THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First or Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements each square, $[illegible] per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged through insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Amusements This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre. — Mr. and Mrs. Kean in Richard III.

Varieties Theatre.—Miss Charlotte Thompson in the Foundling of Paris, and in Rough Diamond.

Academy of Music.—Ballet, singing, pantomime, "Diavolo," etc. Matinee at noon.

Italian Opera.—Gounod's Faust by the Italian Opera Troupe.

Desirable Store at Auction.—Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, will sell at 12 o'clock this day, the two-story brick store No. 82 Customhouse street, between Chartres street and Exchange Place. The sale takes place at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. This is a very desirable store, situated in the heart of the city, and is worthy the attention of capitalists.

Two Valuable Lots of Ground in the Second District, at Auction, by the Sheriff.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of two valuable lots of ground, situate on Tonti street, one of said lots forming the corner of St. Louis street, Second District.

Buggy, Pony and Stud-Horse, &c., at Auction.—The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the stables situate on Baronne street, between Common and Gravier streets, First District, one buggy, one pony, one stud-horse and one lot of harness.

The officers of the steamer Doubloon have our thanks for the latest dates from Red River.

General Hood, of the late Confederate army, is now in the city.

The Deutsche Company.—A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given this evening at the St. Charles Opera House by the Deutsche Company. The programme is sprinkled with brilliant gems of music to which Mr. Oliveira, Orchestral leader, will lend the charm of his violin.

AN EXTRAORDINARY POSITION.

It is well for some of the high officials in the United States that ridicule is not so deadly here as it is known frequently to be in France, where a public laugh is worse than a public impeachment, where a throne, that may have stood the shock of conspiracy and insurrection, will tremble before an epigram or a caricature. It is to be feared that, if official life were as sensitive in this country as in that to the reaction of the ridiculous, some official heads, prominent among which would be that of Attorney General Speed, could not count upon a long tenure upon their proper shoulders as the hapless one referred to when Richard III—as reported by the elder Booth and the rest of the stage craft, not by Shakespeare,—exclaimed "off with his head, so much for Buckingham!"

Attorney General Speed may no doubt be regarded as quite a "learned pundit" so far as the technicalities of law are concerned. At all events, this may be reasonably conceded on the principle of compensation; for a man ought to have a vast amount of private and recondite learning of some kind to balance against an infinitely small amount of clear and precise comprehension of public and patent facts. [This absurdity is not a capital offense in the United States cannot be questioned, when Attorney General Speed can solemnly pronounce the following opinion—and live:

When the war was at its crisis, Jefferson Davis, the commander-in-chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military to take them. They have been, therefore, and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists over the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall have come in fact and in law, they can be rightfully held as prisoners of war.

Attorney General Speed, with a fine air of preambular gravity and importance, relates how, in the crisis of the rebellion, certain prominent rebels, including Jefferson Davis, were captured as prisoners of war. He is on firm ground, for this is historical. He adds: "It was the duty of the military so to take them." His ground is still firm; his logical feet are sure; the whole army, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from the Commander-in-Chief to every private who burned or smelt powder about the time of the aforesaid crisis, may now breathe more freely, since they have the Attorney General's indisputable assurance that, in a military point of view, and in the character of captors of prisoners of war, they might be said to have done their duty in the critical period aforesaid.

But the adventurous Attorney General is not satisfied with the tameness of standing or walking on firm ground. With fearless spirit, he takes an airy leap the thought of which might appal the souls of the Hanlons or the Rollandes. But in verbal gymnastics, as in physical gymnastics, the strength and agility of the performers may sometimes fall far short of his intrepidity. This disparity is but too manifest in this case, and may account, perhaps, for the daring vaulter lighting at a point altogether irrelevant to the one from which he started. He started from the fact of a certain capture, and the duty of the military to make it. See where he lights: "They (the prisoners) have been, therefore, and are yet held as prisoners of war.

Is it possible that the Attorney General intends an occult piece of pleasantry when he says that they "are yet held as prisoners of war" because, ("therefore,") once upon a time, in a certain military crisis, they were taken as prisoners of war by the military? or does he parody the old British maxim of "once a subject, always a subject"—once a prisoner, always a prisoner? Assuredly the Attorney General's logic does not admit the possibility of a prisoner, taken at the before mentioned crisis, ever changing his status.

This being settled, it is not so wonderful to see him establish perpetual hostilities upon perpetual prisonership. For no sooner does he set forth the foregoing conclusion than he deduces from it another to this effect, that a state of war still exists over rebellious territory, where active hostilities have ceased, and that peace is not present either in fact or law. It is to be confessed that right here the Attorney General's argument is beautifully circuitous and extremely convenient for the Radicals. There is no peace, thus it circles, while prisoners of war are held, and as long as there is no peace prisoners of war must be held.

Of course, where there is no de facto peace there must be de facto war. There can in this case be but one belligerent, since Gen. Grant has testified to the utter cessation of belligerency in the South, and the President has been so well assured of the peaceful and loyal condition of the Southern States as to urge the admission of their Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Southern Representatives.

THE PROSPECT OF ADMISSION.

The following is an extract of a private letter from a Southern member of Congress:

Washington, Jan 12, 1866.—I think it is more than likely that the Southern members will not be admitted before spring, if indeed at this session of the present Congress. The extreme Radicals are the worst and most unreasonable men I ever saw; but they are fearful of losing power. They pretend that their object is, to make a sure work for the safety of the loyal people of the South and that an amendment of the Constitution, in addition to what has been done, must be made; to the effect that representation in Congress shall be based upon the qualified population, instead of the whole people, as now. The effect of this will be to deprive the South of twenty-five or thirty of her Representatives; and before we will do that, why, we will agree to enfranchise the negro as they think it ought to be. Before I will make any concessions more than we have made, I will go home. Though they may pass it, and we can't help ourselves.

The President has done all that he can do, and will still aid the South in his policy of reconstruction. Our credentials are referred to a joint committee; when they will report, I do not know. It is now believed that the democratic party will send a committee to the Southern States to investigate the state of affairs and report. If so, it will take them till spring to do so. So, upon the whole, I think I shall start home by the 20th or 25th inst., if not admitted; as something turns up looking that way.

A singular case of juvenile suicide occurred at Mobile lately. A boy ten years of age, after an altercation with his elder brother, complained to their father of the injustice with which he had been treated. To the boy's great surprise, the father declared that the elder was in the right. This decision so affected this lad that he withdrew in silence and went to his life, and [illegible] hour. He resolutely [illegible] seen after was found hanging quite dead, in his bedroom.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,678.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

OFFICERS ON THE RIO GRANDE TO BE NOTIFIED TO OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Toluca Captured by the Juarists—Arrival of Admiral Didier at Vera Cruz—His Preparations for Active Movements—Approbation of War, &c.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA RECOGNIZED.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, January 19.—The *Star* says the Government will notify our officers on the Rio Grande at once that strict neutrality must be preserved.

The Treasury Department has decided that when the holder of a certificate of indebtedness failed to endorse it he was entitled to it. In the above case the certificate was stolen from the mail.

New York, Jan. 19.—The papers publish a list of the paroled prisoners and discharged soldiers that were lost on the steamship Gen. Lyon on the 28th of March.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says Toluca, the ancient capital of Mexico, of 12,000 inhabitants, had been captured by the Juarists under Mures. Marshal Bazaine, with all the Imperial troops, had started from Mexico City to attempt to retake the position.

An apparently well founded rumor says a couple of valuable silver have fallen into the hands of the Juarists.

All agree that Maximilian's position is the most critical.

The new French commander, Admiral Didier, had arrived at Vera Cruz and proceeded forthwith to the city of Mexico to consult with Marshal Bazaine on the existing relations between the United States, France and Mexico. The latest advices say he was preparing for active movements.

President Johnson's message was received in the city of Mexico with feelings of relief, that war was not made on the Imperial Government.

Vera Cruz papers regard an outbreak between the United States and France as only a question of time.

New York, Jan. 19.—The steamer Henry Chauncy, from Aspinwall, is coming up with the California mails on board.

The *Herald's* Toronto dispatch says General Sweeney's address promising hostages for the Fenians convicted in Ireland has renewed the fears of a Fenian invasion of Canada.

The Toronto *Leader* promises Sweeney a halter if he comes within Canadian jurisdiction.

New York, Jan. 19, 11:30 A. M.—Cotton unchanged. Gold 138⅝.

Louisville, Jan. 19.—Tobacco advanced; sales 94 hhds at $4 75 to 9 75 for lugs, and $10 to $35 for leaf. Hogs dull at $9 25. Provisions lower, Mess pork $29 50, Bacon shoulders 14½c, clear sides 20c, Hams 23 to 24c, Flour active at $7 25, Corn 58c, Oats 48c, Cotton 45 1/2, Whisky $2 25, Sugar firm; New Orleans 16c.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Government has relieved Provisional Governor Marvin and recognized D. S. Walker as the constitutionally elected Governor of Florida.

St. Joseph, Mo., January 19.—The Eagle flouring mills, with 2000 bushels of wheat and 1000 sacks of flour, were destroyed by fire last night.

Cincinnati, January 19.—Flour unchanged. Corn, 53c. Oats, 30c. Hogs dull and nominal; no sale; $11 50 is asked. Pork, $29 50 to $29. Lard dull at 17¾c. Whisky, $2 25. Cotton, 47c. Groceries unchanged.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Jenks, in the House, yesterday reported a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States, which was made the special order for the 30th.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Van Valkenburg as Minister to Japan and Martin J. Ryder as United States Marshal for Tennessee.

The admission of the Tennessee delegation to Congress is regarded as only a question of time.

The Ways and Means Committee at Washington have arrived at no conclusion on the loan bill. It is generally believed it will be adopted.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday a bill was reported authorizing the construction of a telegraph line between New York and the West Indies.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, Jan. 19.—The Governor has sent a communication to the House of Delegates, indorsing the memorial of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for two steamers, valued at $300,000, seized at the wharf in Richmond at the beginning of the war.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

New York, Jan. 19.—West India advices say, the bill abolishing the old constitution of Jamaica and vesting all the legislative power in the hands of the nominees of the English Crown, passed the Colonial Parliament, with closed doors some time ago.

