 1865.

AT a meeting of the Board held this day, a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders, or to their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 2d January, 1866.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, December 27th, 1865.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank is requested to take place at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, February 1st, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock.

By order of the Board. CHS. JUMONVILLE, Assistant Cashier.

New Orleans Gas Light Co., December 26, 1865.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

OWING to the high price of all materials and labor, this Company is compelled to modify some of the concessions made to consumers heretofore under circumstances more favorable to its business.

From and after the 1st January ensuing, the materials and labor in setting up the meter will be charged the consumers, and paid before letting on the Gas—

And a monthly rental for the use of the meter as follows:

3 light meter	20 cts.
5 do. do.	30 cts.
10 do. do.	50 cts.
20 do. do.	75 cts.
30 and 45 light meter	50 cts.
60 do. do.	75 cts.
100 do. do.	$1 00.

By order, M. O. J. TISDALE, Gen'l. Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

ATTENTION DAIRYMEN!

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, No. 42 Royal street.

THURSDAY, January 4th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at Candeau's Stables, situated at or near the Depot of the Dauphin street Cars, Third District, will be sold— Twenty-nine splendid Milch Cows, &c.; also, 1 Mule, sixteen hands high.

Terms—Under $300 cash, at or over $300, at six months' credit, in notes of the purchasers endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. For the Mule cash, payable in U. S. Treasury notes.

Coffeehouse Fixtures, &c. for Sale.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer. Office, 42 Royal street.

WEDNESDAY, January 3d, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises, situated at the corner of Greatmen and Louisa streets, the fixtures of a coffeehouse, such as the Counter, Shelving, &c. Also, a lot of Chairs and Tables, a Stove, Ice Box, &c.

Terms—Cash, payable in United States Treasury Notes.

A. FERNANDEZ'S SALES.

Steamboats, One Sloop, one Steam Yawl, and one lot of steam machinery, belonging formerly to the steamer J. M. Brown.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

[illegible] THE STEAMBOATS LAUREL HILL AND IBERVILLE, with their furniture, tackle and apparel, and everything pertaining to them as per inventory, and as they lie on the other side of the river.

2. ONE SLOOP BOAT, suitable for an oyster boat, about five tons, lying in the New Canal, at the Magnolia street bridge.

3. ONE STEAM YAWL, about thirty feet long, as she now lies in the Government Freight Warehouse, on the levee, foot of Jackson street.

4. ONE LOT OF STEAMBOAT MACHINERY, consisting of the engine and machinery of the J. M. Brown, as it now lies at Bickels's Landing, with the exception of one boiler lying at Fort Pike.

All of which can be examined before the sale.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Three Lots of Ground and Buildings on Goodchildren Street and Washington Avenue.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office—Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

SATURDAY, 6th of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

THREE LOTS OF GROUND designated by Nos. 1, 2 and 4 [illegible]

Cottage House on St. Anthony street.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 6th of January 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city [illegible]

E. M. JACOBS' SALES.

A Square of Ground Consisting of Twenty-Six Lots, First District.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneers. 36, Exchange Place.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January, 5th 1866 at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND, together with the improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city [illegible]

Two Valuable Lots with Improvements thereon.

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

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]—ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Fine and Improved Property.

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

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—A PORTION OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible]

Extensive Sale of Valuable Property—Two Tracts of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Charles, Township 14 South, Range 20 East.

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

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND, situated in the parish of St. Charles in this State [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL powers of Attorney given by me up to this day have been revoked.

VICTOR PERILLIAT.

Cream Chocolates.

RECEIVED per steamship United States, from New York—CREAM CHOCOLATES, from Masson's House, in Paris.

G. LAVIE, No. 21 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common sts.

CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE OF JAQUESSON & FILS.

