New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 12, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, flour, hay, coffee and castor oil.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, 2 lots of ground with improvements.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, furniture, books, &c.

The fine British schooner Planet, 76 tons burthen, newly coppered in 1862, will be sold at 4 o'clock, P. M., this day, at Post 39, opposite Port street, Third District, by E. T. Montgomery, auctioneer. See advertisement.

COTTON.—The auction sale of E. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, this day, at salesroom 89 Camp street, should command the attention of dealers and speculators. A large portion being of the most desirable classifications, samples will be ready for inspection.

NOON PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.—Those interested in the combined circus performances at this place, should not forget that the last noon entertainment of this kind will be given to-day.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction mart, 2 bbls castor oil, and sundries; 10½ A. M., in store No. 51 Poydras street, 36 bags Rio coffee; at 11 A. M., in St. Louis Warehouse, 290 sacks oats and 100 bbls extra flour; at 11½ A. M., in Mississippi Warehouse, 50 bales hay. See advertisements.

The United States mail steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full cargo, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Geo Garr, wife and servant, Miss M Garr, Miss L Garr, P Donohue, B Pitt, M Morris, F Marshall, J Hersch, A Marx, H Lowry, Mrs Day and child, S M-Gill, D Dansig, J G Chudey, H P Willis, V Garrecht and wife, Miss C Roby, Major J W Hudson, Jos Lennees.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—We have before us a copy of the Annual Report of the Officers and Committees of this Association for the year 1863. The communication from the President, I. N. Marks, is such as to gladden all who sympathize with the charities and set a just value on the utilities of the Association. President Marks observes: "Indeed it may be considered a remarkable circumstance, that an organization, with a system of charity more enlarged and comprehensive than any similar one in this country, has not only during the past year maintained its entire system intact, but has absolutely widened the sphere of its action." With regard to the administration of the fund for the Widows and Orphans, he states that it has contributed to the support of 143 widows, 295 children, and 15 orphans; and that, in addition to medicines and medical attendance and funeral expenses when necessary, furnished without cost, $1000 per month has been expended for this charity.

The President justly adds:

It will show our citizens, that the self-sacrificing labors of the firemen is not confined simply to the brakes of the engine in the hour of danger; but that, whether battling with the element against which it is his duty to combat, or in performing the more womanly mission of alleviating distress, he shrinks not from the one, or ever overlooks the other.

A Work on American Politics.

We have been favored by the author with a neat little volume bearing the underneath title: American Politics. A Moral and Political Work, treating of the causes of the Civil War, the Nature of Government, and the Necessity for Reform. By W. W. Handlin. New Orleans: Printed by Isaac T. Hinton, 27 Commercial Place. 1864.

This work discusses briefly, but with creditable method and perspicuity, nearly every topic connected with the history of American politics. The immediate object to which it seems directed is the agitation of important changes in the Federal Constitution, with a view to laying a securer basis of American nationality.

The author makes a very plausible distinction between national policy and constitutional rights and obligations, and does not hesitate to avow the opinion that, whenever these are in irreconcilable conflict, the Constitution ought to be sacrificed. This theory is certainly simple and convenient, and to many minds attractive. But when it is remembered that national policy is often mere matter of crude opinion, and that it may be easily simulated on unsubstantial grounds, the dangers of such a theory when wielded by demagogues or fanatics, are but too obvious.

The author thinks that the breaking out of civil war is a conclusive proof of radical defects in the Federal Constitution. And yet he does not deny that this instrument would have worked successfully in the hands of an American population like that existing at the time of its adoption. He admits that political morals have retrograded and that the Constitution is now faulty because the people are incapable of adapting themselves to so high a model of government. A singular argument, but one not without a degree of melancholy force. A perfect government is only fit for a perfect people. The Gospel comprises the sublimest of codes for the regulation of human conduct in all relations and conditions. But what community can be organized and governed by such a code?

For the rest, the author advocates a stronger government than the one provided by the Constitution. He would have fewer elections and longer tenures of office. The Presidency especially he would assimilate as nearly as circumstances will admit to a hereditary monarchy, making each oldest Senator President in succession. He would also materially reduce suffrage. Slavery he would abolish because opposed to homogeneity of the population, or in other words to national policy. The book, whatever may be thought of its views, is quite suggestive, and worthy of note as one of the signs of the time.

