THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 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, [illegible] per square.

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

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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.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

S. Guérin sells the contents of a coffee-house, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Elysian Fields and Old Levee streets.

We are under obligations to Messrs. P. T. Burke and Ed. Ryland, Clerks of the steamer Henry Von Phul, for late files of Memphis papers.

First Lecture of the Reading Room Course.—We are requested to state that the "Grand Concert and Oration for the benefit of the Widow and Daughter of Stonewall Jackson" will be repeated on Friday evening next, 9th inst. The concert will be conducted by popular amateurs. John W. Overall will be the orator of the occasion.

☞ Civil restoration in South Carolina makes little real progress. By the pro-consular rule of Gen. Sickles, in fact, every vestige, almost every symbol, of State autonomy is ignored. This is sweepingly exemplified in a recent piece of legislation, dated at that General's head quarters, which supersedes and precludes all action by the State Legislature on about the only important questions calling for its attention. Among other provisions of this code, is one to punish combinations or agreements opposed to the sale or rent of lands; any person or persons convicted of such offense to suffer a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months. Can anybody in South Carolina be said to own property, when no one is allowed to refuse to sell or rent it?

Its Philosophy.—Sozodont is an antacid. Sozodont is an anti-putrescent. Sozodont is a tonic. Sozodont is all vegetable and entirely harmless. Hence it cleanses the teeth from noxious concretions, stops the decomposition of their substance, sweetens the breath, stimulates the gums, and is the safest and best preparation of its class in existence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.—This evening Mr. Barrett will appear as Capt. *Henri Lagardère*, in John Brougham's adaptation of that most attractive drama, the "Duke's Motto." This is one of the best sensation French plays we know of. The character of *Lagardère* gives fine scope for the display of Mr. Barrett's dramatic powers. The cast otherwise, is excellent, and embraces Messrs. Macauley, Hagan and Fiske, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Floyd and Miss Adams.

St. Charles Theatre.—Those pleasant actresses, the Webb Sisters, who have been delighting crowded audiences with their versatile personations, appear to-night, jointly, in the fairy extravaganza of the "Invincible Prince," replete with songs, dances, etc. The afterpiece will be the "Young Actress," in which Miss Ada Webb will have the opportunity of showing the skill with which she can assume the most varied character.

Academy of Music.—Little Eddie has taken a firm stand in the favor of the Academy's patrons; and the hearty applause of the little ones, at the crowded *Matinée* last Saturday, shows that Master Eddie will be the subject of comment, and the model for dangerous acrobatic feats, to the terror of papas and mammas until the next *Matinée*.

A new programme this evening—with no favorite overlooked—will afford that variety which it seems the special business of our friend Bidwell's life to secure.

DISASTERS BY STEAM.

Steam in this country would seem to be a sort of Frankenstein monster. We have flattered ourselves from time to time that we had made steam to serve as in exact accordance to our ideas of its utility. We have as often been startled by its terrible revolts against our control, and have suffered from it such shocks and such slaughters as to make it appear rather our master than our servant, and us rather its victims than its beneficiaries. We have even, to a certain sense come to be used to its tricks and caprices, its sportive gambols, its outbursts of exuberant energy, although this vivacity and this exuberance have been at a frightful cost in blistered bodies, shattered limbs and annihilated lives, to say nothing of wasted property. We have some how come to regard it in the light of a wild beast which, though untamable, is sometimes amiable and accommodating, and to which, by a strange fatality, we are inseparably bound for the term of our natural lives, or, more correctly, our unnatural lives, since they are liable at any moment to be cut short of a natural duration.

Were we enjoined by some cruel despot to travel in no other way than by harnessing to our vehicles animals of irresistible power, of ferocious instincts, and of enormous voracity, and if we had in entering upon every journey to take the risk of being devoured by our team, a risk to be measured by the uncertain degree of their ferocity or hunger, we would consider our case one of almost unmitigated misery. But is not our situation as railroad and steamboat travelers—and who in these days is not such a traveler?—very analogous to that depicted in the above hypothesis? Is not Death a fellow passenger with us in every railroad car and in every steamer? Has not every considerate head of a family good reason for setting his house in order, insuring his life, and making his will before setting out on a trip by "steam in harness," not knowing whether he will land at his destination or in the "other place"? Have not "accidents by steam" become so common as almost to be the rule instead of the exception, and to give a grim significance to the joke of chronicling the safe arrival of steam conveyance as an "accident." The news columns of the daily press will but too readily suggest answers, which are far from being cheering and reassuring.

We gave, not long since, an outline of the system of precautions observed in England and on the Continent to prevent collisions and other accidents on railroads, and noticed the comparative rarity of disaster attending railroad travel as conducted under that system. It is very noteworthy, in this connection, that accidents in steamboat travel in Europe are even more rare. Indeed, for month after month, one may search European journals in vain for news of this description. They are, as a rule, entirely barren in this respect. Steam explosions, especially, are almost unheard of in the countries of Western Europe. The public there take this immunity from that species of peril and calamity as a matter of course.

They regard it as a natural result of a system of regular inspection of engines and boilers.—They pay their money for the service, and they get in return the worth of their money in adequate guarantee against preventable accidents. They are satisfied, but not surprised, for they had a right to expect no less, since they paid for the official fidelity and competency from which it is supposed to result. But this safety is doubtless also due in a large measure to the general carefulness and skill on the part of those employed in managing steam conveyances, as engineers, pilots, masters, conductors, or in any position of responsibility.

It surely can not be contended that steam explosions are of necessity less preventable in this country than in Europe. But it is certain that a system of inspection alone does not effect prevention, for we have that, and have had it for years, and what has it amounted to but a very tragic sort of fiction? Inspectors are duly appointed under act of Congress, and they are supposed to make periodical inspections of every boiler afloat. It is, besides, reduced to scientific certainty that, by means of a gauging and regulating apparatus, a competent and vigilant engineer can always prevent the explosion of a boiler that has been inspected and tested. Results bring bitter accusations against both inspectors and engineers.

For example, it is undisputed that the two steamers, the Missouri and the Carter, contained boilers that, while admitting of a rapid and abundant production of steam, were inherently insecure and required the utmost engineering to avert explosion. Inspectors, if they examined them, must have known all this. Yet the boilers remained like volcanoes under a freight of precious lives. They were not watched by the utmost engineering. No prudent manager thought of protecting himself and his fellow passengers by holding a revolver to the engineer's head on either steamer, to persuade him to be nice—and we deplore the consequences.

But results also bitterly accuse public opinion and our entire society for not rigorously exacting these conditions of safety in such matters which are found elsewhere entirely practicable.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Fenian Meeting in Louisville

CONVERSATION BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND PRESIDENT BAEZ IN REGARD TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL, MARINE AND OTHER NEWS.

New York, February 4.—Fifty Dollar counterfeit notes on the Tenth National Bank of New York were presented yesterday at the Treasury Department.

Toronto, February 4.—The Fenian excitement is still spreading along the frontier. The Mayor of Hamilton was dissuaded from arresting Generals Sweeney and Roberts, as they passed through over the Great Western line, for fear it would cause the destruction of the city.

Chicago, February 4.—Flour very dull.—Wheat quiet at $1 30½. Corn and Oats dull. Mess Pork $26 50. Lard 16¼c. Hogs more active at $9 50. Dressed $10 87½.

Washington, February 4.—A San Domingo letter received here gives the substance of the conversation at the National Palace on the 14th of January, between Secretary Seward and President Baez, in reference to the recognition of the Dominican republic.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—President Roberts and Gen. Sweeney addressed a Fenian meeting at Wood's Theatre last night. Colonel Morgan was appointed Fenian Inspector General for Kentucky.

The United States mail boat United States has been temporarily withdrawn from Cincinnati for the substitution of seven single flued boilers for her present tubular boilers, the owners deeming the latter unsafe.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 4.—A ship, name unknown, arrived at the bar this morning and is awaiting high tide.

The Spanish bark Jane, bound up, and the ship H. L. Richardson, bound out, are inside at anchor.

There is nothing else in sight.

Wind north-east, with a drizzling rain.

Why Sugar Should be Made Without Lime or as Little as Possible.

When Lime is mixed with any saccharine substance, solid or liquid, it is impossible to extract it thoroughly. Thus leather which in the skin has been dipped in lime-water, is never completely freed of it. In like manner in Sugar, and lime taken in that form in the stomach, cannot be assimilated with the blood. Lime is, therefore, a styptic, and the German people call diabetes "Zucker Krankheit" or Sugar Disease. Then, again, the subsequent process of refining takes nearly all the Savor of the Cane from it. Sugar by filtration is bleached by action of the so-called Bone-black or Animal Charcoal. Who knows what bones are used to make this Charcoal? They may be from glandered Horses or Cattle that have died of the Rinder pest. So is it not time that we thought of getting a Sugar made clean and pure on the plantation?

C. McN. DICK.

Formerly planting Agent of six Estates in Trinidad, British West Indies.

The Military Troubles in Spain.

A correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, writing from Madrid on the 31st December, says: "In spite of the indifference affected by the official journals, and the silence imposed upon the semi-official, it is nevertheless true that the gravest event of this month, without excepting the elections of the chambers, or the abstention of the progressive party, has been the democratic and military conspiracy discovered this last week at Malaga—a conspiracy for the success of which a regiment garrisoned in that town was reckoned upon. This is the third pronunciamento which has failed this year. It would seem, therefore, as though less importance were to be attached to it. But to think so would be to make a great mistake, and for these reasons. Because this regiment considers that it is justified in complaining of grave injustice from the Minister of War, since, though the first to land in 1860 upon the coast of Africa, and the last to return, it nevertheless had but a small share of the shower of rewards which fell upon the army at that period; and, to crown all, it was being sent back again to garrison the penal colonies in Africa, and being torn away from Malaga, where life is so agreeable and pleasures so numerous."