JUST RECEIVED by bark Misty Lick— 110 baskets of this well-known and delicious Wine, imported by A. Carriere, in quarts and pints as follows:

20	baskets	Carte Blanche,	quarts;
10	do	do	pints;
15	do	Cypens Carte,	quarts;
10	do	do	pints;
15	do	Creme Medaille,	quarts;
10	do	do	pints;
20	do	Sillery Medaille,	quarts;
10	do	do	pints;

—Also, by the same vessel:

40 baskets Parisienne, quarts;
20 do do pints.

This Champagne is equal in quality, to any the least, to any ever imported in the United States, and will always be found at reasonable prices in any store.

Connoisseurs are invited to call on, taste, and judge for themselves, at QUETROUSE'S, 17 St. Louis st.

TO RENT.

A FINE RESIDENCE, in the Third District, about two miles from the city, measuring one arpent front on the river along the whole depth, fronting on the city railroad, on Dauphin street, (late Greatmen street) having a good and very comfortable two-story brick house, out-houses, a flower garden, an orchard, and a portion of ground large enough for a very profitable kitchen garden.

—ALSO—

ANOTHER PROPERTY, in the same District, corner of Bartholomew and Moreau streets, having a good brick house, with cellars on the ground floor, also coach house, consisting of a kitchen and servants' rooms, stove, stable, chickenhouse and pigeonhouse; a flower garden, an orchard and a very large vacant lot, suitable for a kitchen garden.

For terms, apply to C. CAFFIN, at his brick yard, 3d District, or Toulouse street, No. [illegible]

Cathedral Church of St. Louis of New Orleans.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the pew-holders of said Church, to call at my office, No. 20 St. Anthony Square, before Saturday, 30th December inst., and settle for the amount of their pews for the year 1866, at the same prices as the present year 1865, and all pews not retained and paid for on Saturday, shall, according to custom, be rented by the undersigned.

ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A PLANTATION, in the Parish of Plaquemines, about 35 miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the river, measuring seven arpents front on the river [illegible] with the stock, consisting in Mules, Carts, Plough &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH DAVID, 237 Old Levee, Between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Steamship I. C. HARRIS, from Philadelphia, is now discharging her cargo at Post 27, First District. Consignees will please call at the office of the agent and get orders for the delivery of their freight, otherwise it will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. C. HARRIS, Corner of Camp and Common streets.

Mica Roofing Company.

Established 1864.

THE PREPARED MICA CANVAS ROOFING is celebrated for its cheapness, lightness and durability, and undoubtedly the best roofing offered to the public.

The foundation is heavy hemp canvas, 40 inches wide, saturated and covered on both sides with elastic water composition. It communicates neither taste nor odor to rain water.

Are non-conducting, the coolness renders it invaluable in hot climates.

It can be easily laid by any good workman.

Samples and testimonials, and all information at the Company's sole agent,

F. HUMPHREYS, 63 Royal street, New Orleans.

DISEASES.

F. Vergé's [illegible]

ALL Sexual Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHNSON & DENIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
57..........ROYAL STREET..........57

T. A. Keller & Jul. Hoerner,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
19 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
Diamond set. Enamelling done, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Silk and Leather Guards, etc., etc., for the trade, always on hand.

BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 GRAVIER STREET, 77
IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Leaf Tobacco, &c.
SOLE AGENTS,
In this city for the Cigarette Manufactory,
¡LA HONRADEZ!
A fresh stock constantly on hand.
BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier st.

A. F. DUTEIL,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND AGENT for Messrs. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO., of New Orleans, and for the N. O. Bee.
ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING, Strand near 23d street, Galveston, (Texas.)

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., General Commission AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 7 North Second street, Bet. Chestnut and Market St. Louis.	MARTIN DOLHONDE, & COBB, Cotton and Tobacco Factors, Commission and FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 37 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Orders are solicited for the purchase or sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Groceries, Western Produce, Grain of all sorts, Hay, Naval Stores, Bagging, Rope, Tobacco, &c., &c., which will receive our best personal attention.

S. B. McCONNICO,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
Commission Merchant,
48..........UNION STREET..........48

GRIMA & STARK,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 5 Carondelet street, Second Floor.
FELIX GRIMA, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.
T. O. STARK, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Accountant.

J. VILLARRUBIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND IMPORTER OF
CUBA PRODUCE,
Office, No. 9 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Peters.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,
72..........Chartres Street..........72
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 prices.

LA MAISON DOREE.
MR. JOHN STRENNA, Proprietor of St. John's Restaurant, informs his patrons and the public that he has removed to the splendid House called LA MAISON DOREE, No. 64 Canal, between Carondelet and Baronne streets.

KNEASS, MAYO & DORMAN,
(successors to MAGEE & KNEASS)
No. 6.....MAGAZINE STREET.....No. 6.
Where the Large Horse stands in the Door.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Leather, Saddlery and Hardware,
Trimmings and Tools, Leather and India Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose.
Mr. Kneass, Mayo and Dorman settle the business of the old firm of Magee & Kneass.
Wm. Edwards Edward J. Gay

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET No. 13
New Orleans.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—CORNER CAMP AND GRAVIER STS
(Over Canal Bank.)

B. L. MANN. H. F. HALL.
B. L. MANN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
Leather, Hides, Furs, Tallow, Wool, Beeswax, Tanners' Oil, Japanned Leather, &c.
Nos. 58 and 60 Magazine street.
NEW ORLEANS.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.
Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.
Cisterns Made and Repaired.
Orders left at 26 The Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended.

MAYER BROTHERS,
CRESCENT CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS,
Nos. 49 & 51 Lafayette street.
Sales Room—No. 51 Tchoupitoulas street.—N. O., La.
Mayer Brothers,
No. 51 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,
Between Poydras and Natchez streets.
DEALERS IN
Leaf Chewing and Manufacturers of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars. A heavy, well selected stock constantly on hand.
Orders from the trade, wholesale grocers and commission merchants respectfully solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

A. TIRRELL & CO.,
(Successors to Tirrell & Bates,)
Wholesale dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Magazine street, between Canal and Common.
HAVE just received by late arrivals a complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which they offer for sale to city and country trade at the lowest market prices.
Boots and Shoes made expressly for the Creole trade.

J. BONNOT & CO.,
Undertakers' Establishment,
On St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, founded upwards of twenty-five years ago
DEPOT of METALLIC COFFINS and Wooden Coffins of every description, richly trimmed and ornamented.
Also—Large and small Hearses, and every thing in the line.
—STORE—
St. Ann street.

GEO. McD. BURKE,
(Formerly of Jno. M. Burke & Bro.)
Merchandise Broker,
No. 28 Bank Place.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the sale of BAGGING, GUNNY BAGS, ROPE, COFFEE, SUGAR, PORK, SALT, &c.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs the holders of two certain PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by George Gottsmith, to his own order and by him endorsed, dated November 6th, 1858, one for $30 and the other for $28 [illegible] cents, both payable 3 years after date, and paraphed ne varietur by T. O. Starke, then notary, that he is ready to pay said notes.

J. M. BERNICHAN, Butcher, at Poydras market, stall No. 75

Southern Press.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS is now prepared for the reception of Cotton on storage, and for compressing, and the proprietors of the same therefore solicit a share of patronage of their former friends and the factors, shippers and merchants in general.

Orders left at 17 Commercial Alley, or to Messrs. W. Preks & Co., 31 Carondelet street, and James Rainey, 24 Union street, will be promptly attended to.

C. ROUYER

HAS received from Europe, per steamship George Washington a splendid selection of Silverware, such as GOBLETS, CUPS, BREAKFAST CUPS, &c. ALPHENIDE, TABLE SETS, TEA SPOONS, LADLES, GRATIN DISHES, CHAFING DISHES, &c.

GOLD JEWELRY, EAR and FINGER RINGS, &c. Superior Gold and Silver WATCHES.

Repairs made—Gold and Silver bought.

An assortment of new style SPECTACLES; Chinese PINCE-NEZ, an entire new article, superior to anything heretofore made.

SPECTACLE GLASSES set and exchanged.