Ex Emperor Soulouque had arrived at the Island of Curacoa, where he proposes permanent residence.

STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

New York, Jan. 19.—The prices of stocks took a downward turn. There is a steady investment in 7:30's; 1st and 2d series have advanced ⅛. Old 5:20's closed ½ lower. The extreme ease in money continues, with large and idle balances. The rate is generally fair—5 per cent.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

New York, Jan. 19.—New [illegible] cent notes were issued yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce his clerical force from 2700 to 2000.

Col. Loomis, Special Treasury Agent, is investigating the matter of the burning of $2000 worth of Government cotton in Richmond last Tuesday.

New York, Jan. 19.—The steamer Montezuma brings Kingston, Jamaica, dates to the 7th. The Island was quiet. The holidays passed without trouble.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 19, 12 M.—Ships Freedom and Victoria, bark Reunion, brig Diana and schooner Electra are inside, waiting steam. The steamship Morgan passed up at 11:40 A. M.

The steamer Rapidan is high and dry on the west mud lumps.

The steamships Cleopatra and Creole went to sea at 11 A. M.

Tugs Wabash, Equator and Selma are outside.

Wind southeast, fresh; very thick fog on the bar.

State Military Organizations in Alabama, Approved by Gen. Thomas.

In the message of Gov. Patton, of Alabama, to the Legislature just assembled at Montgomery, he says:

We have many inducements for an efficient military organization in the State. There is much lawlessness in the State, and in some instances it exhibits itself in a manner which defies the authority of the peace officers. In some localities bad men are regularly banded together for purposes of violence and plunder. Frequent complaints are made of depredations by such bands. A few days ago a body of armed guerrillas, numbering about fifty, attacked a steamboat near McIntosh's Bluff, on the Tombigbee river, overpowered the crew and passengers, took possession of the boat, and went off with it. Had there been a local military organization anywhere near the scene of this outrage, it would probably not have been attempted: or if it had, the perpetrators would doubtless have been immediately arrested, and brought to punishment. But in the absence of such organization, the Federal military was the only power to rely upon for their capture, and there was no forces nearer than Mobile. As soon as intelligence of the robbery reached the commandant of that point, he sent a force in pursuit of the offenders. The boat, with its valuable cargo, has been recovered, and it is hoped that the outlaws will finally be captured.

This is one of the many instances which might be adduced of the necessity for efficient military organization. There has, however, been one fatal difficulty in the way of perfecting local organization for the maintenance of peace and order, and that was the want of arms and ammunition. I, therefore, made official application to Major General Thomas, commanding this military department, for arms and ammunition for one hundred and four companies, of sixty men each. So urgent did I regard the case, that I visited Gen. Thomas at his headquarters in the city of Nashville, Tennessee.

He fully approved the plan, and has recommended to the authorities at Washington that the arms and ammunition be furnished. The requisite number of arms is now in the State, and I have no doubt but what the proper orders will shortly be issued to have them turned over as requested. The number of arms asked for is six thousand two hundred and fifty—with two hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun. Gen. Thomas also announced his willingness to withdraw the Federal troops as soon as the authorities of Alabama might decide that their local organizations were in a condition to maintain order in the State.

As soon as the arms and ammunition are received, immediate steps will be taken to have the several companies organized and so disposed as to be ready in an emergency to come to the assistance of the civil authorities, whenever called upon, to enforce the laws and preserve peace. It is of course for this purpose alone that military companies are needed. The number of companies it is proposed to arm, will average two for each county. Some counties will perhaps not need more than one company, and some may require two or more. Two I consider is nothing but right and proper that when members of these State organizations are called upon to perform active service, they should be compensated for their services. I, therefore, think that provision should be made for paying State officers and soldiers whenever they may be called upon to perform actual duty.

George L. Little, a special agent of the Treasury Department, recently returned from an extensive tour through the South, reports that he finds as much money in the hands of the Southern man now as was ever before possessed by them. Northern speculators are numerous in the South, and are purchasing largely of the Southern cotton, so that much needed money is thus placing in the hands of the people immense amounts of ready money.

Official Correspondence Relative to the Arrest and Detention of Jefferson Davis.

REPORT OF SECRETARY STANTON—OPINION OF ATTORNEY GEN. SPEED, WHO SAYS WAR STILL EXISTS.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President transmitted to that body the following correspondence:

SECRETARY STANTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

War Department,
January 4, 1866.

Sir—In the annexed Senate resolution passed Dec. 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state:

1. That Jefferson Davis was captured by the United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the 10th of May, 1865, and by order of this department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

2. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said district. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation, and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

3. The President deeming it expedient that Jeff. Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officers of the Government that the most proper place for such things was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no courts there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines, for an indefinite period, to hold any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Davis in confinement, why he has not been brought to trial, etc.

4. Besides Jeff. Davis, the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel Government, are imprisoned, to wit: Clement C. Clay, at Fort Monroe, charged, among other things, with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and of organizing bands of pirates, robbers and murderers in Canada, to burn cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of the loyal States of the British frontier. D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting the capture of forts and arsenals of the United States, and with inciting war against the Government. S. R. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason, and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against United States commerce and marine on the high seas. Other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole, to abide the action of the Government in reference to their prosecution and trial for alleged offences, on their applications for amnesty and pardon. Among these are G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Postmaster General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President, and sundry other persons of less note.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Attorney General's Office,
January 4, 1866.

To the President:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed upon what charges and measures Jeff. Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial. When the war was at its crisis, Jeff. Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists over the country in rebellion. Until peace shall have come, in fact and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war. I have not thought that trials for high treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises: Where and when must the trials therefor be held?

In that clause of the constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crimes shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the commander-in-chief of the rebel armies should be regarded as constitutionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities, and made raids on the northern and southern borders of loyal States. This doctrine of destructive presence, carried out to its logical sequences, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of those armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as of doubtful constitutionality, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis, or any of the insurgents, in any of the States or districts in which they were actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them received military paroles upon the surrender of the rebel armies. While I think that those parties have no ultimate protection from prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed.

It follows from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they, in person, respectively committed the crimes with which they may be charged. Though active hostilities have not, for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in those States and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government; when thus peace shall have come, in fact, and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offenses against the law of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them.

I think that it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals and at all proper times, against some of them who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating, and most conspicuous in conducting, the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity if many whom the sword has spared the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the constitution, or infringe, in the least particular, the living spirit of the instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
JAMES SPEED.

Success of General Gideon Pillow in Employing Freedmen.

The following letter from Gen. Pillow, which explains itself, has found its way into the press, as most emanations from the same pen are apt to do:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 22, 1865.

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Commissioner, &c., &c., Washington:

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about four hundred freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the work. I have given in all cases the freedman a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow him land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for his own use, without charge therefor. I would have engaged one thousand laborers if I had needed that number. My brother, who adopted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working. I have put one plantation under white laborers from the North upon precisely the same terms I engaged freedmen. I feel anxious to try the system of white labor of that character for the plantation. Knowing the interest you feel in the success of the system of the freedmen, and feeling grateful for your kindness to me, I feel it to be a duty to communicate the result of my work thus far. With assurances of my personal regards and respects,

I am, General, very respectfully,
GIDEON J. PILLOW.

Commenting on this letter, the Mobile *Register* says:

He has set an example that should have been imitated by every planter who was deprived of his slaves by the war, but which for the most part has been neglected. Our planters have not acted like wise men, who under all difficulties go to work like men, to make the most possible out of untoward circumstances. It seems to be impossible for them to realize that they have lost their property in slaves, and that the latter have become freedmen. Unable to accommodate themselves to the new and startling change of relations, and fretted by their losses, they have for the most part, preferred to sulk and augur evil, proclaim free black labor an impossible dream, and the country ruined. Never was there a greater mistake. It is only themselves that are ruined by their own folly and supineness.

The products of this soil and climate will be raised, if not by themselves, by others of more sterling sense, and the South will again blossom as the rose. The rich landed estates are passing away from the hands of their late supine and croaking owners, and while they grumble a new class of cotton planters are stepping in to grow the staple under the new regime of labor. We have no idea that this is going to tell in anything like an average crop for the current year.—But 1866 will blaze the way for the new method of culture, and if no political distemper intervene to break the repose of the country, 1867 will see the fields of the South white to the fleecy staple.

Compound Interest Notes.—As everybody may not yet know what a compound interest note is, we copy the following description:

It is a note having three years to run, on which no interest whatever is paid until the principal becomes due, but on which the accrued interest is compounded every six months. It is a legal tender for its face value only. A ten dollar note therefore is worth at maturity, by compounding the interest, about eleven dollars and ninety-five cents, nearly twelve dollars. The holder is entitled to present it at the Treasury, and to receive in lawful money, in round numbers, twelve dollars. By the law as it now stands, the note is at no period to be a legal tender for more than its original amount, and so much is expressed on the face of the note itself.

Sketches of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives in that paper of the 13th the following sketches:

Washington, January 7.—From indications it cannot be unsafe to predict that Mr. Sumner will occupy rather more than his share of the time and attention of the Senate this winter. He has already undertaken the special charge of bills enough to make a very respectable-sized volume, but it is hoped the good sense of his colleagues will prevent most of them from developing into statutes at large.

Mr. Sumner is a singular sort of man. Gifted by nature and education to a degree beyond any of the members of the body to which he belongs, he makes the poorest possible use of his extraordinary talents. The same amount of brains and intellect in possession of a practical man, would give us a statesman transcending in power and ability any that has yet appeared in the arena of American politics. When we so much classics, and so much literature, and see so much culture all concentrated in the one purpose for which Mr. Sumner lives, moves and has his being—to wit: the amelioration of Africa—we cannot escape the conviction that there has been a mistake somewhere, because it is not possible that Divine Providence, who ever adapts the means to the end, could have intended such a waste of the raw material of human genius as the career of the Senator from Massachusetts gives daily evidence of. We will search in vain for a parallel case.