The correspondent of the *Temps* then goes on to say that what would have rendered this military sedition so grave is the political state of the country in which it would have occurred. He recalls the fact that in 1860 the socialist party was so strong and so able in Andalusia that it enrolled, organized and marched 20,000 men to Loroa, which it seized and held for several days. Had these men been supported by a regiment the matter might have been much more serious. But, like true Andalusians, they were satisfied at the fear they caused the Government. Since then, adds the correspondent of the *Temps*, socialism has advanced with giant strides in the district, and it is for that reason, he says, that the "symptoms of Malaga are of the utmost importance in the eyes of all who know this country and the disposition of the public mind.

Admiral Didelot's Mission to Mexico.

The City of Mexico correspondent of the York *Herald* writes on the 11th:

The French Admiral Didelot has just arrived at Mexico. He has been sent by Louis Napoleon, and brings to Maximilian, I am informed, pretty nearly the same representations and advices which my letter contains. He complains that the work of pacification and organization has not been achieved, and has instructions to inquire into the means of remedying this state of affairs and of inaugurating a more wholesome tone to public opinion and to public affairs. He is also the bearer of a very important communication, the effect of which cannot fail to infuse new life into Mexico, and to give to all interests the security they need so much. The effect of this communication will not, however, be known until after the meeting of the French Legislature and after the debate on the Mexican question. You may then expect a new phase in the history of this country.

The Countess Milleflori, known by the name of Rosina, is dead. Some years ago the newspapers announced, it will be remembered, the morganatic marriage of Victor Emmanuel with the Countess Milleflori. The news was not contradicted. The Countess Milleflori leaves two children—son and daughter. They have received the name of count and countess. No one in Italy is ignorant of the influence exercised by the Countess Milleflori over the mind of the King. People agreed, however, in saying that she was very charitable, and often gave the King better advice than his ministers. She had for a long time hesitated to go to Tuscany; she however, decided to do so, and a splendid residence was being prepared for her. She died aged forty-two, of a cancerous tumor. It was for the purpose of being present at her deathbed that Victor Emmanuel left, in the height of the ministerial crisis, for Mandria. The countess was the daughter of a drum major, who became an officer in the corps of the King's Guards. Victor Emmanuel is said to be inconsolable for her loss.

The excessive rage for the possession of diamonds which has extended to every class of female society in Paris has given increased occupation to all connected with that trade. Paris, after London, is the great centre for the sale of Brazilian diamonds, and not only for diamonds, but for emeralds, topazes, and other precious stones. Diamonds were formerly sent in the raw state to Amsterdam to be cut, but the operation is equally well performed at present in Paris. Diamonds generally lose half their weight in cutting. The price of choice diamonds in Paris in the raw state, but of small size, is from 30s. to £4 the carat.

Gen. Forrest.—We are gratified in being able to contradict an unpleasant rumor which was for some time universally circulated and credited, to the effect that General Forrest had left the country, in consequence of orders having been received to arrest him. It appears from authentic information in our possession that neither orders have been so received nor has Gen. Forrest ever left his plantation.—*Memphis Commercial*, 31st ult.

A Freedmen's Convention in Georgia.—A convention of negroes was held in Augusta, Georgia, last week, at which resolutions were adopted opposing universal suffrage, but favoring the voting of such colored men as can read and write well, with the addition of the proper qualifications; that all vices and crimes among freedmen should be discountenanced; that the Freedmen's Bureau should compel negroes to work, and make contracts, if they refused to do so involuntarily; that Southern property should not be confiscated, considering Thaddeus Stevens' dogma that the Southern States are practically Territories; and declaring that negroes settled on coast lands should not be deprived of them except by act of Congress. A Board, with a superintendent, was appointed to take charge of the education of negro men throughout the State. Meetings were arranged to be held in each county to advise the blacks to cultivate sobriety and industry; to entertain kind feelings toward their masters; to make contracts, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that they will be allowed to vote or get lands except by paying for them.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, and a native of Virginia, has presented to General Robert E. Lee $10,000 for the establishment of a McCormick professorship of practical mechanics in the college at Washington.

The remarriage of a young Hindoo widow has taken place in Bombay. As this is the first instance of any properly celebrated marriage in the Presidency, the event has been a subject of congratulation among the more liberal members of the Hindoo community.

In describing a reception at the White House the Washington *Star* says: A peculiar style of wearing the hair last evening among the ladies was the subject of much comment, and the remarks were, for the most part—altogether in its favor, as becoming, and suited for the waterfall. The hair was allowed to fall its full length, without braid or knot of any description, and was thought by many to be the most graceful style the ever changing empress fashion has yet presented to public patronage.

The Interview between Seward and Santa Anna.—*New York*, Jan. 30.—Secretary Seward had an interview with Santa Anna at St. Thomas on Mexican affairs. The hostility of the Mexican leader to the Empire imparts a degree of significance to the meeting that is regarded here as highly important.

The Blowing Up of the Steamer Miami—Horrible Details.

The Memphis papers of the 31st ult. contain details of the frightful disaster to the steamer Miami near the mouth of the Arkansas river. We reproduce the following:

The Miami, in command of Capt. Levy, left this port on Saturday night last, loaded with freight, and carrying about fifty passengers in her cabin, one hundred on deck, one hundred men of Company E, 3d United States Infantry, and a mixed crew of about fifty men.

The boat reached Napoleon about sundown (half after 5 o'clock) without any symptom of mishap, and rounded from the Mississippi into the Arkansas, and was well controlled by engineers and pilot, until about seven miles up from the confluence of the rivers, her starboard boiler exploded from some cause forever to be unknown, and she caught fire and burned to the water's edge, *carrying untimely and awful death to two hundred and twenty-five human beings.*

The terrible accident occurred after tea, and just as a majority of the cabin passengers had congregated around the stove, in the forward part of the cabin, to smoke, and the soldiers on the hurricane deck had ran forward in obedience to a call from one of their comrades to "come forward," for their ration of whisky. The night was calm, and stillness was everywhere around, save in the little human hive, when death broke upon the happy groups in awful tones, and through fire and scalding steam and the turbid waters of the swift running river, nearly all were summoned to appear before the bar of God.

Up into the air went heads, and arms, and legs, and headless and limbless bodies, and down into the broken boilers or burning deck, through great chasms made by the explosion, went near two hundred souls, while others, shrieking a nameless torture, with hot steam eating into life, with all too swift a haste, ran back to where the remainder of the passengers, as much affrighted, were preparing to jump overboard, and find escape on floating doors or logs. Some of the soldiers all ablaze with fire, others scalded and in their agony tearing at their throats, jumped overboard and were lost, while a few more fortunate and but slightly bruised pushed some bales of hay overboard, and riding on them, found the shore.

A sheet of flame covered all the Miami which was left, roasting the dead and wounded together. Among the Federal troops on board an awful incident occurred. Three of them, for some misdemeanor, had been tied up by their wrists to the chains running from the chimneys on the roof, and after the explosion, they were seen still to be suspended, and the flames roaring and whirling about them till they burned to death. An eye witness says that this scene was the most terrible ever looked upon—the shrieks and groans of these wretched men rose distinctly above the hurricane sounds of the fire, and the crash of the falling timbers.

While this scene was occurring, another almost as terrible and agonizing was being enacted in the middle and back part of the cabin.

"Ah! then was the hurrying to and fro."

Passengers in wild and frantic dismay, snatching doors, life-preservers, bedding and every imaginable thing; cries of distress indescribable, and unutterable only when the stern and awful realities of such a death stare one in the face. The boat was fast being destroyed by flames; but there was still hope for those unharmed by the explosion. The boat was fast drifting toward the north shore of the Arkansas river; and while that hope lasted, Captain Levy was to be seen walking the deck, coolly attempting to calm the fears of the passengers, and prevent those frantic and crazy with fear from plunging into the depths of the water below. Soon the bow touched the shore; but now what the good to those poor creatures in the back of the cabin, for a gulf—a gulf of lurid flame—was between them and the shore, through which they could not pass. To be burned to death or trust to the waters for life was only to be chosen.

Major J. E. Rankin, along with Mr. Lusk's wife, her daughter (a young babe,) and a German lady, just from her native shore, were all in the ladies' cabin. Major Rankin, through great exertions, obtained for each a door or life-preserver and bid them follow him, as he threw himself, into the angry flood below. They followed him; but, alas! Mrs. Lusk, her darling child and sister, sank to their graves, the German lady and Major Rankin being the only survivors of the fire.

A soon as the boat touched shore she was fastened by a cable, and those unhurt set to work, and bent all their energies to help rescue those in the water. Negro women and negro soldiers came to the scene of the calamity, and commenced a noble and charitable work by rendering every possible assistance to the survivors needing clothing, and the wounded needing attention. Maj. Rankin says the women took their under garments and tore them in shreds for the purpose of bandages, while the soldiers stripped themselves of their coats and pants, generously giving them to those without, and continuing their Christian-like work until the steamer Henry Ames, bound from New Orleans for St. Louis, hove in sight, making glad the hearts of the passengers and crew.

Mr. Raymond's Conservative Speech—Mr. Stevens.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—The leading feature of Congress centered in the House to-day. Mr. Raymond spoke over two hours, ostensibly on the Constitutional Amendment, proposing a new basis of representation. Though the greater proportion of his remarks elaborated the question of reconstruction in all of its phases, he took strong conservative ground against the State suicide doctrine; commented severely on the threatened intention of the Reconstruction Committee to report measures to change entirely the theory of the Federal Government, and favored the admission to Congress of any Southern Representatives from any district, whose credentials should be approved by either House, without reference to the Reconstruction Committee, which, he claimed, possessed altogether too much power. An immense audience listened to the speech throughout. The congratulations from members on his conclusion were few and far between.