The British Parliament and the United States Congress Compared.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, a writer of remarkable facility and no inconsiderable piquancy, and who enjoys in England a recognized literary distinction, is at present indicting, *currente calamo*, letters from the United States for the London *Daily Telegraph*. In this capacity of traveler and note-taker in America, he has astonished readers on both sides of the water by a daring innovation upon the most established habit and most cherished maxim of the whole tribe of his English predecessors. Their custom was to find fault with everything—for being utterly worthless, or worse than useless, if unpretendingly American—for being an absurd failure and disgusting impertinence, if merely a cis-Atlantic development of something English.

Their maxim was to look upon similarity to an English prototype as pretentious inferiority, and every divergence from an English standard as unbridled barbarism. Mr. Sala's bold disregard of the example of the Trollopes, mother and son, of Hall, of Marryatt, of Dickens, of Russell, and sundry other epistolographic and book-making Englishmen, is especially shown in a comparison made by one of his recent letters between the British Parliament and the United States Congress; a comparison so favorable to the latter that even the radical journals of the North publish it with an implied forgiveness for some of the bitter things which he had previously said of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, and some of the most eminent Federal Generals.

A Congressman had agreed to introduce him to the floor of the House, but they missed each other. Mr. Sala says:

"Still I got on pretty well without him. A very civil doorkeeper told me that so soon as 'the machine was running,' and the roll of the members called, he would send in my card to the gentleman of whom I was in quest; yes, a civil doorkeeper! Only imagine a decently courteous janitor at the door of the British House of Commons! I suppose that most Englishmen of the middle class have had, at some time of their lives, to wait for an order for the strangers' gallery, or have been anxious to confer for a moment with a member of Parliament while the House was sitting. I suppose we have most of us gone through those humiliating and repulsive ordeals; that we have been ordered out of the way by policemen; have failed to obtain a civil answer to a question, and that over most of us has come a burning desire to cudgel the insolent, overbearing, and ignorant fellows who occupy the leathern chairs at the entrance of the House. The state of the case is very different here. For such a nation of office-seekers as they are, a Jack-in-office in the United States is extremely rare."

Other contrasts he hits happily thus:

"There were, perhaps, a score of functionaries posted at the point of ingress to the two houses; but they gave themselves no airs; they returned no doggedly surly or openly impertinent replies. I missed again the double lane of cringing clients, thrust back by the constables of the A Division. I missed the men with projects, the men with companies, the men with grievances, and who have gone half mad thereupon; the dreadful creatures with musty newspapers, piles of prospectuses, and reams of dog's-eared correspondence, following the M. P.'s about, hanging on their buttons, glaring in their ears, and making their lives a torment to them. I missed, even the pert, consequential, and saucy demeanor of the legislators themselves, as they passed to and from the House. A British M. P., once within the great door of Westminster Hall, seldom fails to let you know that he is one of the collective wisdom of the nation. Outside he has been squabbling in Old Palace yard with a cabman over a sixpenny fare; but get him into the lobby, and he is superb. The people turn their backs and hinge their knees if he deign to speak to them. Although he may only utter a word from session to session, and has been a silent member ever since he sat in the unreformed Parliament for Old Sarum, he contrives, somehow, to persuade you that he is a very great personage; that the tesselated tiles, the frescoes, the statues, the Gothic carving and gilding, all belong to him; that he is one who has stationery and a smoking room found him by a grateful country, and who gets any number of blue books for nothing. I will not say a word in respect of his power to obtain tide-waiterships, letter-carriers' situations, or nominations for the inland revenue for his friends, relatives or dependants. Such a power may be among the attributes of the American legislators. But they fail to show it at the immediate entrance to the hall of debate. Wherever the 'log-rolling,' the 'engineering,' the 'wire-pulling' and the 'pipe-laying' are done, a stranger sees nothing of these processes in the lobby; whereas, in England you cannot be five minutes in the Parliamentary corridor without being aware that you are in the presence of a mob of suitors and hangers-on and genteel beggars. The begging is done somewhere, I presume, at Washington, over the bar at Willard's perhaps, or in the barber's shop in the hall, where the white jerkined negroes shave so deftly."