Like many, if not most, other public men, Mr. Sumner is much better than his enemies are willing to believe, and at the same time falls short of the estimates of his great admirers. He is denounced and ridiculed often, as a fool, by men who might esteem themselves wise indeed, were they capable of the knowledge that drops from his memory every week as unworthy of retention, and he is lauded as a Washington and a Jefferson by men who can not point out a single act of practical statesmanship performed by him since he entered public life. Between the two extremes of great fool and great statesman, there are many gradations of weakness and wisdom; among others, the great impracticable, which is the best possible classification in which to place Mr. Sumner.

I do not believe he ever sacrificed a moral principle to attain a political end. Here is a case in which he positively refused to do so. A year ago, when a desperate effort was being made to secure the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, a railroad monopoly that was interested in the legislation of Congress, came forward and said to a few of the leading Republicans of the House, that if they would prevent the passage of a bill then pending, designed to affect their interests, they (the railroad corporation,) would see to it that a sufficient number of votes were changed to secure the final passage of the anti-slavery amendment. This was an opportunity that a person of Mr. Sumner's well-known zeal in the cause of freedom would not be supposed willingly to forego. Most of the Republicans in the House where the amendment was pending were eager to accept the offer. But it happened that Mr. Sumner had charge of the railroad bill in the Senate, and the bargain could not be consummated, it was thought, without his consent.

Thinking he would readily acquiesce in the proposition, the subject was confidently broached to him by an Ohio member, who had undertaken the championship of the amendment in the House: "We can pass the amendment in three days if you'll only let the Jersey Railroad Bill go, for the present," said Mr.—, expecting a joyful "certainly," from the Massachusetts Senator. Instead of the expected acquiescence, think of the Ohio member's dismay when Sumner raised himself from his chair, stood full length on the floor of his chamber, relieved his nose of the burden of his eye-glasses, and said, with uplifted arms, in the loudest possible tone of voice: "I forbid the bans! Both measures are right, and both must pass." It is proper to remark, however, that the bargain was afterward made, notwithstanding Sumner's opposition.

On nearly every subject but slavery, Mr. Sumner is conservative. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he is the most cautious in what he says, and the most solicitous lest something be said or done by others, calculated to give rise to bitter feelings abroad. He was chiefly instrumental, it will be remembered, a year ago, in repressing the ardor of certain Senators who deemed it advisable to retaliate upon Great Britain for the St. Albans raid. As an orator Mr. Sumner is certainly far above any living American, and few among the dead ever equaled him. He is not a great master of declamation, though there are many who excel him in ability to elicit applause from an unthinking multitude, but for the classical finish of his utterances he stands unrivaled, and so far as the American Congress is concerned, unapproached. He never speaks in the Senate without thorough preparation and study, but he never makes a speech that is not fit for reproduction as a fine specimen of American oratory.

It is a common criticism of Sumner to say that he is "a mere scholar," "a mere bookworm," &c. The remark is altogether fallacious, and shows nothing so much as the ignorance of those who make it. Every sentence of his prepared speeches exhibits a rare compound of research and originality—a faculty of adapting the knowledge he has already acquired to the subject he is about to discuss. He is the most industrious man in public life. Morning, noon and night he is constantly at work at his rooms or in the capitol, preparing a speech, drafting a bill, or doing something or other having for its object—Africa. Wonder what will become of the poor man when the African question is finally settled? What hobby horse will he next bestride?

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner have become associated in the minds of the public recently, as the two great leaders of the Radical movements of the day, and I have no doubt many conceive them to be mental and moral twin brothers. A great mistake. They have no characteristics in common that I am aware of except that they both happen to be in for the same platform just now. Stevens is essentially a crafty, cunning and astute politician, whose creed, as he once expressed it, is, "let conscience go to the devil and stick to your party." The good of a political party never, once enters into Sumner's mind. As a leader he would ruin the best party that ever existed, to save his conscience, just as quickly as Stevens would choke his conscience to save his party. Stevens is lacking in all the best mental and moral traits that ought to, though I doubt if they do, recommend Sumner to the good opinion of those who disagree with him entirely on public questions. He has not one-tenth the learning of Sumner, and scarcely more than a fraction of his candor and sincerity. He is much more practical, and until late years has not been regarded as fanatical, except upon such questions as demanded a little fanaticism to carry the Lancaster District.

The days of Mr. Stevens' usefulness as a legislator have passed away. A celibate of seventy-four can scarcely be expected to be equal to the emergencies of the present day and generation; nevertheless the old man seems determined to die in the harness, or rather to live in it just as long as he can. He hobbles into the House, from his residence on Capitol Hill, every morning bright and early, on his club-foot, and is always first at a committee meeting or a caucus. He is a ready debater, and a very fair speaker. There are few in the House who can match him at repartee, and none who can excel him in "bringing down the galleries" on a *double entendre*. Those who know him best, say that in his younger days the old Adam existed very largely in him, and that he was given to the sinful pleasures of this wicked world to a greater extent than most of his kind. He used to be the terror of poker players, and one to be shunned by faro dealers, though I suppose, like most others, he had to pay dearly for his experience, and scarcely more than got even in the long run.

At present Mr. Stevens presents the spectacle of a peevish, cross and petulant old man, who has conceived some special hatred of the Southern people, and has made up his mind to have his revenge before he is gathered to his fathers—and event which, in the order of nature, can not be long deferred. That he usually believes he is right, I have no doubt, neither have I any doubt, in view of his past political history, that even if he knew he was wrong, he would do just as he is doing. MACK.

White Labor in Alabama—Freedmen from North Alabama for Arkansas.

A recent number of a Tuscumbia, Alabama, paper says that Dr. N. J. Huston, of that vicinity, has upon his farm a colony of newly imported Germans, with whom he intends trying the experiment of white labor. It understands that several other planters will, by ploughing time have supplied themselves with white laborers. Very few, if any negroes remain unemployed in the Tennessee valley for the present.

FREEDMEN FROM NORTH ALABAMA FOR ARKANSAS.

A few days ago about 400 freedmen passed here in the cars on their way to Arkansas, to raise cotton for their employers. We hope that every one that can will at once "take up the shovel and the hoe" and seize the plow-handle and go to work with a will for themselves and their employers. By this means they will do good to themselves and the country. Fair wages, fair work, is what will satisfy both sides and do justice.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

Governor Patton, of Alabama, on Freedmen Labor and Contracts with Freedmen.—We read in Governor Patton's message of the 15th at Montgomery, Alabama:

Very gratifying information has reached this department from different parts of the State, in relation to the disposition of the freedmen.—Everywhere they seem to be entering into contracts for the present year, and cheerfully and faithfully entering upon the discharge of the obligations contracted. This strengthens the opinions which I have heretofore entertained—that the common law rule in reference to contracts is amply sufficient for the mutual rights and obligations of whites and freedmen. The evidence, I think, is already sufficient to prove that we have more to hope for from that simple common law rule than is likely to be accomplished by special or class legislation. Surely, no good law-abiding citizen will desire laws for the government of the intelligent negro, which he himself is not willing to abide by.—No good to the country can result from having one code of laws for the whites and another for the blacks in their new relation, so far as concerns the rights of persons and property.

A Prominent Georgian Emigrant to Cordova.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says on the 13th:

A few days since, to the lasting regret of his many friends, Judge Swan took his leave to settle in Cordova, in Mexico. Judge Swan was a prominent member of the late Confederate Congress, and one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State of Tennessee. When disaster fell upon our arms, being forced to exile from his native State, kindred and old friends, he first determined (to the delight of every one) to make his home at Columbus; but being attracted by the terms offered to colonists by Com. Maury, who is chief agent for the Imperial Government in Mexico, Judge Swan resolved to expatriate himself and become a voluntary exile in a foreign land, there to rear around him the substantial comforts of life, and to enable himself to transmit a valuable legacy to his bright little children. In the words of Judge Swan this country has lost a bright ornament, and the colony of Mexico acquired a man that, ere long, will shine with a lustre that will attract the world. The most cordial wish that we can extend the judge is, that he may be esteemed in his new home as he was in his native country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Election of a Senator.—The election for Senator of the Parish of Orleans, to fill a vacancy, took place yesterday and resulted in the choice of Mr. Fellows by a small majority. The vote stood thus: Fellows, 467; Lynch, 462; Braughn, 202. Total, 1132.

Peace Bonds.—Richard McCloskey, who had hurt the feelings of Alex. McLane, and Frank Quirk, who had threatened to hurt somebody, were all condemned to give peace bonds for six months, each in the sum of $250. Edw. Carrol, Jos. Dannoy, Jno. Keenan and Wm. Henry, all for fighting, were required to find peace bonds.

Fines.—Jas. Wilson threatened Thos. Houlihan at a cost of $10 and $500 peace bonds; R. Warren was fined $10 for violating city ordinance No. 144; Pat. Henry had drank himself till he was into a nuisance and has the choice of a fine of $10 or ten days; Bob Gibson and Jno. Henry, suspected of larceny, were both required to pay $10 each, for the trouble they cause the police.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Harry E. Colton, alias Warth, was found in company with Barney Williams and arrested as a suspicious character. On searching him, a revolver was found on his person. For all this he was sent before Judge Abel to defend himself.

Cyprian Morgan, charged by A. Fleury with larceny, and Frank Williams and Francis Payne, charged with having committed an assault and battery on W. J. Kisberry, were all sent before the same tribunal for judgment.

A Murder Trial.—Leopold George, Peter George and Geo. Bower were put on their trial yesterday, on the charge of having murdered Adam Shultz on the 19th of July, 1865, at about 6 o'clock P. M., on Washington street, corner of Annunciation street. There had been a quarrel, and it was alleged that these parties went away but afterwards returned to take revenge. The case was given to the jury at 7 o'clock.

Inquest.—An examination of the lungs of the infant found dead yesterday, proved that pieces thereof would sink in the water, hence it was concluded that the child was born dead at the house of Mr. Williams, on Franklin street.

Second Recorder's Court—Judge Gastinel.—Jno. Gulley was arrested on Rampart street and charged by Albert Kirk with stealing two coats from him and one pair of pants. He was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days.

Jno. K. Moberry was tried for a murderous assault on Anne Moberry. He had to give peace bonds.

Sam and Williams, colored, who carried concealed weapons, were each fined $25 or thirty days.

Rich. Humbey, suspected of stealing a gold watch, went down for ninety days.

Other cases were similarly disposed of.