Mr. Stevens rose as soon as Mr. Raymond sat down and in an earnest voice declared that he had violated the rules of the House during nearly all of his speech.

Mr. Raymond replied that he had not wandered from the pending question any further than members, who had preceded him and was not aware, therefor, that he was out of order. Mr. Stevens immediately replied, in a sarcastic way, that if he had supposed that Mr. Raymond knew that he had been out of order he (Stevens) would have called him to order. There was, of course, a great laugh at his repartee. The House adjourned with an understanding that the constitutional amendment should be voted on the first thing tomorrow.

The Allen Fund at Baton Rouge.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

The amount subscribed by four citizens of this city and one of Clinton has been forwarded to Governor Allen. We regret to record that "not one lady" took the slightest interest in the matter, and of all the devoted friends of the Governor we can record no names of those who are always loudest in his praise. The five gentlemen who gave, though all poor in this world's goods, are rich in the noble spirit of generous feeling, and although their mite may not serve to aid to any great extent the noble man to whom it was freely given, still it will show to him that there are a few here whose devotion is not alone of the tongue.

The French Opposition and the Mexican Question.

[Paris, (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London *Star*.

The meetings of the members of the Opposition at the house of their veteran leader, M. Marie, have already commenced. It is rumored that they decided that the subject of their grand onslaught on ministers is to be the much vexed Mexican question. This I think highly probable—the subject is one of the most unpopular in France. *La France* asserts that it has received a letter from a very high personage in the United States, which distinctly confirms the report I have already mentioned of its being President Johnson's firm resolve not to interfere in the Mexican question. The letter likewise contains the assurance that Mr. Seward has no intention of being drawn into any difference between his Government and France. These peaceful expressions are peculiarly agreeable to receive on the opening of the new year, and earnestly may we hope they may be realised during its course.

The President and the Mexican Border Disturbances.—Says a Washington dispatch of the 29th ult.:

The President in a communication to the Senate, endorses the opinion of the Secretary of War that it is inconsistent with the public interest to give an answer to the resolution of the 17th, requesting letters of General Sheridan and other officers of the Department of Texas in regard to the recent condition of affairs on the Southern frontier, and especially relative to any violation of neutrality on the part of the armies occupying the right bank of the Rio Grande.

Governor Brownlow on the Admission of Tennessee Members.—A letter from Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, to Speaker Colfax, was published in Washington on the 29th ult. Gov. B. favors the admission of Tennessee Representatives to Congress, but says if the removal of Federal troops from Tennessee must necessarily follow the admission of the Congressional delegation, the loyal men of Tennessee beg to be without representatives in Congress, though he thinks the members can be admitted, and sufficient force retained to control the rebellious. He says that without a law to disfranchise rebels, and force to carry out the provisions of that law, this State would pass into the hands of rebels, and a terrible state of affairs is bound to follow. The Union men will be driven from the State, or forced to sacrifice what they have and seek homes elsewhere; and yet Tennessee is in a much better condition than any other of the revolted States, and affords a stronger loyal population.

A City Full of Scandal.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Indianapolis correspondent writes in a recent letter:

The town is rife with scandalous stories. A distinguished citizen has created a sensation in connection with the young and fascinating wife of a venerable and confiding gentleman. A physician has seen fit to retire to private life on account of the unfavorable termination of a case from one of the adjoining counties, where in a young, beautiful, accomplished and wealthy girl died under his treatment. The walls of the city are placarded with circulars denouncing a certain gay and festive young gentleman as a scoundrel, villain, and such-like pet names. A lady whose virtue he had tempted is said to have taken this extraordinary means of "showing him by." Another young gentleman, who had been writing letters to a school girl, with dishonorable intent, was drawn into an ambuscade by the fair decoy and cowhided with in an inch of his life by a lusty male relative. A gentleman who spends some of his time in New York, the other day wrote an affectionate letter to his mistress, urging her to join him, and enclosing $50 for traveling expenses. At the same time he wrote a loving and dutiful epistle to his confiding wife, full of regrets and love. Unfortunately, the two letters got mixed, and that intended for the lorette was sent to his wife. Of course there was a row, and divorce talked about, but the Lothario finally succeeded in making the impression that it was all a joke; that Miss —— was a fictitious personage, and the whole matter was gotten up to have a little fun at his wife's expense, whom he knew to be slightly inclined to jealousy. The wife made fifty dollars by it any how.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Gold Question.—Hyatt C. Dumo was arrested on Craps street by officer Fox, on the charge of having defrauded the Adams' Express of $1500 in gold and the Commercial Express of $5000, all in gold. The matter will be investigated.

Counterfeits.—Joseph Martin had a $5 U. S. currency bill, which is charged to be a counterfeit. The accused had the $5 suspected as counterfeit and $11 in current money when arrested.

A Chicken Thief.—Colored Ch. Reynolds has a rather bad character in the chicken line. He comes up again in a case of five chickens.

Fortune-telling.—Charlotte Stewart is reported as making cords of money by fortune-telling without paying a license for her business. The case comes up before the Recorder to-day.

Why Brevet-Brigadier Detective Baker was Degraded.

[Washington Correspondent Richmond Times.]

The notorious government detective, General L. C. Baker, ceases to be a brigadier general with this day. By the terms of an order from the War Department his commission was cancelled on the 15th instant, and he is mustered out of "service." It should be borne in mind, however, that the military officers here disclaim Baker's right to recognition as of the military service proper, since he did not receive his title of brigadier-general by reason of meritorious conduct in the field, nor on account of service in the army of the United States. His "promotion to a brigadiership was the work of Mr. Stanton, upon importunities of Baker, who asked the distinction as a sort of healthy covering to hide his disreputable conduct whilst acting in the capacity of chief-thief-catcher, etc., for the government. This detective has had his day; now his trouble will commence, for he can no longer at his own bidding, bring to his aid the strong arm of the government to protect him from the vengeance of outraged citizens who have been sufferers in person and property from the unconstitutional and utterly illegal acts of this man.

Baker had become so impudent, and felt so entirely secure from the reach of all men, save the Secretary of War, that he actually attempted to play the deceiver upon the President and his household, some weeks ago. There is scarcely a doubt, however, that this last specimen of indecency and wonderful impudence was encouraged, if not suggested, by some of the President's "Radical friends." The "Great Detective" made an utter failure of his espionage upon the executive mansion, who sent a messenger to bring Baker immediately into his presence.

The detective dropped every other consideration, and repaired with all haste to the White House, totally at fault as to the purpose of this summons from the President. His name being announced, the President directed that he be at once admitted, notwithstanding the presence of several gentlemen then engaged with Mr. Johnson. The latter most unceremoniously charged Baker with his villainous espionage, and informed him that if he again heard of his presence in or prowling about the White House, or if he permitted any of his creatures to sneak around the premises the "Great Detective" should himself lodge in some one of the dingy cells in the Old Capitol, where so many had been incarcerated upon the simple order of Baker himself, without warrant or the semblance of law or justice.

The "Great Detective" was amazed at what he heard, and remained speechless while the President scored him. Upon the President's command "Go, sir." Baker hastily moved towards the door; but before he arrived there, Mr. Johnson added: "Hold one moment, sir. I desire that you now go to the Secretary of War and tell him every word I have said to you; and (shaking his finger at him) don't you ever let me see you here again."

The "Great Detective" left instanter, and has obeyed the last injunction of the President most religiously.

New York Journals on the "Armed Advocates" of the Monroe Doctrine.

The New York *Times* (Republican Conservative) says on the 27th, commenting on the arrest of "General" Crawford:

We have never imagined Crawford's "division" to be much more than a paper force, above equivalent, say, to a veteran reserve regiment of the old pattern, or a Falstaffian company, made up chiefly for the benefit of its commander. But, large or small, we hope all these independent "armed advocates" of the Monroe doctrine will take warning from the mishap of this General.

We do not believe that those political *soirées* on Saturday nights, where, under the general text of Monroe doctrine, sentiments of premature and unauthorized armed action on the Mexican question are put forth, are calculated to have a good effect on any. The Crawford stamp. Many of our people dislike routine. They fret under the necessary delays attendant on investigation. Accustomed, by four years of extraordinary activity in hostilities, to a feverish impatience, they want everything set tled at telegraphic speed. And some orators, who really know better, encourage this impatience by representing that the whole question can be settled any fine morning between breakfast and lunch, and that Maximilian should be picked up instanter on a sword's point, and flung out of Mexico.

The New York *World*, (Democratic,) of the 27th ult., says:

President Johnson, deserves the applause of all parties for his prompt action respecting the recent disturbances on the Rio Grande. The so-called Gen. Crawford, who has been arrested, should be made an example of, so as to teach the lesson so much needed in certain quarters, that individuals have no business to imperil the peaceful relations between great nations. It is intolerable that irresponsible filibusters should be allowed the use of troops wearing the United States uniform to wage war upon the soldiers of a nation with which we are at peace. The fact that this man Crawford was once on the military staff of Mr. Johnson when when he was Provisional Governor of Tennessee, only adds to his guilt, and would make his prompt punishment the more marked.

The Days of the Giants in the U. S. Senate—Clay, Calhoun and Webster.