After describing, in a sentence or two, the organization of the House, he proceeds:

"This was all. The school was at work; the 'machine was running.' There was no blasting of trumpets, no bowing and scraping of court creatures, stuck all over with gold lace; no dangling of ribbons, no glittering of stars; nor was there any unseemly helter-skelter rush of members from one House to the other to hear a speech read. To me the spectacle was not tame. When the rowdyism is to begin—if to begin it is destined—when the members are to set to abusing or cowhiding one another, or exchanging imputations of cowardice, mendacity, fraud and drunkenness, I do not know. Everything which I beheld appeared to me thoroughly modest, simple, and noble—the free citizens of a great commonwealth setting about the task of governing themselves, and doing it sensibly and well.

From time to time the sovereign people claps its hands, shouts, whistles, addresses some familiar remark to the Speaker, as 'old hoss,' or assumes [illegible] you, when a patriotic 'point' is made by an orator in the amphitheatre beneath. But such instances of misconduct are, I hope and believe, very rare. They are as rare as the brawls and squabbles which have been, at times few and far between, known to disturb the equanimity of the Senate and to scandalize the dignity of the House of Representatives. Before we jump at the conclusion that the American Congress is a species of beer-garden, where rowdies yell and stamp, and foul language is bandied about, we should remember the trifling escapades of a personal nature which have occurred in our own Houses of Parliament. We should remember that it is not five hundred sessions since one of the leaders of party halted, in the midst of an oration, and in the midst of a din in which hootings and groanings were mingled with imitations of the cries of animals, and put this question: 'Is the House of Commons drunk?' The honorable member's words were not taken down, but they were spoken in a full House, nevertheless."

[From the London Times.]

So long as we can export at a fair profit in a manufactured State the cotton which we import, it signifies comparatively little what those import cost. If cotton is very dear, more money must be absorbed in the trade; but if the manufactured goods can still be sold at a price proportionate to that of the raw material, the cotton industry may become as prosperous as before. It remains, however, to be seen what is the limit of price applying to foreign markets. Our cotton trade was created by the cheapness of the stuffs we sold. We drove from foreign markets even the produce of native looms, for the calico manufactured in Manchester could be carried to the uttermost parts of the earth, and there sold at a price in which no other manufactures could compete. But when this price is increased, as increased it must be, by a rise in the cost of the raw material, can we still expect to undersell all rivals, or, in other words, to keep our trade? To that question, which involves the future destinies of Lancashire, no sufficient reply can yet be given. We cannot even conjecture the price to which cotton will fall, or the relations which may ultimately be established between supply and demand. We only know this—that in the Lancashire itself there is an evident expectation of the revival of the old trade. A state of things purely provisional has been maintained there with singular tenacity. So little organic derangement has been produced by two years of industrial stagnation, that if the old cotton supplies were to be restored to-morrow, the old manufacture could be resumed with little difficulty. The displacement of population has been small, and even of those operatives who have left the country it is said that a large proportion would be prepared to return at the first glimpse of reviving trade. Many new mills have been erected; and old mills enlarged. The actual course of trade, owing to the artificial conditions of the cotton market, is uneven and precarious, but there has been business enough to effect a very large reduction in the numbers of the unemployed, and there has never been any symptom of despair. To judge by these indications—and we have no better evidence—the great cotton industry may be shortly re-established, if not exactly in its old proportions, at any rate on a scale sufficient to render Lancashire prosperous once more. We sincerely trust that this result may be in store for us, but we can, at any rate, check back upon our two years of cotton famine with a happy recognition of our own national resources, and with deep thanksgiving for the strength of which we found ourselves possessed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—Three colored sergeants, two corporals and a private, all of the Corps d'Afrique, were arrested for making an improper martial display in the Poydras Market. They were sent to their camp, with orders that they have no leave of absence for 30 days.

The soldier John Carr, who went into a house with an open knife to force the parties there to give him liquor, forfeited one month's pay and leave of absence.