Steamers Lost by the Ice Break at St. Louis.

A St. Louis dispatch gives the following summary of the steamboats lost by the breaking up of the ice gorge at St. Louis:

Steamer Nebraska, value $30,000; steamer Hattie May, $30,000; steamer City of Pekin, $45,000; wharf boat, $15,000; steamer Mollie McPike, $40,000; steamer Belle Memphis, $65,000; steamer Warsaw, $35,000; steamer Prairie Rose, $15,000; ferry boat John Trendley, $35,000; steamer Submarine, $20,000; barges, flats, etc., $25,000. Total, $335,000, of which about two thirds are insured.

All the damage that can be done has been done. The river is now clear and open, the ice is running out rapidly.

The owners of boats that have escaped, are preparing to bring them to the levee to receive freight, and in a few days we shall have such a resumption of navigation as the crippled condition of the boats will allow.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1866.

The commercial week closes this evening with very little animation in any branch of trade. In our leading staple, in particular, the demand was extremely languid throughout the day, and the sales were confined to 2000 bales at an average decline of ½c, partly caused by the course of Foreign Exchange, which gave way fully 1 per cent., and partly by the recent heavy business having supplied many of the before pending orders. The week's sales sum up 24,000 bales, but the effect of the heavy movement was not sensibly felt in Exchange until yesterday and to day.

The New York telegram published in the morning papers had a decidedly depressing influence on the Gold market, which was increased by the receipt of private telegrams quoting as low as 138⅜, and after sales at the opening at 139⅛ to 140, there were subsequent transactions as low as 138, the market closing at 138½ to —, against 140½ to 141 last evening. The sales included $5,000, $4,000 and $5,000 at 139, two lots of $2,000 at 139 1/2, $10,000 at 139, $1700, $20,000 and $15,000 in half eagles at 139 1/4, $8,000 and $7,000 in two lots at 139 3/4, and two lots of $2,000 at 140. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 130 to 132 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters, and sell at 135. Mexican dollars are exchanged for gold at par, or command a fraction less than gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange opened dull and drooping, and subsequently sold at figures which indicate a decline of about 1 per cent. The sales of sterling include £5,000 bill of lading at 148, £7,000 A1 clear at 147, £4,000 at 147 1/2, £2,000 at 147 3/4; about £12,000 to a bank at 148, £1,000, merchant credit, at 148 1/4, and £7,000 A1 to very first class at 149 3/4. We heard of but few sales of commercial francs [illegible], sold at 3.75 for gold. Sterling may be quoted at 145 to 146 for bills of lading bills, 147 to 147 1/2 for good clear, 148 to 148 1/2 for A1, 148 3/4 to 149 1/4 for first class and 150 for bank; and Francs at 3.85 to 3.80 for commercial and 3.77 1/2 to 3.76¼ for bank. As there has been some distrust in financial and cotton circles about the large sale of bill of lading Sterling (£75,000), which we reported on Wednesday evening, we now state that the rate was 148 1/2, which was regarded as very full for documentary bills, and could not have been realized had they not been drawn by a well known house on a few of first class English spinners. The simultaneous sale of Francs brought a corresponding rate for a similar reason.

We have no material variation to notice in Domestic Exchange, which, notwithstanding fair supplies, maintained the previous position with considerable firmness. The Banks and dealers continued to check on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount. Out doors the sales included $22,000 New York Sight at 1 3/16 discount, and $300,000, $50,000, 50,000, 75,000 and $20,000, at ⅛, $20,000 Boston Sight at 1¼, a fraction, and the same, $50,000 at a fraction less, and $20,000 at 1¼, $100,000 to a bank at 1¼ for New York Sight, 1¾ for one day's Sight, and 1¾ for ten days. $5000 one day's Sight at 1¼, and $25,000 at 1¾, $10,000 five days at 1¾, $40,000 ten days at 1¾, $15,000 fifteen days at 1¾, and $60,000 thirty days at 2½ to 2¼. The unusually heavy sales yesterday, together with the above, make the aggregate for the ten days considerably more than that of any corresponding period for some time past.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 25 shares Bank of Louisiana at $17; 45 City Railroad at $184, ex-stock privilege and ex dividend, and 10 at—; 50 Mechanics and Traders' at —, understood to be a full price; 10 Citizens' Bank at —, and 20 Gas at —. We hear that an offer of $65 was refused for Mechanics and Traders, and 4 50 for Jackson Railroad. The only sale of City Bonds reported was 3 Consolidated at 87¼. They are quoted at 87 to 88 for the Consolidated and 80 to 82 for the Railroad.

Nothing of any moment was reported in Uncurrent Bank Notes. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 48 to 49, and 50 to 51 per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 69 to 70, and 72 1/2 to 75, Merchants' Bank at 70 to 72, and 75 to 77½, Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82, and 83 to 85; Union Bank at 80 to 82, and 83 to 85; and Bank of N. O. at 82 to 83, and 85 to 86. 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 1¼ to 2¼ 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,
Friday Evening, January 19, 1866.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with only a limited enquiry, and although factors soon evinced a willingness to meet the demand more freely, yet, being depressed by a material decline in Foreign Exchange, it continued languid throughout the day, and the sales were confined to barely 2000 bales, taken by eleven brokers at irregular prices. In some instances the figures paid showed a decline of 1c, and in others as much as 2c from yesterday's currency, while on the other hand extra staple maintained its position without any quotable falling off, and sold to some extent at previous rates. Under these circumstances we now modify our quotations as follows: Ordinary 38 to 41c, Good Ordinary 44 to 45c, Low Middling 46 to 48c, Middling 49 to 50c, and Strict Middling 51c to —. Some authentics quote Low Middling at 46 to 47c, and others at 47 to 48c. There were rumors during the day of a decline at both New York and Liverpool, but they had little influence, the controlling element being the course of Foreign Exchange. The week's sales sum up 23,000 bales, against 15,500 last week. The receipts proper for the week, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements,) amount to only 16,427 bales, against 20,912 last week, and 21,848 and 23,359 for the two preceding weeks. This shows a large falling off, which would have been somewhat reduced by the Fashion's cargo, had that boat arrived when due.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales	65,289
Received to-day		1948
Received previously		347,965
Total		411,294
Cleared to-day		3971
Cleared previously		302,370—306,341
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		104,953

The clearances comprise 7990 bales for Liverpool, and 300 for Philadelphia.

Sugar and Molasses—The demand noticed yesterday has altogether subsided, and the market was nearly at a stand-still to-day, there being no buyers at previous figures. The supplies though not large are fair, but consist mostly of the lower grades, which are not wanted. The sales to-day are confined to 21 hhds good fair Sugar at 14¼c per lb, and 101 bbls. Molasses within the range of yesterday's prices; common 65 to 70c, good to prime 75 to 85c, and choice 90 to 95c per gallon. By auction a lot of 40 bbls. common Molasses sold on the landing at 64¼c per gallon. We report the prices paid for Sugar yesterday as a reference; Fair 14½c to 14c, strictly good fair 14¾c, fully fair 15c, prime 15¼ to 15½c, choice 16c per lb. The receipts since yesterday comprise 230 bbls. Molasses, 113 hhds. Sugar. Week's sales 1109 hhds. Sugar, 1600 bbls. Molasses; receipts 1117 hhds. Sugar, 2109 bbls. Molasses; cleared only 4 hhds. Sugar, 301 bbls. Molasses.

Tobacco.—The supplies are insufficient for foreign buyers to operate. An extended business is looked for, however, with the advent of the new crop. We note sales of 30 hhds. Common Lugs to Select Leaf at 8 to 30c per lb, and retail lots to the city trade within the range of the following quotations: Low Refused 7 to 7¼c, good do 9¼ to 10c, common leaf 14 to 15c, fair 16 to 17c, good — to 20c, fine 24 to 26c, choice selections 28 to 30c per lb. Week's receipts 234 hhds.; none cleared.

Western Produce and Provisions.—A very good jobbing trade has been done to-day at previous prices, but in the way of round sales the movement was on a very limited scale, and prices generally show a downward tendency. We refer to the following particulars for full details of our market:

Flour.—The demand continues altogether local, and prices are unchanged. About 3000 bbls. were sold, mostly in lots of 50 to 100 bbls. to day at $6.50 for common, $6.75 to $7.25 for fine, $8 to $8.25 for superfine, $8.75 for some on its merits, $9.25 to $9.50 for low extra, $10.25 for fair do, $10.75 to $11 for good do, and $12 per bbl. for choice. Week's sales 12,000 bbls., receipts 5545, cleared 2996.

Corn.—Continues in request, but most of the supplies on the landing having been disposed of, the sales to-day were confined to 1200 sacks at $1.07½ per bushel for yellow mixed, and $1.15 for white. Week's sales 32,000 sacks, receipts 42,486 sacks, cleared 3506 sacks.

Oats.—We have heard of considerable sales, not reported, at 50c per bushel. Some 800 sacks were sold in small lots to-day at 52c per bushel. Week's sales 6000 sacks, receipts 9771, cleared 978 sacks.

Bran.—The market is dull and only small sales are being made at $1.70 per 100 lbs. The stock is small. Week's sales 4000 sacks, receipts 706 sacks.

Hay.—Is in good supply and fair demand. Prime Western is selling in lots at $30 per ton. Week's sales 2500 bales, receipts 3201 bales.

Star Candles.—Short weight are selling in lots of 50 and 100 boxes at 20c, and full weight at 23 to 24c per lb.

Pork.—There have been round sales of Mess on the landing at $34 per bbl. A decline owing to anticipated increased receipts. Dealers are realizing at retail $34 50 to $35 per bbl. Week's sales 1500 bbls., receipts 2356, cleared 32 bbls.

Green Meat.—There have been retail sales to-day comprising 5800 lbs Sides, in bulk, at 15c, 1500 lbs Shoulders, Sides and Hams at 15c, and 1000 lbs Hams at 17c per lb. Week's receipts 65,000 lbs.

Lard.—There is only a retail demand, which is being supplied at 18½ to 19c per lb in tierces and 19½ to 20c in kegs, 18c per lb was refused for a round lot of prime in tierces. Week's receipts 1133 tierces, 433 kegs, cleared 364 kegs.