A correspondent of the *Times and Witness*, of Chicago, who witnessed the United States Senate in "the days of the Giants," furnishes from Washington the following graphic picture of "Auld Lang Syne" in this city:

Gibbon relates the celebrated story of the Seven Sleepers. During a cruel persecution at Ephesus, seven noble youths concealed themselves in a cave. They immediately—so goes the legend—fell into a deep sleep, which was miraculously prolonged for one hundred and eighty seven years. On awaking they entered the city, but found everywhere Christians so-generated, churches so conformed to the world, all, in short, so changed, that they burst into tears, and prayed to God that they might return to their slumbers again. Such are my feelings as I sit here and look upon this body and listen to their debates, with the light of other days around me. Only a few years ago I occupied this very seat, and heard with pleasure the great men of the land deliberating for the general weal of the whole nation. Now, how many seats are vacant! and the discussions are about the late war, the treatment of rebellion, and the reconstruction of a shattered Union—topics the very sound of which might cause the founders of this great Republic to turn in their coffins.

Among many sad reflections, there is one which especially depresses my heart as I look down on this conclave of grave, venerable, and patriotic Senators. It is that there survives not a single one of those statesmen whose voices used to be heard and felt throughout the entire country. Once it was a great privilege to pass a morning here, when "there were giants in the land." Yonder reposed, in silent grandeur, the massy form of Mr. Webster. To his right, taking snuff and conversing pleasantly with his neighbors, was the light, graceful person of Mr. Clay: while far to the left, dark, sombre, with keen, flashing eyes, was that incarnation of dignity and severe logic, Mr. Calhoun, looking like a cast-iron man. Whenever either of these men was to speak, the chamber was crowded early in the day, and everybody studied their speeches. And with reason, for in genius and true parliamentary eloquence, they were men of pre-eminent greatness, differing intellectually and morally very much, as they did in their personal appearance.

So remarkable were the head and figure of the Massachusetts Senator that, when he was in London, the porters and day-laborers in the street used to cease from their work to gaze at him; and here each day, as he entered the Senate, all eyes converged toward "the man," and the whisper was heard on all sides in the galleries; "That is he." Everything in his presence was imperial. For himself, I never looked upon that brow, that majestic aspect, those "Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear the weight of mighty monarchies; that face, on which "deliberation sat, and public care," without a something, I know not what, of awe and reverence, which I could not shake off, even in familiar conversation with him. As a writer, his style is the very best in our language; not so elaborated as Dr. Channing's, but easier, more flowing and transparent. Mrs. Fanny Kemble told me that her father, a man of exquisite taste, used often to say to her, "Come, let us read Webster; his style does me good." In many passages, especially in his argument on the trial of the Knapps and in his reply to General Hayne, that was true of him which was said of Luther: "His words are half battles." But he was a tame, ponderous speaker. In the peroration of his speech on Foote's resolutions, he glowed as with ethereal fire; but generally, he was dull, heavy, phlegmatic. He was a perfect master of language. Most public speakers find words exceedingly unmanageable things. At his command the best, fittest phrases came and fell "into perfect phalanx." His logic was perfect, also, demolishing everything like error, "hammering away," smashing everything in its path," (to use the pithy words of our two great Generals,) but it was not "logic on fire;" and his orations will always receive more admiration when read than they did when delivered. His address at the completion of Bunker Hill Monument is itself a monument of classical taste, of profound thought, of elevated statesmanship, which will outlast the solid granite. Yet Mr. Choate, who was on the platform with him, tells us that he never suffered more in his life, the delivery was such a failure.

Much has been said as to the morality of Mr. Webster, but *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Of one trait in his character I can testify. I mean his great reverence for the Bible. When I first came to this city, I find that buying male slaves and sending them South was a regular business, and I was so shocked that I went to Washington to see if anything could be done to stop so nefarious a traffic. In conversing with him on the subject of slavery, I found that he was most anxious that some measure should be inaugurated for its gradual abolition. He confessed, however, that he could not see any remedy, and thought it a *vulnus immedicabile*. But whenever I quoted a passage from the Word of God, he always received it as the truth to which all should yield entire obedience.

In this reverent submission to the sacred Oracles, I grieve to say Mr. Calhoun was inferior to Mr. Webster as he was superior to him in the unimpeachable purity of his moral character. I knew him well, both in Washington and at Fort Hill, his residence in South Carolina, and I never knew a man more upright, conscientious, and virtuous. He was, too, a somewhat regular attendant of the Episcopal Church in Pendleton, though never a communicant in any church. But his intellectual pride and independence made him intolerant of any authority higher than his own reason. He professed to believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, but, forgetting that important part of knowledge which inform us of the limitation of the human understanding—jealous of faith, lest it should be credulity—accustomed to inquire as to every doctrine, not whether it was conformable to God's will, but to his own; loving truth, yet loving systems more than truth; satisfying himself that he had established his point, if he could show the objections to any one position, without considering those to all others; in short, never suspecting his own judgment, always confident in his own decisions, and therefore resolved that no argument could be adduced, which might change his opinions, he knew nothing of that humble, teachable spirit which is the great element in Christian faith. He sincerely regarded slavery as a Devine and beneficent institution. "The negro and the white man," he said to me, "are both elevated by it."

If I quoted a text which expressed his views he would give it his hearty assent, and dwell upon its certainty; but if it condemned his cherished convictions he was promptly questioned it. I was with him during his last illness, and upon one occasion, when I cited that command, "Honor all men," he turned quickly to me and said, "What, honor all men! Never, impossible; God never said that. God cannot require me to honor the man in the White House, nor the unprincipled politicians, the selfish demagogues now in both Houses of Congress, who are bringing ruin on the country."

Of his power of conversation a great many have spoken; but in fact, he never conversed; he harangued as earnestly when alone with you as when in the legislative halls. He loved the society of young men, and won their hearts by the courtesy and condescension with which he listened to them. It was, however, only that politeness which was a striking trait in his character. If he paused to listen, it was but the interval between the flashes of lightning, which soon blazes out again, smiting and shivering all opposition.

As an orator he was a perfect contrast to Mr. Webster. It is well known to his friends that he proposed Demosthenes as his model, and studied closely those Grecian masterpieces to which all who knew what eloquence means, how it is as high above mere rhetoric as the heavens are above the earth, will ever look up in admiration and rapture. If, in his well known remark about "Action" as the essential ingredient in speaking, Demosthenes meant graceful gesticulations, the South Carolinian was utterly defective. There was something stiff, angular, awkward in his manner. But nobody, unless it be a teacher of rhetoric, can ever thus degrade those words of deep and noble wisdom. No, again, no. It was not by the puerile tricks and starts of an accomplished declaimer that the Athenian,

"Wielding at will the fierce democracy,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece,
To Macedon and Artaxerxes's throne."

By "action" he meant delivery, earnest, impassioned delivery, in which the whole soul is fused into every utterance, and which can't no more live and glow with anything artificial than fire and straw can dwell together in a heated oven. Who can listen to a more finished rhetorician than Mr. Everett? His face and person were pleasing. Every movement had been practised. His beautiful passages filled the mind with admiration and delight. But who ever felt his heart burn within him, who was ever conscious of that "something immense and infinite" of which Quintillian speaks, who ever found himself transported, melted to tears, fired to enthusiasm while listening to his elaborate compositions? In straight forward, close linked argument, in a noble condensation, in a vocabulary terse and emphatic, in energy, vehemence, passion, Mr Calhoun closely resembled his illustrious model, while in all the moral qualifications of a great orator he rose immeasurably above him, for even his enemies confessed that he possessed a courage which no opposition could shake, and an integrity which no temptation corrupt.

In mental greatness, in learning, deep thought, and all the attributes of the highest order of genius, Mr. Clay was inferior to his two great cotemporaries. But in the physical combinations, in all the natural furniture of a soul stirring orator, he far surpassed them both. His mouth, that most expressive feature, was an organ created by God for the pronunciation of large and heroic thoughts. Then, what clear blue eyes, now calm in their azure depths, then laughing in genial mirth, and then, when he was thoroughly roused up, sparkling, almost blazing! In his whole countenance what play of all generous feelings; the soul of honor, friendship, chivalry, breathing in its face! Above all, that magnificent voice, an instrument soft and breezy, presently swelling until it beat the vaulted roof, and reverberated far beyond the walls of the chamber, away into the adjoining rooms and recesses! Rufus Choate had no superior at home, but going to Washington as a United States Senator, he, on one occasion, drew upon himself a single broadside from the Kentucky orator, and it so frightened him that he was afterward almost silent, crest fallen, and to employ his own favorite phrase, "utterly fabbergasted." Everybody remembers Mr. Clay's visit with Mr. Randolph on his last journey North, in an almost dying condition, the Virginian was carried into the Senate Chamber. Mr. Clay was speaking. "Stop," said the sick man to those who bore him, "Stop! let me hear the voice. I came here to hear that voice once more before I die." The grace and beauty of Mr. Clay's elocution were consummate; his whole being informed with his subject, and instinct with the love of truth. And his warm, gushing sympathies seldom failed to draw you to him, and bear you along with him, and cause you to feel that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." The last time I heard him was at a meeting of the Colonization Society. As he reclined in the chair, he seemed to be an old man, "broken with the storms of State." But when he arose and spoke, there were no traces of years upon him. All that lofty soul was still erect and young, and that, as an orator, his eye was not dimmed, nor the force and vehemence of his eloquence abated.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 3, 1866.

We have no material change to note in the general market, the movement in which continues moderate but generally at full prices, while with regard to our leading staple, in particular, the demand has been less active to-day, caused partly by the accounts from New York and partly by the difficulty of passing Foreign Exchange unless at rates which bill drawers are unwilling to accept. The sales of the past two days, 3400 bales, may add moderately to the supply of Sterling.