J. Harrington is held to answer the charge of having torn down an American flag at a ball in Algiers. Two others, charged with the same offense, were dismissed.

A Case of Arson.—The First District Court was crowded yesterday with witnesses in the case of Mr. Dardignac, charged with having set fire to his store on the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, at the end of December last. The prosecution asserts that the accused had his stock insured considerably above its value, and that his remarks to neighbors and others had been to the effect that he wished the premises to burn out. A threatening array of eminent counsel appeared for the defense, and from the voluminous evidence taken and the vehemence of counsel it appeared late in the evening that the case will not occupy the Court during the better part of the night, but make it necessary to commence again with it to day.

Confiscations.—Jean Muran was arrested outside the Federal pickets, with letters for parties in the Confederacy, and $14,000 in Confederate money in his possession. The Provost Court confiscated the funds. The goods found in the possession of other parties, under similar circumstances, and five persons caught smuggling into the Confederacy, were, in addition to the confiscation of the property, fined $100 each and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—James C. Kathmann was before the Court yesterday for the high crime of selling and delivering a quantity of wood without the certificate of the Wood Inspector. He claimed that the official had just surveyed the whole of his wood, and that such was sufficient. He was fined $25 for his mistake.

Mrs. Scott was fined $10 because she had a row with a woman on Burgundy street, who got off with a fine of $5.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

BENEFIT OF VIOLA BARRETT AT THE VARIETIES.—The announcement of the benefit of Viola Barrett, to take place at the Varieties on next Wednesday night, will be received with welcome by our theatre-going public. Quietly and modestly she has won her way to the affectionate appreciation of the audiences of the Varieties, since her first appearance on the opening of the season. During that time she has been steadily improving, and seems destined, with diligence and study, to attain a high rank in her profession. Already a distinguished favorite at the Varieties, there is no reason to fear for the entire success of her benefit.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The aggregate export of specie from New York in the month of January, 1864, was $4,931,355, larger than for any previous January within thirteen years.

Judge Monroe and the Ashland District.

Judge Monroe, now of Richmond, and formerly Judge of the U. S. District Court for Kentucky, recently declined, in a letter to Gen. Breckinridge, a nomination for Congress from the Ashland District, by a convention of Kentuckians in Georgia. The Richmond *Dispatch*, as quoted by a Northern journal, thus states Judge Monroe's reasons for declining:

They are, in brief, that when he left Kentucky he expatriated himself from the United States, without any intention of ever returning, and proceeded to Virginia, where he was born, and where he expects to spend the remainder of his days. He is, therefore, not an inhabitant of the Ashland district nor of the State of Kentucky, as required by the now permanent Constitution of the Confederate States and statute of the Legislative Council of the Provisional Government of the State. This Constitution declares that "no person shall be a representative" in Congress "who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." It is true that Kentucky having been admitted to the Confederacy, the Provisional Government appointed Judge Monroe, by its Legislative Council, a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy, and he took his seat and served until the close of the Revolutionary Government. But the Constitution of the Confederate Provisional Government did not require that a member of that Congress should be an inhabitant of the State he represented, nor prescribe for him any other qualification, nor mention the mode of appointment by the States. He willingly served his State (to which he pays a noble tribute) in that Congress, because there were no Constitutional impediments in the way, and, he adds, were it consistent with his honor, he would accept the present nomination.

The words of wisdom contained in the subjoined paragraph are at this hour most timely: "I would say to the distracted councils of the Confederacy: 'Be just. Never sacrifice the honor of the Republic under the plea of necessity. This is the tyrant's plea, and all false. Nothing can be necessary or expedient which is dishonorable or unjust. Justice, with its consequent character, is itself a power, and an indispensable means of obtaining the favor of a just God.'"