Malt.—Is in good supply but very difficult of sale. Holders ask 95c to $1 60 per bushel for Winter Barley Malt.

Bacon.—There is scarcely anything doing even at retail, and prices are nominal. We, however, quote Shoulders at 14 to 15c, Ribbed Sides 18 to 18c, Clear Sides 19 to 20c, Plain Hams 19 to 20c, Sugar cured 25 to 35 and Breakfast Bacon 23c per lb. Week's receipts 134 casks and 33 boxes, cleared 6 casks.

Whisky.—There is no demand for round lots. Rectified is retailing at $2 35 per gallon. Week's receipts 1579, cleared 2146 bbls.

Coal Oil.—Is retailing at 85 to 87½ per gallon in bbls., and $1 05 to $1 10 in cases.

Baling Stuffs.—The market is at a complete stand still. There is scarcely any demand even at retail, and we omit quotations, which are entirely nominal.

Sundries.—Potatoes are selling at $3 to 4 15. Onions at $3.50 to $4; Apples at $4 to $7, Eggs at $28 to 30 per bbl.; Chickens at $12, Geese at $16 and Turkeys at $36 per bbl.

Coffee.—There were no sales from first hands to-day. Dealers are supplying the demand at 24c per lb for ordinary Rio, 29 to 29½c for fair, and 31c currency per lb for prime to choice Rio.

Freights.—The market is quiet but firm. There is a moderately fair amount of Cotton offering to go forward, but not much disengaged tonnage in port. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, 1⅛c for Boston and 1c for Boston by sail 11/16d by sail for Liverpool, and 1⅛c for Havre, and 1d by steam for Liverpool. A ship has been taken up for Boston, full cargo at 1c per lb, and a vessel for Liverpool at 11/16d.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 19, 1866.

Arrived during the past week: 42 Western Beeves 1282 Texas Beeves, 20 Yearlings, 332 Hogs, 940 Sheep 515 Calves and 10 Milch Cows.

Sold: 34 Western Beeves, 1008 Texas Beeves, 27 Yearlings, 506 Hogs, 1175 Sheep, 309 Calves and 35 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 379 Texas Beeves, 17 Yearlings, 572 Hogs, 147 Calves and 20 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality ⅌ lb net	0 — 14	0 — 15
Western Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep ⅌ lb ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creole Sheep ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 20, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gen Sherman, Pendleton, for Galveston—H & B Zeiss

Ship C B Hazeltine, Ross, for Liverpool—Taylor & Giffney

Ship Corsair, (British) Ellis, for Liverpool—Mosher & Kins

Ship Corsica, Havener, for Liverpool—Lovell & Bains

Bark R B Walker, Latham, for Mayaguez—[illegible]

Schr Henrietta, Kornbeck, for Mobile—[illegible]

Schr Geazelle, Webster, for Grand Cayman—[illegible]

Schr W H Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia—G A Fosdick

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, for Mobile—J C Harris

Steamer Countess, Green, for Mobile and Way Places—W Wakefield

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Charles Davenport, Stevens, 6 days from Havana, in ballast, to Rivers & Clay—3d district [illegible]

Ship Illustrious (British) Mayson, from London, Nov 24th, in ballast, to J G Gordon—[illegible]

Ship Huron, (British) McCoy, from Londonderry, Nov 25th, to R O Graham & co—3d district [illegible]

Bark Commerce, Robinson, 30 days from New York to G A Fosdick—1st district [illegible]

Brig Bergenantor, (Danish) [illegible], from Rio de Janeiro, to Mumer, Luling & co—3d district [illegible]

Brig Georgiana F. Gray, Corklin, 19 days from Philadelphia, to master—4th district [illegible]

Brig William Robertson, Reed, 22 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district 22

Brig Angelina (Spanish) Rosado, from Trinidad, in ballast to L Grande—2d district [illegible]

Schr Eugenia, Farra, from Mobile, to master—Basin

Schr Baltimore, Wilson, from Brazos Santiago, to master—Point

Schr Emma Amelia, Brazo, from Pensacola, to master—Basin

Schr Dan Simmons, Godfrey, from Ruatan Island, to T Shaller, jr—2d district 21

Schr Rebecca, (British) Carr, from Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to [illegible]—1st district [illegible]

Steamer Louisa, Hopkins, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

J G Blackford, Boyle, from Rosalie; David Watts, Alban, from Shreveport; Amaranth, Bowles, from St Martinsville; Fashion, Pratt, from Vicksburg; Any One, Ancoin, from Thibodeaux; Mary Bryant, Livingston, from Bayou Sara; Doubloon, Harrison, from Alexandria.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat A A Turner, Brown, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea up to 12th instant ship Princess Royal—brought up bark Commerce, brig Angelino and schrs Baltimore and Montezuma.

The towboat Hollyhock, Davis, from the Passes—Brought up ship Illustrious and brig G F Gray.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Morgan, Lawless, from Indianola and Galveston, to J C Harris.

Steamship Rapidan, McConnell, from Galveston, to Jas Connolly & co.

Ship Victoria, Maurice, from Liverpool, Nov 30th, to master.

Ship Anna Dorothea, (British) Scott, from Liverpool Nov 16th, to master.

Ship Flora Southard, Morrill, 60 days from Cardiff (Wales) to master.

Ship Heroine, ——, from ——.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, from Liverpool Nov 15th.

Bark Reunion, Tracey, 18 days from Philadelphia.

Brig Diana, from Rio de Janeiro.

Schr Electric, ——, from Brazos Santiago.

Schr Hattie B, Bonner, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship General Sherman—Sundry mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship C B Hazeltine—2339 bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Corsair—1900 bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Corsica—3400 bales cotton, 7 bbls porms.

MAYAGUEZ—Per bark R B Walker—300 empty hhds, 1200 empty bbls.

GRAND CAYMAN—Per schr Gazelle—75 bbls flour, 5 bbls pork, 6 kegs lard, 5 bbls beef, 5000 feet lumber, 3000 shingles, 5 sks salt and sundries.

MOBILE—Per schr Henrietta—108 bbls flour, 300 sks corn and sundries.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr W H Tiers—302 bales cotton, 27 bales moss, 47 bales wool, 80 tons iron—160 empty casks, 20 empty bbls, 20 do carboys.

MOBILE—Per steamer Countess—335 bales hay, 550 sks oats and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—Sundry mdse.

IMPORTS.

LONDONDERRY—Per ship Huron—700 tons iron to order.

NEW YORK—Per bark Commerce—Ass'd mdse.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Burgemeister—2850 sks coffee to Mummy, Luling & co.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Georgiana F Gray—300 tons coal to U S Quartermaster.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig William Robertson—Ass'd mdse.

MOBILE—Per schr Eugenia—50,000 feet lumber to order.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Rebecca—Lot fruit to T Shaller, jr.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark Commerce, from New York—Nicholson & co—A Ward—Levi & Neves—E C Palmer & co—H Perry—Haas & Fredericksen—E Rogers & co—E J Hart & co—L A Goffleman—T Kerber—Kent, Thomas & Carter—L Uter—G A Fosdick—Warnes, Weed & co—J Bellagh—R P Stratton—Bostick & Seymour—B Nautre—B Locke—Patin, Marks & co—Girell & Byrnes—M Lobe—Volger & co—S I Adams & co—H H Hansell—G N Morris—Paul Dulpin—S C Rickey—C H Slocomb—N Barnes—Schneider & Zuberbier—G C Sangert—Henderson & Gaines—F Rainer—F Quinlan—Griffin & Pooch—B Darling—B W Huntington—Blake & Trotter—T C Payne—R Bleakley & co—N Burke—S E Moore & co—Gorlia—Carlos—F J Dunham—E Loeb & co—V Ochmichen—A Bertel—McNair & Gardes—Marsh, Dennison & co—W A Read—C Raymond—Meyer, Weiss & co—J C Morris—Wolf—Oppenheim & Gaden—H Zuberbier—D Kelham & co—R M Todd & co—N Simon—Coke & Phelps—B Finkle & co—Hughes & co—Folger & co—A Egan—F Maloncheni—A Miltenberger—G M Bayley & co and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Fashion—178 bales cotton Thornhill & Richardson—69 do J Dewoody—30 [illegible] Carroll & co—30 Buckner, Newman & co—48 A & J Dennistoun & co—44 Pilcher & Barrow—45 do Champlin & Arrington—31 J Watt & co—27 S H Kennedy & co—25 H Allison & co—25 Payne, Huntington & co—19 W Urquhart—21 R Nugent & co—17 Wright, Allen & co—16 Hoyer, Weiss & co—18 Warren & Crawford—15 do J Wheeler—13 M Lonsdale—11 Bellocq, Noblom & co—13 Oliver, Atwater & co—13 R C Cummings & co—10 do Chamberlin & Mills—10 J M Kern—10 A B Peale & co—10 Byrne, Vance & co—8 R Flower—8 J J Person & co—5 A Miltenberger—7 Duff, Green & co—5 A J Tully—7 L Lee & co—4 A Miltenberger & co—5 Maclin & Drouet—4 Hoey & Shearer—3 Mummy, Luling & co—4 C Gallagher—4 Fulkerson & McLaurin—3 Symonds, Courtney way bill and to order—3 R K Walker & co—1 sack cotton to seed J G Speer—9 bbls flour D Oppenheimer—2 do trees E M Harrison—12 bbls pork T Harper—12 empty bbls to order—150 sks cotton seed J Campbell & Arrington—3 ploughs Battle, Nobbe & co—3 lot furniture to H T Lonsdale—sundries to order—Total 483 bags and 600 sks cotton seed, 150 sks cotton seed.

BICKLAND—Per steamer J G Blackford—31 bbls molasses, 27 hhds sugar W Ager—1 do P Cousins—10 do Bell molasses F Manpeu—40 do J Louisse—1 do J R Bayhi—30 do 20 hhds sugar J A White—35 do 14 hhd do molasses F Martin—52 bbls do E J Rhin & co—11 sks and 60 bbls rice 30 sks sweet potatoes 4 sks seed cotton and sundries F Martin—50 sks rice A D Salvent—40 do Joe David—22 do Pinard & Fellow—sundries to order—Total, 113 hhds sugar, 209 bbls and 34 half bbls molasses.