Gold has been unsettled and sold at a wide range. There is little demand either from speculators or for the country, and sales could not be forced unless at reduced figures. On the other hand there is not much pressing on the market and buyers find difficulty in filling their orders unless at about previous rates. The sales to-day included $3000, $3000, $4000, $5000, $5000 and $25,000 at 139, $15,000 in two or three lots, $15,000 in four lots, and $20,000 at 139½, $6000 at 139½; and $20,000 at 139⅝.

We also notice towards the close a sale of $3500 to a dealer at 138, but it may be regarded as an exceptional transaction, which could not have been repeated. $2,000 mixed coin sold at 139. The market may be quoted as closing heavy at 139, against 139¾ to 139½ last evening. The sales of Silver include $1200 in American half dollars at 134 and $3000 at 135. Dealers pay 130 to 132 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sell at 134 to 135. The sales of Mexican dollars include $500 at 139. They are quoted at 138 to 139 for currency and par for gold.

Foreign Exchange continued unsettled and sold at irregular rates, the business in Sterling including £15,000 at 146¾, 147¾ and 148¼,—only a small amount at the last; a round amount of bill of lading bills at 147¼; £15,800, £6,800, bill of lading, endorsed by a Mobile bank, 2,000, 2,000, 2,000 and 3,000, at 148; £25,000 at 147¾, 148 and 148¼, mostly at 148; £2,000 and a larger amount at 148¼; £7,500 at 148¾, and £4,000 very first class at 148¼. £9,000 AI sold for gold at 107. Favorite signatures were held at from 148½ to 149, but there were no buyers at such rates. Some bank bills were sold at 150. In Francs we noticed sales of 5 75,000 commercial, 25,000, 30,000, 30,000, 35,000, 50,000, 55,000, 50,000, 100,000, 100,000, and 100,000, at 3 80; and 125,000 very first class, 25,000 and 100,000, at 3 78¾. Sterling may be quoted at 146 to 147½ for good clear, and 148 to 148¼, and 148½, for A 1 to very first class. Commercial Francs rule at 3 80 for A 1, but favorite signatures cannot be had under 3 78¾. The banks hold Sterling at 150 and Francs at 3 75.

The counter demand for checks on New York was quite active, and considerably more than an average business was done by the Banks at 1¼ per cent discount, 5/16 being accepted for two or three round sums. The sales of Domestic out-doors included a moderate amount of New York sight at 3/8 discount, $193,000 (8,000, 25,000, 35,000, 40,000, 50,000 and 50,000,) at 7/16; and $30,000 in several sums to a bank at 1/2; $130,000 Boston sight, (20,000, 50,000 and 60,000,) at 7/16; $47,000 one day's sight on New York, (17,000 and 30,000,) at 1/2; $25,000 five days' at 5/8; $17,500 ten days' (7,500 and 10,000,) at 7/8; $10,000 fifteen days' at 1, and $7,000 thirty days' at 1 1/4, $90,000, (30,000 and 60,000,) at 3/8 and $20,000 at 1/2.

The business in Stocks at private sale included 25 shares Merchants' Bank at $25; 40 Jackson Rail Road at —over $6; 200 do at $6 25 and 9 City Rail Road in two lots at $175 and $176. At auction, (Mr. Palfrey auctioneer) 20 shares Merchants' Bank sold at $23 50; 21 Crescent City Bank at $39 21. Bank of New Orleans at $37 50, 30 do at $38, and 64 Jackson Railroad at $7; 73 at $7 50 and 10 at $8. The sales of City Bonds include 3 Consolidated at $9 1/2.

The uncurrent bank note market continued inactive, excepting in Bank of Louisiana, the sales of which included $5000 at 50½ per dollar, $10,000 at 50¼, 5000 at 50¾, and $5000 at 50¾. Also $600 at 50¾. We continue to quote Bank Louisiana at 48 to 50, and 50¼ to 51c per dollar; La. State Bank 69 to 70, and 72 1/2 to 73; Merchants' Bank at 72 to 73, and 77 to 78; Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82, and 83 to 78, Orleans at 83 to 85, and 87 1/2 to 90. The New range of the above figures represents the inside paid by dealers for the small sums offered at rates counters, and the outside figures of the market their round amounts. City Treasury Notes rule at 4 1 to 3 4 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Bee,
Saturday Evening, February 3, 1866.

Cotton—The market opened this morning with only a limited inquiry, and although subsequently the demand became more general, yet the business was wanted mostly on the part of buyers, who wanted small lots to complete previous purchases, and the sales were confined to 1900 bales, taken by fifteen brokers, at irregular prices, leaning quite decidedly to the inside figures of our previous quotations. Strict Ordinary to Good Ordinary sold at 42c, and barely low Middling at 45c; but other transactions were at fuller prices. With these remarks we continue to quote Ordinary at 40 to 42c, Good Ordinary at 44 to 45, Low Middling at 46 to 47, and middling at 49 to 49; the outside figures being for even running lists with good staple and a strict classification. With the 3500 bales sold yesterday, this makes an aggregate for the past two days of nearly 3500 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]

The clearances comprise 2357 bales for New York, 3970 for Boston and 3181 for Liverpool.

Sugar and Molasses—The market is bare of supplies in first hands, and there is very little in second hands. All that remained on sale of the previous receipts were taken yesterday, and the receipts since yesterday were very small, being confined to 76 bbls Molasses and 58 hhds Sugar, and sold readily this forenoon at previous prices. Good common Sugar 13¼c., fair to good fair 13¾ to 14¼c., fully fair 15 to 15¼c., prime 15½ to 15¾c., and choice 16 to 16¼c. per pound. Common Molasses 75c., good 80 to 85c. and strictly prime 93c. per gallon.

There are several cargoes of Cuba Molasses on the market, unsold, held at 70c. per gallon. The stock of Cuba Sugar on hand is about 5000 boxes, held mostly by two parties. There is only a retail demand, and about 30 boxes have been sold at 15½ to 15¾c., and 40 white at 18c. pound.

Western Produce and Provisions—The various articles of Western Produce are in very light supply and good demand at firm prices. Corn, especially, is very much in request and sells readily as soon as landed. There is very little or none now remaining on sale, and an advance of about 5c. per bushel has been realised to-day. We refer to the following details for full particulars of our market:

Flour—The stock is small and the receipts being light and the demand good, prices are firm and full, with an upward tendency. The principal sales to day embraced 2000 bbls, of which 100 common at $7 37½; 250 do at $7 50, 100 fine at $8, 200, 900 and 250 superfine at $8 50; 200 choice superfine at $8 62½, 100 low extra at $9 25; 550 extra, on private terms; and 175 good extra at $10 50 per bbl. There is a very active demand, in a jobbing way and superfine is fetching $8 75 per bbl.

Pork—The stock is very small. The market is quiet, but steady and firm, and prices show an upward tendency. A lot of 75 bbls mess sold to a dealer on the landing at $32 50 per bbl, an improvement of 50c. At retail, dealers are realising $32 50 to $33 per bbl.

Bacon—Is in request. There are no Bacon Sides and very few Shoulders on hand. Shoulders are retailing at 17c. for new and 16c per pound for old. Plain hams at 21 to 22c and sugar cured at 26 to 28c. per pound.

Bran—The market is dull at yesterday's decline, and only 200 sacks have been sold at $1 60 per 100 pounds.

Corn—Continues in very active demand for shipment and for the local trade, and nearly all that remained on sale was taken at advanced prices. The sales to day embrace 3000 sacks, of which 1500 on private terms, 500 mixed at $1 10, 100 yellow and 800 white, at $1 1[illegible] per bushel.

Oats—Are in good supply and in moderate demand. There were sales of 2600 sacks, of which 700 on private terms; 1900 at 53c and 100 at 52c per bushel.

Hay—Prime Western is selling in round lots from first hands at $24 to $25 per ton, and from dealers at $28 to $30.

Lard—The supplies consist mostly of ordinary, which is not wanted. Prime and choice is scarce and in request. The only sales were 31 tierces fair at 17¼c., and 15 tierces prime at 18¼c. per pound. Prime, in tierces, is retailing at 18½ to 19c. Kegs command 20¼c. for fair and 21c. for prime.

Whisky—The market is well supplied, but there is only a retail demand and prices are a little lower. Rectified is retailing at $2 28 to 2 30 and 2 32½ to 2 35 per gallon, according to proof.

Green Meat—There is very little on hand—it is retailing at 15c per pound for Shoulders, 16c for Sides, and 17c for Hams.

Candles—Are selling in a jobbing way at 20 to 25c per pound for short weight Star, and 26c for full weight.

Butter and Cheese—Are both in good supply and moderately fair demand at 40 to 45c per pound for Northern Butter, 25 to 35c for Western, 18 to 20c for Western Cheese, 22 to 22c for Good Northern, and 24 to 25c for English Dairy.

Coal Oil—Is selling in a jobbing way at $1 05 to 1 10 per gallon in cases and 95 to 90c in barrels.

Sundries—Potatoes are selling at $4 50 to 5 00 per barrel, Onions at $2 to $3 25, Apples at $4 to $6 per bbl, and Eggs at $15 to 25 per barrel.

Gunny Bags—Have been selling in a whole sale way at 23c each, and at retail at 31c for new.

Burlaps—Are selling in small lots at 28c a piece.

Baling Stuffs—The market is at a stand still—there is scarcely any demand even in retail, and it is only occasionally a small sale is made by dealers at 17½c per lb for Bale Rope, 28c for Twine, 38c per yard for India Bagging in rolls and 30c in bales.

Salt—Is in good supply, but not much in demand.