AN EXPLANATION OF POLITICAL INCONSTANCY.—Dr. Lieber, in his lectures on American Liberty, thus explains one of the sources of the easy mutability of opinion so often observed in republics. He is speaking of the perverted use of the maxim, *vox populi, vox dei*:

However indistinct the meaning of the maxim may be, the idea intended to be conveyed and the imposing character of the saying have nevertheless contributed to produce in some countries a general inability to remain in the opposition—that necessary element of civil liberty. A degree of shame seems there to be attached to a person that does not swim with the broad stream. No matter what flagrant contradictions may take place, or however sudden the changes may be, there seems to exist in every one a feeling of discomfort, until he has joined the general current. To differ from the dominant party or the ruling majority appears almost like daring to contend with a deity or a mysterious yet irrevocable destiny. To dissent is deemed to be malcontent; it seems more than rebellious—it seems traitorous; and this feeling becomes ultimately so general that it seizes the dissenting individuals themselves. They become ashamed, and mingle with the rest. Individuality is destroyed, manly character degenerates, and the salutary effect of parties is forfeited. He that clings to his conviction is put in ban as unnational, and as an enemy to the people.

General McClellan's Report.

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, February 8.—General McClellan's report of the operations of the Army of the Potomac while under his charge is just out, but without the accompanying memoranda, maps, reports and documents connected with the organization, &c. The report concludes with some suggestions as to the lessons drawn from his experience in the army. The most glaring defect, he says, is the absence of a system in the appointment or promotion of officers, and the want of means for critical instruction. He thinks the army should be regarded as a permanent one, and measures should be taken to secure the critical instructions of staff officers; the number of cadets at West Point should be increased as much as possible, and the regular army should be increased and maintained complete in numbers and efficiency, and a well organized system of recruiting and depots for instructions should be adopted; the arrangement and conduct of campaigns should be left to the discretion of professional soldiers, and there should be no interference from civilians; meddling of individual members of Congressional committees with subjects which they are of course incapable of comprehending, and which they are too apt to know through the distorted medium of partisan or personal prejudices, can do no good and is certain to produce incalculable mischief. He further says: "I cannot omit the expression of my thanks to the President for constant evidence given me of his sincere personal regard, and his desire to sustain military plans, which my judgment led me to urge for adoption and execution. I cannot attribute his failure to adopt some of those plans, and to give that support to others which was necessary to their success to any want of confidence in me, and it only remains for me to regret that other counsels came between the constitutional commander in chief and the General whom he had placed in command of his armies—counsels which resulted in the failure of great campaigns. If the nation possesses no General in the service competent to direct the military affairs without the aid or supervision of politicians, the sooner it finds them and places them in positions, the better will be its fortunes.

"After a calm, impartial, and patient consideration of the subject, I am convinced that by the proper employment of our resources, it is entirely possible to bring this war to a successful military issue, and that such results should be accompanied and followed by conciliatory measures, and that by pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—a re-union by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self respect while they respect each other."

He then recites glorious deeds of his army, and pronounces them deserving of the nation's eternal gratitude, &c.

HOW BISHOP POLK GOT INTO AN INDIANA REGIMENT.—Colonel Freemantle, the English officer who has returned home from the rebel service to write a volume on the war, relates the following story, which, he says, was told him by Bishop Polk himself:

"Well, sir, it was at the battle of Perryville, late in the evening—in fact, it was almost dark—when Liddell's (rebel) battery came into action. Shortly after the arrival, I (Bishop Polk) observed a body of men, whom I thought to be Confederate, standing at an angle to this brigade, and firing obliquely at the newly arrived troops. I said, 'Dear me, this is very sad, and must be stopped;' so I turned round, but could find none of my young men; so I determined to ride myself and settle the matter. Having cantered up to the Colonel of the regiment that was firing, I asked him in angry tones, what he meant by shooting his own friends. He answered, with surprise, 'I don't think there can be any mistake about it; I am sure they are the enemy.' 'Enemy! I [illegible] ... [illegible] sir. What is your name?' 'My name [illegible] of the —— Indiana. I pray, sir, wh[illegible] Then I saw, to my astonishment, [illegible] in the rear of a regiment of Yan[illegible] Well, I saw there was no hope but to br[illegible] my dark blouse and the increasing [illegible] befriended me; so I approached [illegible] shook my fist in his face, saying, 'I'll show you who I am, sir! Cease firing, sir, at once!' I then turned my horse and cantered slowly down the line, shouting in an authoritative manner to the Yankees to cease firing; at the same time I experienced a disagreeable sensation, like screwing up my back, and calculating how many bullets would be between my shoulders every minute. I was afraid to increase my pace till I got to a small copse, when I put the spurs in and galloped back to my men. I went up to the nearest colonel, and said: 'Colonel, I have reconnoitered these fellows pretty closely, and there is no mistake who they are; you may get up and go at them.' And I assure you, sir, that the slaughter of that Indiana regiment was the greatest I have seen in this war."