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer David Watts—231 bales cotton R C Cummings & co—194 A Miltenberger—106 Day J Coppes—14 Battle, Noble & co—4 B Battle & co—2 J Montgomery—2 do J H Stevens & Seymour—160 S Barrett—152 L M Morrison—130 J Phelps—52 J W Burbridge & co—19 G Taylor—30 T Henderson—16 Stevenson & May—46 Payne, Huntington & co—11 R K Carter—2 do 15 pkgs mdse & Bow & co—27 bales cotton G L Walmsley—12 to order Eddy & Pinckard—1 pkg mdse Green, Davis & co—212 pkgs and sundries to order—Total, 953 bales cotton.

ST MARTINSVILLE—Per steamer Amaranth—36 hides Roman & Olivier—25 do E Manegus, jr—20 do R O'Rourke—3 sks potatoes M P De Clovet—1 bale moss 20 bales cotton A B Charpentier—42 do Darby & Broutin to D Beer & co—38 do H Nugent & co—15 do Bellechasse, Nobbe & co—6 sks seed cotton, 3 do wool 1 do feathers, 1 bbl copper, 1 bbl tallow 1 bale and 14 hides L N Johnson—25 do Roman & Olivier—sundries to Wallace & co—W Day—Mears and Frank and order—Total, 66 bales cotton, 6 sks seed cotton.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Doubloon—313 bales cotton Payne, Huntington & co—81 Sectzell & Prather—67 A Miltenberger—37 J & J Tardoo—37 do Cummings, Brown & co—19 J L Lee & co—3 J D Blair & co—3 Bellocq, Noblom & co—1 Alex Mercier & co—1 N C Ouillet—1 A D Baillie & co—74 R C Cummings & co—160 head cattle McDonald, Mobile & co—21 hides 1 bundle peltry Wells, Rice & co—3 bbls potatoes G W West—1 do J J Davis—[illegible] Bouligny & Esclapon—291 half molasses bbls [illegible] & co—sundries to order—Total, 582 bales cotton.

CAMDEN—Per steamer Mary A Bryant—17 bales cotton to Brooks & McDonald; 79 Willinger, Nixon & co—7 H J Phelps & co—22 Martin, Hawthorne & co—12 Butler, Terry & co—C Loosder & co—19 Carroll, Hoy & co—276 Byrder & Sandler—5 Gowan & Mayo—2 do R W Estlin & Co—6 B B Coleman—3 G P McLean—17 Payne, Huntington & co—36 B O & T A Neson & co—3 E Allison & co—8 W B Tullis—146 Byrne, Vance & co—3 pkgs Byrne & Sandidge—sundries Hennen, Offutt & co—sundries to order—Total, 669 bales cotton.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Any One—7 hhds sugar 15 bbls and 14 half bbls molasses P H Foley—2 do L Daunoi—3 do F J De Silva & co—3 do A B Charpentier—1 do H Toto—1 do B Newman—1 do C Bebriher—16 do 22 bbls molasses Foley & Avery—16 do N Austin—10 do E W Burbank—426 sks cotton seed B Whited & co—sundries to order—Total, 46 bales cotton, 17 hhds sugar, 54 bbls and 14 half bbls molasses, 759 sks cotton seed.

OPELOUSAS AND N. W. RAILROAD.

January 19—7 bales cotton R Harr—2 do W H Henning & co—2 do 16 hhds sugar McFarland, Straight & co—16 sks seed cotton F L Neff & co—82 do H Toto—1 bag cotton 1 do cotton in seed 1 bbl tallow A Gajan—Total 11 bales cotton, 30 sks seed cotton, 16 hhds sugar—sundries to order.

THE PRESS CLUB.

OFFICE EXCHANGE NEWS ROOMS,
January 11th, 1866.

Members of the Press who desire to participate in the organization of the Press Club are desired to meet at the Exchange News Rooms, corner of St. Charles and Commercial Place, at 11 o'clock, SUNDAY morning, 21st January.

Respectfully, E. F. OVERALL.

DIED.

Yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock P. M., Miss CORINE REYNOLDS, aged sixty-four years. Her friends and the friends of the family of Dr. A. H. Crane are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at 11½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 114 Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Johnson, Denis, Berault & Legendre
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
16 .... Carondelet street 16
NEW ORLEANS and PARISH OF ST JAMES

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. They will also undertake the collection of claims and other legal business, in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, comprising the parishes of St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary, and Iberville and East and West Baton Rouge.

CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSON,
HENRY DENIS,
ST. MAURICE BERAULT,
EMILE LEGENDRE.

FOR SALE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, situated corner Hospital and Old Levee.

Apply at Mr OTTO

CHESTNUTS........CHESTNUTS.

RECEIVED per steamship Alabama, from Liverpool

50 bags CHESNUTS.

For sale by JOHN DENTZE,
6 Royal street

Meeting of the Southern Press Association.

By authority of the Constitution of the Southern Press Association, and at the request of several of the members thereof, I hereby convoke a meeting of said Association to be held at MONTGOMERY, ALA., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1866, to receive the reports of the officers, consider the measures already taken and projected to sustain, to advance the common interests of the Press and to make the annual election of officers as required by the Constitution.

Proprietors of Newspapers published in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana who may not have been members of the Association, are cordially invited to attend. Proprietors of Newspapers in Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, where an organization of the Press has been recently formed for service in a part of the territory formerly within the field of this Association are invited to be present there being nothing in its character, aims or purposes to conflict their interests and works.

A full attendance is requested, as objects of great interest to the members, and plans of importance to the Press will be presented for consideration.

W. G. CLARK,
President Southern Press Association

Mobile, Ala., Jan 12, 1866.

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE
DE PARIS.

For sale by L. GRAND & CO.
4 Carondelet street

Wines, Sardines, Olive Oil, &c.

200 CASKS Nichelene WINE

100 casks Bordeaux Wine
200 cases Sardines in Oil
100 cases Olive Oil, Bellon Superfine in store at No 22 St. Louis street, and for sale by
L. GRAND & CO.,
4 Carondelet street

Succession of A. Deslonde.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Succession of Andre Deslonde, Sr., will please present the same, and all persons indebted to said Succession are requested to make payment to CLARKE & BAYNE,
8 Camp street
Att'ys for Mrs. Deslonde, Administratrix.

Vermicelli and Maccaroni.

LANDING ex ship Fortuna Costanza, from Genoa—

200 boxes Maccaroni and Vermicelli. For sale by
G. BORZINO,
71 Old Levee street

New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING

THE Members of the above Association are hereby notified that the General Quarterly Meeting of the Association will take place on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. at the Hall of the Association, corner Orleans and Evans, Fields streets.

They are all expected to be present, as business of great importance will be transacted.

By order of the President,
A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary

CLERK WANTED.

WANTED, in a Wholesale Grocery Store, an as a married man, from 25 to 40 years of age, speaking English and French, well acquainted with the city, skilled and do the outdoor business, and making himself generally useful. No one need apply unless he can give well recommended. Apply at Lock-box 253 Post-office.

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

Terms—$150 for all expenses for five months, payable in advance. For further particulars apply to
D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,
Alexandria, La.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE No. 1318 for 50 shares New Orleans Gas Light Company, issued December 1863 in favor of W. A. Freeman, has been lost. Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate.

BOULIGNY & ESCLAPON

Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG for family use and
ANTHRACITE—Egg size
For sale at the lowest market prices.
STEAMBOATS SUPPLIED.
Leave orders with D. STICKNEY,
No. 6 Carondelet street

Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans.

January 15, 1866.

THIS Bank will be opened for business at the banking-house formerly occupied by the Bank of New Orleans on St. Charles street on Thursday, the 18th inst. Hours of business, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
JAS ROBB,
President

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON Sunday morning, about 6.30, from the foot of Conti street, a bay mare MULE, and two wheel spring-cart, painted red. W[illegible] will pay a reward of twenty-five dollars ($25) for their delivery.
PARKER & OLDHAM,
Stall 30, St. Mary's Market.

GUMBEL'S HOTEL.

CHAS. L. GUMBEL, Manager.

THIS House, formerly known as the "BROOKS'S HOUSE," on Camp street, fronting Lafayette square, has been lease for a number of years.

It has been thoroughly renovated, repaired, and improvements made.

It will be furnished with new Furniture, Bedding, Linen, etc., etc. And as for its Location, for Families and Gentlemen, it is unsurpassed.

The Managers pledges himself to spare no efforts to render his Patrons the comforts of a Home.

This House will be opened about the 25th inst.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence, presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans in the City of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress, entitled "an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, in the City of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

The bank will be in operation by the 20th inst.

Landing.

ENGLISH PICKLES—500 bbls assorted.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—50 cases Pints and Half Pints.

ALE AND PORTER—100 casks Tennent's.

BORDEAUX PRUNES—100 cases in jars.

.... 100 ·· in boxes

FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE—200 bxs assorted—Toyoonneau.

SARDINES—500 cases.

WINES—300 boxes Claret.
150 casks ··
250 bxs White Wine, Haut Sauternes.

HOLLAND CHEESE—50 cases.

For sale by J. AVET,
At the Blue Stores,
cor. Old Levee and Bienville streets.

Patent Canvas Roofing.

CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY APPLIED.
PATENT ROOFING PAINT.
Materials for Gravel Roofs.
ROOFING FELT AND ROOFING PITCH
Constantly on Hand.

COMMERCIAL PAINT WORKS'
Superior Brands of
White Lead and Zinc Paints.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Varnishes, Oils, Stove Polish, Sand Paper, Painters' Tools, Artists' Materials, Chamois Skins, and Wax Flower Materials.

SOLE AGENT FOR
Olden & Sawyer's Photographic Materials,
PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND
FITZ VIEW LENS.
FRANCIS HUMPHREYS,
60 Royal street, New Orleans, La.

AUCTION SALES.

A. FERNANDEZ'S SALES.

Valuable Property in Suburb Tremé.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.
Office, Exchange Alley, No. 37.

WEDNESDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold three valuable lots of ground, together with the improvements thereon, bounded by St. Philip, Villeré, Dumaine and Robertson streets, and forming the corner of St. Philip and Robertson streets, viz—

TWO LOTS fronting on St. Philip street, each measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 4 lines, by a depth of 90 feet 10 inches and 2 lines, American measure.

ANOTHER LOT measuring 37 feet front on Robertson street, by 65 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in depth, American measure, between parallel lines—the whole as per plan to be exhibited at the Exchange.

These three lots of ground are a division of a lot measuring, French measure, 60 feet front on St. Philip street, by 120 feet in depth and front on Robertson street—a splendid lot suitable for a fine residence.

Terms—At sale.

Acts of sale before Adolphe Boudousquié, notary public, at the expense of purchasers.

WALTON & DESLONDE'S SALES.

Comfortable Two-Story Cottage in the Second District, on Miro street near Bienville street.

BY J. B. WALTON, & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer.
Office No. 47 Carondelet street.

TUESDAY, January 30th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Miro, Bienville, Galvez and Customhouse streets, measuring each 32 feet 10 inches front on Miro st., by 119 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Upon these lots is a well built comfortable TWO-STORY COTTAGE, has a buildings and outbuildings, very complete for a small family, garden, etc., according to a plan drawn by Pilie & DePouilly, civil engineers, which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms—One half cash in United States treasury notes, the remainder in the note of the purchaser payable at one year, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and mortgage until final payment, or all cash in U. S. treasury notes at the option of the purchaser. The buildings to be kept fully insured by the purchaser, and the policy transferred to the vendor.

Act of sale before Grima & Stark, notaries public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Positive Sale to Close an Estate
OF
Valuable Property on Customhouse Street, Between Chartres Street and Exchange Alley.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer.
Office 47 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, January 20th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold without reserve—

THAT VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 82 Customhouse street, well adapted for counting rooms and [illegible] has a cast-iron front for the first story and [illegible] of the second and third stories—together [illegible] lot of ground measuring 26 feet front on Customhouse street, by 82 feet in depth, all French measure, according to plan made by L. Reizenstein, surveyor, dated May 1866, upon which the store is erected.

Possession of the property will be given on the 1st of February, to give time for removal, and the office on the first floor which are leased until the first of October next.

Terms and Conditions—The purchaser to assume the payment of the capital payable 25th January, 1866 and interest to be payable on the 25th January, 1867, 1868, respectively for the amount of $[illegible], with mortgage on the property, and for the balance Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Act of sale before Adolphe Boudousquié, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

AUCTION.

100 Head Beef Cattle at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction at the Stock Landing, in this city on the 24th day of January, 1866, 100 HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE.

Terms—Cash.
[Signed] A. BECKWITH,
S B Gen and Superintendent C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

A FINE BILL FOR
Saturday Evening, January 20, 1866.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Who will on this occasion appear in two Characters. The performance will commence with the beautiful French drama, entitled the

FOUNDLING OF PARIS;
OR LA FEMME DU PEUPLE.

MADELINE .... Miss C. THOMPSON

Concluding with the comedy of the

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

MARGERY .... Miss C. THOMPSON

SUNDAY EVENING—Shakespeare's great Tragedy of MACBETH, with a cast involving every member of the Star Company.

MONDAY—Benefit of the Charity Hospital. The Hunchback and [illegible] Bar.

ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARMS.

AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINT Leg, with side motion at the ankle like the natural one, and a life-like elasticity. Invented by a surgeon. Three patents in arms.

OFFICES 77 Carondelet street, New Orleans, and 302 Main street, Memphis.

DOUGLAS BLY, M. D.

CRESCENT HALL.

THIS establishment, containing the largest and most elegantly fitted BILLIARD HALL in the United States will be opened to the public on

SATURDAY EVENING, 20th instant.

The Hall contains TWENTY FOUR TABLES, comprising all the different varieties now in use, such as Carom, Four Pocket and Six Pocket Tables of both French and American sizes, and are from the celebrated Manufactory of J. M. Brunswick & Bro., Cincinnati.

A First class Bar Room and Cigar Stand

are also connected with this establishment, where the best that both home and foreign markets can produce will be served to the public taste.

In presenting Crescent Hall to the public the proprietor has spared neither labor nor expense in producing an establishment suited to the requirements of the great metropolis of the South, and at the same time something worthy of the proverbial generosity and good taste of its people.

To his old friends and patrons he returns his warmest thanks for their liberal patronage in past years, and hopes in his new establishment to merit a continuance of the same.

A cordial invitation to them and the public generally is hereby tendered to be present at the opening.

A. W. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

Headquarters, Co. C., Co. District No. 23,
181 MAGAZINE STREET, JAN 16, 1866.

I HAVE this day appointed as Assistant Enrolling Officer of the above District Michael Sullivan, residing at 181 Magazine street. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.
FRED. W. HART,
Acting Captain Company C

English Fire Bricks.

15,000 ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
MARCY, MEGGET & MAURY,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the undersigned — No. 30 Carondelet street — up to WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., for the sale of ground on which to erect a STATE HOUSE.

The price in Cash and in Bonds of the State of Louisiana must be mentioned.

Plans and estimates for the State House Buildings may accompany the proposals, for which no compensation will be allowed unless the same be adopted by the Legislature.

By order of the Joint Committee,
W. ALEX. GORDON, Chairman.

FASSMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES.

Two Thousand Bundles now landing ex ship Ella Thayer and steamship Caroline, for sale low by
H. FASSMANN,
61 Carondelet street.

London and Lancashire
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $5,000,000 in Gold. Paid in, with Power to Increase.

The Agency of this Company is now prepared to take risks on Cotton, Merchandise, Household Goods, and all descriptions of Buildings at the usual rates.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL PREMIUMS.

Losses paid immediately after adjustment at this Agency, without reference to the mother office and without Discount.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT NEW ORLEANS:
J. G. Robinson, Esq., D. W. Couvre, Esq.,
James P. Freret, Esq.

R. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent.
JOHN T. HEATH, Secretary.

Office, 65 Carondelet, corner Perdido street.

SOUTHERN LAND,
Emigration and Product Company,
71 Broadway, New York, and 41 Union St., New Orleans.

ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTRODUCING CAPITAL, MECHANICAL SKILL, EMIGRATION AND LABOR SAVING MACHINERY INTO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

This Company offers to Sell, Lease or Rent, Cotton, Sugar and Farming Lands; also to furnish White Labor (German, Swiss, Irish or English) and Machinery of all kinds and descriptions, such as Cotton Gins, Cotton Mills, Portable and Stationary Engines, Grist Mills, Timber Trucks, Turpentine and Whisky Stills, Planing and Matching Machines, Saw Mills, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Shingle Machines, Hay and Cotton Presses, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, too numerous to enumerate. Also, Garden Seed, Fruit and Ornamental Trees of every description.
SAM. BARD, Agent,
41 Union street, New Orleans.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A PLANTATION, in the Parish of Plaquemines, about 20 miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the river, commencing seven arpents front on the river by 40 arpents in depth. There is on the property a fine cypress swamp which can yield 1500 to 2000 cords of wood. Said plantation will be delivered together with the stock, consisting in Mules, Carts, Ploughs, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH DAVID,
137 Old Levee,
Between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

GEO. G. GARNER, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchant, 63 Common and 64 Canal streets, having secured the services of Messrs. GOODRICH and CHAS. R. RAILEY, late Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants of this city, is now prepared to fill all orders for family and plantation supplies at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

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

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 22d January 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Gasquet and Villeré streets—

The stock in trade of a GROCERY STORE, well assorted and well patronized.

Terms—cash.

Succession of Jean Baptiste Serrigny.

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

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 27th of January, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Carondelet street, No. 339, between Thalia and Erato streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated January 8th, 1866—

One Lot of Pastry Implements, such as Marble Slab and Marble Mortar, Tin and Sheet Iron Dishes, &c., &c.

One lot of Bakery Implements, such as Shelves, Boxes, Trays, Sieves, Linen, Bread Covers, Baskets, &c.

Two Bread Carts and Harness.

Two Horses, one Saddle and Bridle.

Eight barrels of Flour, twenty-five empty Flour Barrels.

One Bed and Bedding.

The Good Will of the Bakery, the daily sale being about 350 or 400 Loaves of Bread.

Terms—Cash.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Two Valuable Building Lots Fronting on Levee Street, Adjoining the Levee Steam Press, Third District.

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

SATURDAY, January 20th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in the square bounded by Levee, Montegut, Morales, Craps, Cotton Press and Press streets, designated as Nos. [illegible], and measuring each 22 feet 2 inches [illegible] front on Levee street, by [illegible] 122 feet in depth [illegible].

[illegible] Act of sale before Charles Stringer, Notary Public at the expense of the purchasers.

Valuable Three-Story Brick House (with fine attic) No. 79 Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, the lower floors being occupied by Abel Dreyfous, Esq., Notary Public, and by a Lock Smith, &c.

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

SATURDAY, January 27th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold—

A LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Exchange Alley, Bienville, Royal and Conti streets, measuring [illegible] front on Exchange Alley by 56 feet 4 inches in depth between parallel lines.

The improvements thereon consist of a three-story brick house, with attic, No. 79, with two fronts on Exchange Alley [illegible].

The whole according to plan to be exhibited at the Exchange on the day of sale.

This property is leased to the 1st October, 1866, at the rate of $[illegible] per annum.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance at a credit of 12 months, in notes of the purchaser, secured by special mortgage on the property sold, and bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from day of sale until maturity, and 8 per cent. from maturity until final payment. The property being insured to the 8th October, 1866, the purchaser will have to keep it insured until final payment, [illegible] up to the final payment of the notes and transfer the policy to the vendor.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
BY
C. A. Barriere & Bro.

IN order to make room for our Spring Importations, we will now, on and after the 8th inst., offer the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock at very reduced prices.

We invite our friends and the public to give us a call and see for themselves.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
135 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17, 1866.

IN conformity with General Order No. 2, issued by Major General E. R. S. Canby, an election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking house corner of Royal and Conti streets, on MONDAY, the 5th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
L. BERNARD, Secretary.

Office of the N. O., Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18th, 1866.