Coffee—There is a good demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 28c per pound for ordinary, 29 to 29c for fair, and 30c per pound, currency for prime.

Freights—The rates are 1 cent per pound for Cotton by steamship for New York, 1½c for Boston, 3c by sail for Boston, 11-16d by sail for Liverpool, 1½c for Havre, and 1/2d by steamship for Liverpool.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

City of Jefferson, February 3, 1866.

Arrived Sunday: 21 Texas Beeves and 67 Hogs. Stock on sale: 214 Western Beeves, 439 Texas Beeves, 190 Yearlings, 191 Hogs, 319 Calves and 37 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ 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, ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creole Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep in lots, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Sheep, ℔ 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, February 3, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Croswell, (British), Coyak, from Kingston (Ja) 19th ult, in ballast, to master—3d district 9
Schr Naval Queen, Clark, from Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to T Shaller jr—2d district 21
Schr Constance, (British), Parsons, 8 days from Ruatan Island, to T Shaller jr—3d district 20

—STEAMBOATS—

New Era, Dugas, from Camden
Commodore, Barnes, from St Louis
Prima Donna, Noel, from Cincinnati
Rob Roy, Casper, from Lafourche
Belle Ida, Borst, from Thibodeaux
Henry Von Phul, Allen, from Memphis
J H Groesbeck, Sebastian, from Cincinnati

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Brought up ship Croswell, schrs Naval Queen and Constance

MEMORANDA

Capt Parsons of the schr Constance from Ruatan Island, reports schr Ringleader, Capt Pinckney, and schr Angeline, Capt Angelin, in port loading for New Orleans

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Anna Dorothea, (British) Scott, from Liverpool Nov 16th, to master
Ship Croswell, (British), ——, from Jamaica
Schr Belle Lee, ——, from ——
Schr Anderson, (British), 5 days from Matamoros
Schr Howard D Adams, ——, from Brazos

IMPORTS.

RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Constance—19,[illegible] plantains 31,[illegible] cocoa nuts 492 bunches bananas 157 [illegible] apples 6 bbls limes T Shaller, jr

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Bob Roy—10 bales cotton 10 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses to F J Da Silva—11 bale cotton 20 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses 1 hhd molasses do P H Foley—11 bales cotton Roman & Olivier—do E Dupuy—5 bales moss to F Montagne, jr—10 hhds sugar 5 bbls molasses to order—6 hhds sugar A Thibaut—174 sks cotton seed S T Fairchild—300 do Webster & Potter—300 do M Anderson—13 bxs eggs F Fountain—sundries to order—Total, 32 bales cotton 50 hhds sugar 80 bbls molasses

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Belle Ida—2 bales cotton Blanchin & Giraud—2 do H Teje—1 do A B Charpentier—3 do 36 sks cotton seed G W Banker & co—65 dox eggs L Terrebonne—61 bags cotton—6 bbls molasses to order, 10 bales cotton

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Prima Donna—5 bbls oil 20 bxs meat J I Adams & co—2 bbls whisky Baptiste Aman—6 do 3 bxs wine F Auerbach—25 dozen chairs to T H & J M Allen—1 box mdse Bostick & Seymour—20 bbls whisky 10 hf do Beggs, Woolfey & co—3 pkgs tongues to T R Bodley & co—25 bbls tongues and sausage 10 tce hams 4 bxs mdse 136 bbls potatoes 41 bbls onions F Del Bondio—155 bbls whisky to Jas Connoly & co—5 boxes tongues P Cook—25 bxs starch F P Ducongé—10 1 3 cask brandy Forchheimer Bros—1 cart 1 wagon to Fairchild Verhoff & B—25 bbls pork 50 hf bbls beef A D Grieff & co—175 bbls pork to Olivier, Watts & co—30 bxs starch to B W Huntington—35 bbls whisky 2 hf do brandy to I & Harris—12 bxs pickles J E Hyde & co—200 bbls pork and flour 100 kegs lard to Hanson Offutt & co—15 bbls liquor J Hoffheimer & co—175 pkgs mdse Isaacson, Seixas & co—1 box paper E S Jewell—500 bbls whisky 32 do oil 40 dp lard and hams S H Kennedy & co—30 do whisky Longstreet, Owen & co—20 do 13 qr and 1-8 casks do Lehmann, Nowgas & co—15 bbls whisky to C Leeds—150 bxs starch S D Moody & co—17 pkgs furniture Win A McCracken—25 bxs pipes Meyer Bros—lot of furniture Mitchell, Craig & co—2 bxs books to H D McGinnis—20 bxs cheese McFarland, Straight & co—72 pkgs furniture P McMillan—4 bbls liquor Wolf & Dougherty—8 bxs tongues V Pessou—127 pkgs furniture J R Powell—20 do C Raymond—8 bbls flour Stewart & Bro—32 bbls pork 8 bbls flour 1 do lard Shannon, Lewis & co—27 bbls whisky 139 hf bbls and kegs pigs feet 12 tce hams to Schmidt & Ziegler—1 stove Gen Jeff Thompson—45 bbls whisky 10 hf do 3 horses 1 buggy J B Vanhorn—7 pkgs machinery J Watt & co—25 1-8 cks whisky to J H Wilson & co—32 pkgs sundries Wood, L & Ludwigsen—1 case mdse to R Weller

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Commodore—50 bbls potatoes 30 do peas 2 bxs bacon Dunean & Bruns—40 pkgs mdse Sayre, Plump & co—11 bbls eggs to F DelBondio—200 do flour B W Huntington—150 dozen brooms W C Graham & co—30 bbls onions C F Lauman—80 bxs candy Fatjo Marks & co—20 doz brooms F Coney—25 kegs lard 1 box cape H L Foote—5 kegs pigs feet Davidson & Hughes—136 sks bran 24 bales hay Emery & co—116 bbls potatoes 49 bbls onions M Drohan—4 bbls flour T Prudhomme—105 plows Hark, S & co—1 ambulance 1 bbl harness to Col E S Fitzhugh—100 bbls flour R K Walker & co—18 do pork F F Fernandez—200 sks meal A Michel—420 sks corn J A Stephenson—4 machines J L Levee—6 wagons 3 pkgs T S Bodley & co—50 cooks stoves 100 pots 13 boxes mdse 26 bbls sheet iron Rice, Bros & co—1 box mdse to Perkins & co—25 bbls oil J H Olandorin—15 do P Smith—10 do Levi & Navra—100 bbls sterine J Avet—100 dozen brooms Hobbs, Grace & co—11 bxs eggs S W Hoyt & co—10 bbls whisky to E Witting—50 bbls potatoes 50 do onions G Martin—400 sks do 25 do potatoes J B Wolfe—100 chairs bitters B Dr Bow & co—200 bxs bread 112 tce bacon 50 wheel barrows 4 bxs mdse Col F E Allen. A Q M—sundries to order

CAMDEN—Per steamer New Era—69 bales cotton Brooks & McDonald—10 Stevenson & May—3 W Nixon & co—6 Champlin & Arrington—4 W R Green & Bro—18 Davis, Jenkins & co—2 Childers & Arledge—17 J B Copes—17 Gillis & Ferguson—1 H J Phelps & co—2 to Howell, Gayle & co—1 to order—7 J H Stevenson—13 W B Thompson—16 T H & J M Allen & co—5 Wood, L & Ludwigsen—64 reshipped by steamer Swan—1 box mdse to J M Baily & co—sundries to order—Total, 209 bales cotton

CINCINNATI—Per steamer J H Groesbeck—102 bales hay C Pheasant—9 tce lard 139 bbls whisky S H Kennedy & co—103 do 45 hf do 14 bbls bacon 1 bbl hams 3 do eggs 80 bbls beans 1 straw cutter 100 bxs cheese 35 kegs butter 12 firkins butter 5 do lard 10 bbls do 10 tce bacon to Schneider & Zuberbier—466 pcs hardware 5 pkgs glassware 25 bbls mdse 12 do tobacco 11 kegs nails 11 bbls harness 87 bbls flour Nixon & co—3 do 14 pkgs mdse P O O'Reily—58 furniture J B Hubbard—1 box bounty Given, Watts & co—1 box mdse S M Barton & co—lot sundries Folger & co—4 bxs mdse Mitchell, Craig & co—103 pkgs mdse C H Slocumb—1 do Jos Schwartz—1 box bacon 164 wine 2 tce hams C S Bamfield—lot sundries J Brown—do do D W F Bisbee—3 bxs mdse J Gouche—1 do H Mehnle—100 bbls pork McFarland, Straight & co—100 bbls whisky J H Oglesby & co—13 pkgs mdse A B Ertel—7 bxs mustard 5 bbls vinegar A Michel—lot sundries J Phelps—40 do CC Sampson—1 box mdse Champlin & A—100 sks malt A Michel—1 box mdse to Meldon, Vahle & co—4 tce ribs 10 bxs bacon 128 bbls pork 30 do eggs 12 bbls bread 10 hf do butter F DelBondio—2 boxes mdse Blanchard & co—35 bxs cheese 60 firkins butter 6 bbls bacon 10 bbls pork 10 bbls beans P Dwyer—10 do liquor L W Stewart & co—2 pkgs mdse Kaetzendyke & co—5 do J L Barringer—1 box do Butler, Terry & co—25 bxs cheese G Thomas—6 sks twine 15 coils rope 40 do yarn J C Morris—20 tubs butter to Keep & Canfield—40 bbls whisky E Thompson—35 do Forcheimer & Bros—1 cask mdse O M Jackson—25 bbls whisky Thos Pierce—36 do hams 10 hf do butter 12 firkins butter J T Moore & co—28 tce hams Jas Connoly & co—16 do 50 tce lard 53 bbls pork Grieff & Byrne—15 tce hams A D Grieff & co—84 bxs tobacco Isaacs & Drey[illegible]—40 do drugs to G N F Hoffheimer & co—15 tce hams 300 kegs lard 2 half bbls pork Grieff & Byrne—15 tce hams A D Grieff & co—[illegible] Morrison—100 pkgs mdse W Ethridge—15 bxs bitters 20 bbls whisky 30 hf do B W Huntington—60 do Th Fisher [illegible] 4 hf bbls beef 6 tce lard F Cook—53 bbls whisky [illegible] Morrison—12 pkgs mdse A Walker—5 do Samuel & Rothschild—5 pkgs mdse 156 sks corn 3 bbls pork 2 do flour 4 kegs nails 1 box cheese 1 keg lard J T Hardie & co—5 casks do Ellis & Chamberlain—25 do E C Palmer & co—77 do M L Crawford—12 do J B Bishop—5 pkgs butter G L Keane & Bro—600 sks malt T M Bea[illegible] & co—sundries to order