135 Chartres Street, Near the Orleans Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Stock in the above Company will be received at our office, on and after MONDAY, November 6th.

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER.

Notice to Stockholders.

Office of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, New Orleans, December 29th, 1865.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the past twelve months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th of January, 1866.

By order of the Board. WM. A. BROWN, Treasurer.

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, New Orleans, Dec. 16th, 1865.

IN conformity with the 14th section of the Charter of the Company, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company. New Orleans, Dec 16th, 1865.

IN conformity with the Eighth Section of the Charter of the Company, an election by the Stockholders for Eighteen Directors, to serve for one year, from the First Monday in February, 1866, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

Diamonds. Diamonds.

A. CANDIDE,

82 CHARTRES STREET, 82

HAS JUST RECEIVED a rich assortment of Rings and Ear Rings, Crosses, Broaches and other Jewelry of the latest Parisian styles.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

GROWTH of 1865—H. HAFNER has now in store a large and full assortment of Garden Seeds, fresh from Landreth's, Philadelphia. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, or otherwise as may be required. [illegible]

H. HAFNER, 146 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

STAR [illegible]

NEW YORK MA[illegible]

FOR NEW YORK [illegible]

The new and splendid [illegible]
MORNING STAR, 2600 tons [illegible]
EVENING STAR, 2600 tons [illegible]
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons [illegible]
RISING STAR, 2600 tons [illegible]

The new and first-class [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons [illegible]
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons [illegible]
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons [illegible]
MONTEREY, 1500 tons [illegible]

THE new and first-class sidewheel steamship MORNING STAR, 2600 tons, Quiet, Commander, will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square on SUNDAY, December 31st, 1865, at 8 A. M.

This line is composed of the largest and [illegible] steamships which have ever been built in [illegible] for any home line. They are in every respect [illegible] ocean service and the rooms on which they run [illegible] passenger accommodations are not excelled by those of any other steamer in the world.

PASSAGE, in side-wheel ships, First Cabin [illegible] Second Cabin [illegible] In screw ships, First Cabin [illegible]

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all times during business hours, and the Company's notes for freight will always be made of low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 28 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

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

CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier [illegible] of North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 180 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON, 3,204 tons, [illegible] H. P.
LAFAYETTE, 3,204 tons, [illegible] H. P.
EUROPE, 3,204 tons, [illegible] H. P.
NAPOLEON III, (Nearly ready) 1,100 H. P.
ST. LAURENT, (Building) Great power.
PEREIRE, (Building) Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS, (Building) Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River

LAFAYETTE......A. Bocande......FRIDAY, Dec. 8.
EUROPE......A. Duchesne......FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

Carrying only Cabin Passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 7 Broadway, New York.

Will remove on 15th December to new office, No. 58 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

GALVESTON DIRECT.

Tuesday, 2nd January, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.—The magnificent Screw Steamship EQUATOR, [illegible] tons, Vorurk, Commander, will sail for Galveston from the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square, on TUESDAY, 2d January, 1866, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 28 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS and TEXAS LOW PRESSURE Line, Side-Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

TO leave WEDNESDAY, January 3d, 1866, at 8 A. M.—The now fine steamer [illegible] AUSTIN, Wm. [illegible], Commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

N. B.—Freight for Lavaca Bay will be delivered at the end of Ship's tackles.

Bills lading will be signed on board.

Freight for the above ports will be received Saturday, the 30th instant, foot of St. Joseph street, First District.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave MONDAY, January 1st, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock, P. M., Pontchartrain Railroad train—

The new iron steamer LOUISE, James [illegible], commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to J. C. HARRIS, cor Camp and Common sts.

N. B.—No freight received after 5 P. M.

Bills of Lading will not be signed after 4 P. M.