A T a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at 12 o'clock M. on [illegible], the meeting adjourned to the [illegible] MONDAY in February next [illegible] of this office, and at the same hour, whereof [illegible] hereby given.
W. H. McLEAN,
Secretary

Office of the N. O. Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17th, 1866.

AT an election held THIS DAY for Eighteen Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, to serve for one year from the first Monday in February next, agreeably to previous advertisement, [illegible] having been received, the election was adjourned [illegible] the provisions of [illegible] MONDAY, the 5th January 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. H. McLEAN,
Secretary

Notice to State Tax Payers.

ALL persons pursuing trades, occupations, or professions in the Second District, City of New Orleans, from Canal to Esplanade streets are hereby notified that their State Licenses are now due. An early settlement will save expense.
V. GEORGIAS,
State Tax Collector, 2d Dist. N. O.

Office No. 85 St. Peter street, Pontalba's Building.

Bergasse, Bergasse.

100 CASKS.

For sale by J. RIVIERE & CO.,
70 & 72 Common street.

Italian Pastes, Cheese, Sausages,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

400 BOXES MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and assorted PASTES.
100 ... WINES.
100 ... VERMOUTH.
4 ... SAUSAGES.
4 barrels pickled ANCHOVIES.
10 Parmesan CHEESE.
100 baskets DRIED FIGS.
DRIED MUSHROOMS.
TOMATO PRESERVES, &c.

Landing ex ship Fortuna Costanza from Genoa, and for sale by PIAGGIO BROS,
62 and 64 Old Levee street.

IN STORE—
500 baskets Piaggio OIL, 22 oz.
5 puncheons IRISH WHISKY
50 boxes [illegible]
For sale by PIAGGIO & BROS.
62 and 64 Old Levee street.

LANDING ex steamship Alabama—

10 tons GRUYERE CHEESE, L. Martin;
100 boxes MUSHROOMS;
125 ... DUTCH CHEESE;
25 ... GREEN PEAS.
PIAGGIO BROS.
62 and 64 Old Levee street.

THE undersigned, of the late firm of Gillies, Carriere & Co., have this day entered a copartnership under the style of CARRIERE & LOGAN, as wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and have removed to Peter Millard & Co., corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets.
O. CARRIERE,
GEO. D. LOGAN,
ANT. CARRIERE,
In commendam.

New Orleans, Jan 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE firm of F. Da Silva & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each partner will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
F. J. Da SILVA,
DORCINO LANDRY

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the commission business for his own account.

New Orleans, 30th December, 1865.
F. J. Da SILVA.

REMOVAL.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 68 Old Levee street to No. 35 Bienville street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Faucheux will please call at his office, 35 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

GROWTH of 1865—H. HAFNER has now in store a large and full assortment of Garden Seeds, from D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, or otherwise for retailing. Grass Seeds, red and white Clover, Onion sets, &c.
H. HAFNER, 105 St. Charles street,
Opposite St. Charles Theatre.

CORNS, BUNIONS, DISEASED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, Displacement of the Tarsus or Arch, Club-foot Deformities and all diseases of the Feet, cured by Dr. B. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 166 Canal 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.

Notice to Stockholders.

Office of the New Orleans Gas Light Company,
New Orleans, December 20th, 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 4th of January, 1866.

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

New Orleans Gas Light Co.,
December 16, 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 for and paid before letting on the Gas—

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

3 light meter	....	50 cts.
5 do.	do.	60 cts.
10 do.	do.	70 cts.
20 do.	do.	80 cts.
30 and 45 light meter		90 cts.
100	do. do.	$2 00

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

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 contain several complete series of new ROMAN and ITALIC fonts, comprising the finest assortment in the country, a large collection of Script and Fancy letter, the Brass materials made at this Foundry, and with the prices and cost of the smallest 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.]

Gas Consumers Read This!

WINCHESTER'S PATENT IMPROVED LAVA tip gas burner is the best burner now in use. The tip will never corrode, rust or burn out. For sale by G. W. SHULTES and his agents, in this city. Office at T. B. MOORE'S Gas Fitting establishment, 94 Baronne street.

Gas Fixtures cleaned and repaired, 94 Baronne st.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons .... Nelson, Commander
EVENING STAR, 2015 tons .... Wimpenny, Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons .... Berry, Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons .... Bell, Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons .... Sumner, Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons .... Van Sice, Commander
MARIPOSA, 1500 tons .... Howes, Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons .... Commander

THE new and first-class side-wheel steamship EVENING STAR, 2015 tons, Wimpenny, Commander, will leave the Company's wharf, front of Jackson Square on

SUNDAY, January 21st, 1866, at 7 P. M.

The line is composed of the largest and most elegant steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect fitted for ocean service and the route on which they run. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

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

For freight or passage, apply to
J. M. COURTENAY, Agent,
25 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] 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 ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 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	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUROPE	3,200 tons	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1100 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.

EUROPE .... A. Duchesne .... Friday, Jan [illegible]
WASHINGTON .... M. Surmont .... Friday, Feb [illegible]

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 luggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $[illegible] for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed from No. 7 to No. 8 Broadway.

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

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrilliat, 9 Union street.

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

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA

TO leave on SUNDAY, January 21st, 1866 — The new iron steamer I. C. HARRIS, Chas. Fowler, Commander, will leave as above.

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

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

Bills lading will be signed at the Agent's office.

Freight will be received the 19th inst.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave SATURDAY, January 20th, on the arrival of the 4½ o'clock, P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.—

The new iron steamer MANHATTAN, J. W. Wilson, 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 2½ 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 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GRAND PRAIRIE, FORTS Jackson and St. Philip.—The new passenger packet CHARLEY BOWEN, Alexander Grant, Jr., master, J. W. Woodhouse, and [illegible] Bowen, clerks, will leave New Orleans every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, returning THURSDAY and MONDAY.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JAMES M. URQUHART, No. 26 Front levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

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

THESE Machines have taken the premium at all the fairs wherever exhibited. For simplicity and elegance of workmanship they are unsurpassed, also 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 $50 to $150 each.

Also a full assortment of THREADS, SILK, NEEDLES.

Old Machines repaired, and all kind of Sewing done at reasonable prices.

AGENCY 139 CANAL STREET,
(Touro Buildings) New Orleans.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1866.

AT an election by the Stockholders of this institution on the 11th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

GEO. JONAS, G. W. BALCOM,
J. H. STAUFFER, D. McCOARD,
B. B. HART, C. Y. BUDDUKE,
C. SCHNEIDER.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Geo. Jonas, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Ch. Jumonville, Cashier.

CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28, 1865.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank is convened to take place at the Banking House on THURSDAY, February 1st, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the property of reducing the capital stock.

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

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1866.

THE annual election of Three Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 5th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1866.

AN Election of seven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking-house, on MONDAY, 5th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

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.

FIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER.

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 Street 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 in the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linens, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirt and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linens, Linen Checks, Platilles, Linen, White and Brown Linen Drills, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Lawns, Printed Lawns, Damask in piece, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Holland, Drillings, Ducks, Hollands, Burlaps, Hessians, Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, Union and Cotton Checks, Ginghams, Tartan Checks, Winseys, Prints, Lustres, Red, Madder Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. C DISTRICT No. 23,
181 Magazine street, January 12.

CITIZENS from 18 years of age to 45 who are residing in the above military district, comprising from Julia to Terpsichore, and from the river to the rear of the city, will report to these Headquarters for enrollment, without delay.

By order of FRED W. HART,
Acting Capt. Co. C

Michael Sullivan, Enrolling Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION ORLEANS REGIMENT OF MILITIA—New Orleans, January 14, 1866.

Special Orders No. 1.

I.—Appointments of Acting Captains, by the Acting Commanding Officer of the Second Battalion, Orleans Regiment of Militia.

J. A. Dejean, Acting Captain Co F, District No. 4.
J. P. Montamat, ·· ·· G ·· ··
John H. Rives, ·· ·· H ·· ··
E. D. Terrebonne, ·· ·· I ·· ··
J. W. Marcus, ·· ·· K ·· ··

II.—Acting Captains will refer to General Regimental Orders No. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 22, and report to these Headquarters, Room No. 21 third floor of Post Office, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse, on or before the 10th of January inst. to receive their warrants.

III.—Acting Captains are allowed each two assistants as Enrolling officers.

IV.—All persons under the age of 45 years will be enrolled under General Orders No. 3. Those exempt by law, under section 2, Act of 1865, will not be served with muster notices.

V.—Enrolling officers will receive special instructions at these headquarters.

FERGUS FUSELIER,
Acting Major, Commanding 2d Battalion Orleans Regiment of Militia.

Approved: J. EDMONSTON,
Col. Orleans Regt. Militia.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. E, ORLEANS Regiment Militia, Dist. No. 5, Algiers, Jan [illegible] 1866.—Theophilus Borne, No. 18 Diamond street; and F. Gorbet, No. 49 Gallin street, are hereby appointed Assistant Enrolling officers of this Company District.
HUBERT MURRAY,
Capt. Co. E, 2d Batt. O. R. M.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. E, ORLEANS Regiment Militia, District No. 5, Algiers, 1866.—In obedience to the Special Orders from the Headquarters Orleans Regiment of Militia, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years residing in the 5th District, situated within the town of Algiers and comprising the corner of Verrette and Patterson streets and [illegible], within a reasonable time, are ordered to report at the Company Headquarters, corner of Verrette and Patterson streets and enroll within the time specified, or incur the penalties prescribed in Special Orders No. [illegible] Regimental Headquarters.
HUBERT MURRAY,
Capt. Co. E, 1st Bat., Col. Dist. No. 5, Orleans R. M.

Headquarters, Co. A, Co. Dist. No. 6,
1st Batt. O. R. M.

C. T. TREPHAGEN, 181 Rousseau street, JACOB BOPP, 388 Annunciation street, are hereby appointed Assistant Enrolling Officers of Co. A, Company District No. 1, 1st Battalion Orleans Regiment of Militia. Office hours at Headquarters, from 9 to 3 P. M.

By order of SOLOMON LOEB,
Captain Co. A, Dist. No. 1

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BY decree of the Second District Court of New Orleans, rendered on the thirteenth day of January, 1866, EUGENE DUPIERRIS has been emancipated and shall be solely liable for all his transactions.