MEMPHIS—Per steamer Hy Von Phul—11 bales cotton C Lesslie & co—3 Henderson & Peel—50 B O A T A Nelson—3 Brooks & McDonald—1 R L Adams—24 H T Lonsdale—2 J L Lee—1 A L Gaines—3 Duff, Green & co—3 Dickson, H & Strange—2 Buckley & Enclape—3 do Buckner, Newman & co—4 M Greenwood & Son—3 Davis, Jenkins & co—56 Payne, Huntington & co—14 to T H & J M Allen & co—36 D R Carroll & co—45 R Pritchard—11 E Boyle—7 Nixon & Wright—5 J P Higgins & co—127 W A Johnson & co—4 Harper, Walker & co—20 J D Blair & co—100 Given, Watts & co—38 R Young—128 W H Witherell & co—44 Levy & Dieter—29 J M Courtenay—39 Carroll, Hoy & co—3 to McFarland, Straight & co—38 Hamilton & Duncan—27 to Stewart, Gallaugh & co—21 Weddy & Thompson—7 J Watt & co—16 Tabert & Doswell—30 do 65 pkgs order F G O'B[illegible]—13 do Schneider & Zuberbier—17 C H Slocomb—4 Walker—1 D W F Bisbee—1 B De Bow & co—2 P M Shibowitz—10 Allison & Davis—21 M Greenwood & Son—26 pcs bagging Stone & Murphy—4 cases tobacco to F Rolling—17 bags butter Ober, Alwood & co—32 bbls flour H W Varley—25 head cattle 42 do hogs 30 do sheep T G [illegible] Nolte—sundries to order—Total, 1300 bales cotton

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT

Of the Distinguished American Artist,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

THIS EVENING will be presented with all the original *Mise-en-Scène*, John Brougham's great French Drama, in three acts and prologue, entitled the

THE DUKE'S MOTTO—"I AM HERE"

Capt. Henri Lagardère, } .... LAWRENCE BARRETT
Ægis, the Hunchback, }

supported by Mr. Macaulay, Mrs. Chanfrau and the Company.

Friday, benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT when he will appear as SHYLOCK and DON CÆSAR BAZAN.

$40 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from the steamboat landing, on Saturday, February 3d, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., two dark brown MARE MULES, one sorrel Mare Mule and one sorrel Horse Mule, all branded C C on shoulder. The above reward will be paid for the return of the mules, or information which may lead to their recovery.

GEORGE T. CHILDS,
126 Camp street.

WANTED.

A GOOD and refined nurse to take charge of grown children. The best references will be required. Apply at No. 142 St. Louis street. An English nurse would be preferred.

HEADQUARTERS
Orleans Regiment of Militia,

February 1st, 1866.

Special Order No. 40

[illegible]

J. EDMONSTON,
Colonel Orleans Regiment of Militia.

HEADQUARTERS
Orleans Regiment of Militia,

February 2, 1866.

Special Orders }
No. XXXIX }

[illegible]

J. EDMONSTON,
Colonel Orleans Regiment of Militia.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 8, 1866.

THE annual election of Three Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year, will take place 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.

GUMBEL'S HOTEL.

CHAS. L. GUMBEL, Manager.

THIS House, formerly known as the BROOKS HOUSE, [illegible] Lafayette square, has been newly [illegible], repaired, and furnished [illegible].

[illegible]

The Bingham School.

MEBANEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of this school begins March 7th, 1866, and continues twenty weeks. Tuition and Board, [illegible] Eighty-five dollars [illegible] in specie. Deposit for books, etc. [illegible]

Address Col. Wm. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

Landing.

ENGLISH PICKLES—100 bbls assorted.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—30 cases Pints and Half Pints.
ALE AND PORTER—[illegible] Tennent's.
BORDEAUX PRUNES—100 cases in jars.
FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE—250 bxs assorted.
SARDINES—500 cases.
WINES—300 boxes Claret.
100 casks [illegible].
250 bxs White Wine [illegible] Sauternes.
HOLLAND CHEESE—30 cases.

For sale by J. [illegible]

At the [illegible] Stores,
cor. Old Levee and Bienville street.

Succession of Chas. C. Collins.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the succession of the late Chas. C. Collins are requested to settle the same as promptly with the undersigned Administrator. [illegible]

A. CARRIERE, 25 Bienville street.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing a certain certificate [illegible] Scrip having been stolen from the [illegible]

M. R. BRADY,
No. 10 Dryades street.

New Orleans, January 30, 1866.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 5th, 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 2 P. M.

E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Waterworks Department,
Commercial Bank of New Orleans,

February 3d, 1866.

THE annual election for six Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, 8 Dryades street, on MONDAY, 5th March next, between the hours of [illegible]

E. PERCY, Secretary.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

ALL persons indebted to the State of Louisiana for their State Tax of 1865 and their State License of 1866, are hereby notified that the same must be paid at the office of the undersigned, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

V. GERODIAS,
State Tax Collector, Second District, N. O.
Office, No. 2 St. Peter street, (Pontalba's Buildings.)

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE
OF PARIS.

For sale by L. GRAND & CO.,
8 Carondelet street.

Wines, Sardines, Olive Oil, &c.

200 CASKS Narbonne WINE.
100 casks Bordeaux Wine.
300 cases Sardines in Oil.
100 cases Olive Oil, Bellue, Superfine, in store at No. 22 St. Louis street, and for sale by

L. GRAND & CO.,
8 Carondelet street.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE No. 1318 for 50 shares New Orleans Gas Light Company, issued December 2d, 1865, in favor of W. A. Goodwyn, has been lost. Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate.

BOULIGNY & ESCLAPON.

Wines, Wines, Wines.

LANDING ex ship Rival from Bordeaux—
[illegible] casks Bourg CLARET.
30 do Canteuac and St. Emilion CLARET.
50 boxes WHITE WINE, Rousseau & Co.
750 do St. Julien, Margaux, Canteuac and St. Emilion CLARETS.
—In Bond—
50 casks Bourg CLARET.
750 boxes St. Julien, Margaux, Canteuac and St. Emilion CLARETS.

For sale by H. PUSSAN, 39 Conti street.

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,
63 Royal street, New Orleans, La.

GEO. G. GARNER, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchant, 63 Common and 44 Canal streets, having secured the services of the Messrs. GOODRICH and CHAS. R. BAILEY, 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.

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, 165 St. Charles street,
Opposite St. Charles Theatre.

Carpet Warehouse.

19 .... Chartres Street 19

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres st.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN TINER—SALE to effect a Partition.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES ON JACKSON STREET, Nos. 340 and 344, at the intersection of the Prytania street City Railroad and the Baronne street Railroad, the corner house (No. 340) occupied by J. H. Pope, the well known druggist, and the adjoining property (No. 344) by Mr. Leon Chabert.

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

THURSDAY, February 8th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Jackson, Prytania, Coliseum, or Plaquemines, and Philip streets, Fourth District of this city, designated by the Nos. 13 and 14, and forming the corner of Jackson and Prytania streets. Said lots measure 60 feet front on Jackson street, by 109 feet [illegible] in depth and front on Prytania street; together with the splendid three-story brick house and wing (No. 344 Jackson street) with iron verandah in front, containing on the ground floor one large store and laboratory, [illegible]

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the same square, designated by the Nos. 11 and 12, adjoining the above property, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. P. BOISSEAU'S SALES.

BUTTER! BUTTER! CHEESE! CHEESE!

PORTWARDENS' SALE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE AT AUCTION FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BY J. P. BOISSEAU, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, February 6th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible]

[illegible]

E. M. JACOB'S SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

BY E. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February [illegible], 1866, at [illegible] M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Desirable Building Lot on Villere street.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, February 8th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

WALTON & DESLONDE'S SALES.

A Desirable Two-Story Frame Dwelling on Canal street, with Garden attached.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE.

J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer.
Office No. 47 Carondelet street.

WEDNESDAY, February 7th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold—

A VERY DESIRABLE [illegible]

[illegible]

McCERREN & LANDRY'S SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BATTURE PROPERTY.

FOURTEEN SQUARES OF GROUND IN THE FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS, AT AUCTION,

For account of the City of New Orleans.

BY McCERREN & CO.,
GEO. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, February [illegible], 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible]

ALL THAT PORTION OF THE BATTURE [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA VS. JAMES W. BREEDLOVE.

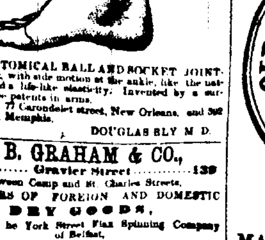
SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 17,674.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES BIENVENU, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARMS.



AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTed 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.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

139 .... Gravier Street 139

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

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

REMOVAL.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 40 Old Levee street to No. 25 Bienville street.

Persons indebted to the late firm of Pothier & Fabre are will please call at his office, 25 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. CARRIERE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IMPORTER OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

25 .... Bienville Street 25

EXCHANGE,

For sale on

PARIS AND BORDEAUX.

J. L. COLE,

(Formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office—CORNER CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS, Over the Canal Bank.

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; also Iberville and East and West Baton Rouge.

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

J. MASSIE MARTIN. JNO. F. BUTTS. E. M. MARTIN,
Of Opelousas. Of Commendam.

MARTIN & BUTTS,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, No. 17 Gravier street, (up stairs),
NEW ORLEANS.

N. VIGNIE,

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale and Purchase of

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE,
VACANT LOTS,

Plantations and Lands of every Description.

Office No. 41 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR
CORDIAL MANUFACTURER,

No. 8 .... St. Louis Street, ... No. 8
NEW ORLEANS.

J. JAY LANE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 76 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

W. H. JOHNSON. JOSEPH DENEGRE. D. B. PENN.

JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE 18 COMMON STREET,

New Orleans.

Victor Pessou,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

No. 32 Old Levee Street.

LAMBERT & COMMAGERE,

SUCCESSOR TO N. LAMBERT.

IMPORTER AND DEALER

FRENCH BRANDY, WINES,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cordials, etc.

52 .... MAGAZINE STREET 52

New Orleans.

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Tin Plates, Copper, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

No. 71 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

Agents for the Vieille Montagne SHEET ZINC COMPANY, and PLOUGHS of all the most approved makers.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

77 .... GRAVIER STREET, ... 77

IMPORTERS OF CUBA PRODUCE, Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Leaf Tobacco, &c.

SOLE AGENTS

In this City for the Cigarette Manufactory

¡LA HONRADEZ!

A fresh stock constantly on hand.

BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 Gravier st.

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

Orders are solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Cuba and Western Produce, Tobacco, &c., &c., which will receive our best personal attention.

A. F. DUTEIL,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

AND AGENT OF MESSRS. T. S. MAUNSELL & CO. of New Orleans and ALLEN LEWIS & CO'S BUILDING, Strand head 22d street.

Galveston, Texas.

S. B. McCONNICO,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant,

48 .... UNION STREET 48

GRIMA & STARK,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 5 Carondelet street, Second Floor.

FELIX GRIMA, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

T. O. STARK, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Accountant.

J. VILLARRUBIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND IMPORTER OF

CUBA PRODUCE,

Office No. 9 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres.

FRENCH RESTAURAT,

72 .... Chartres Street 72

KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,

By the month and by the Week.

☞ PLANTERS will always find rooms for their accommodation.

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

☞ MR. FORGET continue his old prices.

KNEASS, MAYO & DORMAN,

(Successors to MAGEE & KNEASS.)

No. 6 .... MAGAZINE STREET .... No. 6.

Where the Large Horse stands in the Door,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Leather, Saddlery and Hardware,

Trimmings and Tools, Leather and India Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose.

☞ Kneass, Mayo and Dorman settle the business of the old firm of Magee & Kneass.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE—CORNER CAMP AND GRAVIER STS (Over Canal Bank.)

B. L. MANN. H. F. HALL.

B. L. MANN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Leather, Hides, Furs, Tallow, Wool, Beeswax, Tanner's Oil, Japonica Sumac, etc.

Nos. 83 and 85 Magazine street.

NEW ORLEANS.

JACOB OTT, Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

☞ Orders left at 26 Tivoli Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

MAYER BROTHERS,

CRESCENT CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS.

Nos. 49 & 51 Lafayette street.

Sales Rooms—No. 51 Tchoupitoulas street,—N. O., La.

Mayer Brothers,

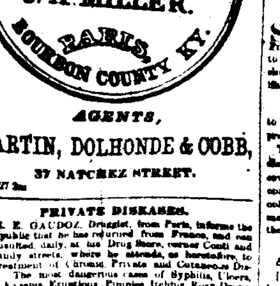
No. 51 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,

Between Poydras and Natchez streets.

DEALERS IN

Leaf, Chewing, and Manufacturers of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars. A heavy, well selected stock constantly on hand.

Orders from the trade, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, respectfully solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.



AGENTS,

MARTIN, DOLHONDE & COBB,

37 NATCHEZ STREET.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, from Paris, informs the public that he has returned from France, and can be consulted, daily, at his Drug Store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets, where he attends, as heretofore, to the treatment of Chronic, Private and Cutaneous Diseases. The most dangerous cases of Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Eczema, Eruptions, Pimples, Itching, Rosy Drops, Spechles, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Gonorrhœa, the Whites, and all diseases of the Genito Urinary organs, of both sexes, are most successfully treated.

Consultation hours, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 8 P. M.

Dr. Ricord's Opiat and Injection.

THE above Preparations are the only ones used by Dr. Ricord for the rapid cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

For sale by E. GAUDOZ,
corner Conti and Burgundy sts.

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, 3600 tons .... Quick, Commander.
EVENING STAR, 3015 tons .... ——, Commander.
GUIDING STAR, 2586 tons .... Berry, Commander.
RISING STAR, 2800 tons .... Nelson, Commander.

The new and first-class screw steamships
MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons .... ——, Commander.
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons .... ——, Commander.
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons .... Howes, Commander.
MONTEREY, 1200 tons .... ——, Commander.

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 steamers in the world.

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time 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 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER 12
CITY OF NEW YORK 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin .... $90 00 | Steerage $30 00
do to London .... 95 00 | do to London 34 00
do to Paris .... 95 00 | do to Paris 40 00
do to Hamburg .... 90 00 | do to Hamburg 37 00

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

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

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 109 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamship 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,

Per No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON .... A. Duchesne .... FRIDAY, Feb. 2
EUROPE .... A. Duchesne .... FRIDAY, March 2

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 to railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at no additional charge or [illegible]

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre—William Iselin & Co.
At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perdillat, 9 Union Street.

MATAMOROS.

TO SAIL on SATURDAY, 3d February, the new [illegible] steamer PISANO, [illegible] Master, will receive freight on Thursday and Friday, at [illegible] street. Needs able to [illegible] Bagdad to the city of Matamoros. For freight apply to

ED. J. FORSTALL & SONS,
38 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW Pressure Line Side Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

THE [illegible] WEDNESDAY, February [illegible], at [illegible] A. M., the new iron steamship W. G. HEWES, D. S. Austin, Commander, will leave as above.

For Freight or passage apply to

T. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

N. B.—Freight for Matagorda Bay will be delivered at the [illegible] Tackles.

☞ Bills of Lading will be signed at the Agent's office. Freight will be received Monday, February [illegible], [illegible] St. Joseph street.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW Pressure Line Side Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

TO leave on FRIDAY, February [illegible], [illegible] A. M., the new iron steamship MORGAN, John Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to

T. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

N. B.—Freight for Matagorda Bay will be delivered at the [illegible] Tackles.

☞ Bills of Lading will be signed at the Agent's office. Freight will be received Wednesday morning [illegible] at the foot of St. Joseph street.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE—To leave MONDAY, February [illegible], [illegible] P. M. Pontchartrain Rail Road [illegible]

The new iron steamer FRANCES, A. Moore, commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to

T. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

☞ Freight received after [illegible] P. M.

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

For Bayou Lafourche.

Leaves every THURSDAY at [illegible] M., and TUESDAY at 12 M.

FOR THIBODAUXVILLE AND ALL [illegible] Landings on Bayou Lafourche, the [illegible] steamer MARY [illegible], J. W. Barnes, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WADDY, THOMPSON & CO.,
[illegible]

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Dec. 20, 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 act 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 19th day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

The bank will be in operation by the 8th inst.

OPTOMETRE:

Correction for all Abnormal Sight.

PROFESSOR NAUCK, Optician, from the polytechnic Academy at Berlin, Prussia, for a short time in this city, at his office No. 11 ROYAL STREET, a few doors below Canal, will correct all Errors of Sight (Shortsightedness); PRESBYOPIA, (Oversightedness); HYPERMETROPIA, (Oversightedness); and STRABISMUS, (Cross eyedness) by the aid of Brown's and Graefe's Optometre and with his highly polished European eye glasses, lenses and prismatic cylinders.

Recommendations: Drs. Head & Chopin, Dr. David and others.

In STRABISMUS (Crosssightedness) a necessity of an operation to here obviated.

English Fire Bricks.

15,000 ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

MARCY, MEGOFT & MAURY,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

FASSMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES.

Two Thousand Bundles now landing ex ship Villa Thayer and Ramsold Carolina, for sale low by

H. FASSMANN,
61 Carondelet 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, Procure Fresh 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, Doors and Blinds, Shingle Machines, Hay and Cotton Presses, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Garden, Field and Ornamental Trees of every description.

J. M. BARD, Agent,
41 Union street, New Orleans.

THE interest of the late firm of Collins, Carrere & Co., have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of CARRIERE & LOGAN, as Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants at the old stand of Perkins, Millard & Co., corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets.

C. CARRIERE,
GEO. D. LOGAN,
ANT. CARRIERE,
In commendam.

New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER.

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 78 quarto pages will be ready for distribution on the 15th of November, 1865, and contains several complete series of new ROMAN and ITALIC fonts, comprising the finest assortment in the country, a large collection of Script and Fancy Letter, the Brass materials made at this Foundry, and also, 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.]

DISEASES.

F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilis, the Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Conti and Burgundy streets.