REGULAR LOWER COAST PACKET—TWICE A WEEK

Leaves every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GRAND PRAIRIE, FORTS Jackson and St. Philip.—The fine passenger packet CHARLEY BOWEN, Alexander Grant, Jr. master, J. W. Wheelhouse and Wm. Brooks, clerks, will leave New Orleans every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, returning THURSDAY and MONDAY.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JAMES M. CRUCHARD, No. 60 Front Levee, between Gravier and Lafayette sts.

New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Packet.

THE fine and fast steamer NEW ERA, M. M. Hart, master, S. Sheridan, clerk, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and every TUESDAY evening at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Donaldsonville every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 6 A. M., coming down the coast in daylight. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. C. MILBANKS & CO., 5 Tchoupitoulas street, or GOMAIX & BURKS, 10 Bienville street.

JOHN G. [illegible] VIRGINIUS C. DENTZEL, Agent.

For Liverpool.

THE A 1 fast sailing American ship VANGUARD, Capt. [illegible], now at Third District, will have immediate dispatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton apply to LOVELL & BAILEY, 21 Carondelet street.

For Liverpool.

THE NEW A 1 light draught, very fast sailing American ship CORSICA, Capt. [illegible], now loading at Post 28, Third District and will have dispatch. For balance of freight, apply to LOVELL & BAILEY, 21 Carondelet street.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
139..........Gravier Street..........139,
Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
Agent for New York Straw Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linens, Pillow Case Linens, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen Checks, Plaid Linen, White and Brown Linen Lawns, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask Linen Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Bobbinet, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Linen and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Winseys, Prints, Turkey Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

To Book, Job and Newspaper Printers.

Bruce's New York Type Foundry, October 25, 1865.

SUCH great changes have lately taken place in the Printing Offices of the United States, that I am at a loss to ascertain the names of the Printers, especially in the smaller towns, and therefore request all those who would like to receive by mail my Abridged Specimen of Fonts of Type, etc., to forward me their address in full, and twenty cents to pre-pay the postage.

This pamphlet of 76 quarto pages will be ready for distribution on the 15th of November, 1865, and contains several complete series of new ROMAN and ITALIC fonts, comprising the finest assortment in the country, a large selection of Script and Fancy letter, the Brass materials made at this Foundry, and also the prices and cost of the various fonts sold. Address,

GEORGE BRUCE, Type-founder, No. 13 Chambers street, New York.

[This paper has for many years been printed on type from the above foundry.—Ed. Bee.]

BOUQUETS..........BOUQUETS.

MRS. THIERRY,
CORNER BAYOU ROAD AND DERBIGNY STREET.

BEGS leave to remind her customers and the public that she makes Bridal and other Bouquets as heretofore. Her garden contains all kinds of ornamental Plants and Flowers for Parties. Country orders attended to. FIFTY PER CENT DISCOUNT is ALLOWED on ornamental Plants. Having secured the services of excellent Gardeners, she will attend to the laying out of English gardens, Parterres, &c.

REMOVAL.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 60 Old Levee street to No. 29 Bienville street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fauchoux will please call at his office, 29 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, Displacement of the Toes or Arch, Club-foot Deformities, and all diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. B. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 12 Baronne street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. All communications must contain a stamp for return, postage to insure attention. French, Spanish, German and Portuguese spoken.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED FIRST PREMIUM.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines have taken the premium at all the fairs whenever exhibited. For simplicity and elegance of workmanship they are unsurpassed, combining the simple stitch, lock stitch and embroidery stitch.

GROVER & BAKER have re-established an Agency at 139 Canal street (Touro Building) New Orleans, where a complete assortment of the Machines will always be found at Northern prices, ranging from $55 to $140 each.

Also a full assortment of THREADS, SILK, NEEDLES.

Old Machines repaired, and all kinds of sewing done at reasonable prices.

AGENCY 139 CANAL STREET. (Touro Building) New Orleans.

GEO. G. GARNER, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchant, 48 Common and 44 Canal streets, [illegible] GOODRICH and CHAS. E. BAILEY, late Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants of this city, to whom are referred to all orders of [illegible].

MR. A. J. BOYER, LATE OF SAWTIMORE [illegible]