The Latest Paris "Horror"—How a Doctor Poisoned his Patients after Securing their Life Insurance.

The latest horror in the French capital has been excited by the revelations in the affair of the poisoning, by a doctor, of his patients, after having secured his fees upon a gigantic scale, after their deaths, by the insurance of their lives to an immense amount. The excitement produced by the detection of the culprit has been all the greater because he happens to be one of the first amongst the doctors of Paris. Added to this, the man is a real count—the Count de Courtez de la Pommerage, one of the finest names in the Province of Orleannais. As may be supposed, when we add to this immense advantage of nobleness, that of youth, good-looks, and plausible address, the Count's principal practice has always been amongst the ladies, and it is by one of the fairest and most interesting of his clients that this system, which has governed his success in acquiring a fortune, has been discovered. The victim had called him in some time ago for a slight irritation of the throat, to which she had been subject for some years. The doctor beheld at once the unprotected position of a widow, with a small fortune, living an isolated life, with but few intimate friends, and scarcely any relatives. The prey was marked out and pursued with perseverance. In a short time the widow had insured her life for the fabulous sum of five hundred thousand francs, the doctor undertaking the management of the whole affair. No sooner is the first instalment paid in than the widow dies—this excites the curiosity of the insurance office; the matter is looked into, no other doctor is found to have attended her save one, who, being sent for by the servant, in whose mind "not suspicion," as he says, "but uneasiness," had arisen, went one night to fetch the doctor who lived in the next house. This gentleman on finding the symptoms to be nothing more serious than a little nausea, accompanied by a burning pain in the chest, believed it nothing more than indigestion, and after having ordered a mild emetic withdrew, promising to repeat his visit next day. But before he left his bed in the morning he was required by a soft note from the lady containing the fee for the single visit, with the request that, "as his emetic had done her no good—quite the reverse—she must beg of him never to set his foot in her house again." The message was so abrupt and ill-mannered that it became a natural subject of conversation among the doctors, who in every country are recognized as gossips of the first water. One of these, to whom the note was shown, happened to recognize the hand-writing as that of the Count, and, when the news of the death of the patient was made public, he instantly informed the insurance office of the circumstance. It was thus that suspicion first fell upon the doctor, and that detection ensued. The affair has made a tremendous noise in Paris, and so frightened the women, old and young, titled and untitled, that the profession is at a discount. Theophile Gautier will probably arrange a nice little comedy of horrors out of it, so that the "sensation" will last through the winter, or at least until something equally appalling shall occur.

CAPTURE OF A SMALL PRIZE.—The *Times* of this morning says:

As the steamer Battle, which arrived here yesterday from Madisonville, was coming across the lake, the look-out discovered a row-boat apparently trying to make the port of Mandeville. The Battle changed her course, and gave chase, soon overhauling the strange craft, which was found to contain five men, two of whom proved to be Confederate surgeons. Before being overhauled, the crew of the skiff threw overboard letters, cases of surgical instruments and bottles of brandy, which were recovered by the Battle.

Miscellaneous Items.

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.—One of the stern laws enacted by the Puritans in 1674 provides that—

"If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son of sufficient years of understanding, viz., sixteen years of age, which will not obey the will of his father, or the voice of his mother, and that when they had chastised him will not hearken unto them, then shall his father and mother, being his natural parents, lay hold on him and bring him to the magistrates assembled in court, and testify unto them that their son is stubborn and rebellious, and will not obey their voice and chastisement, but lives in sundry and notorious crimes, such a son shall be put to death."

The laws of the Puritans would require considerable modification to suit "Young America."

A gossiping letter from New York remarks:

Madame Fashion has just been introducing a change—and a change for the better—in the manners and customs of her votaries here. Heretofore it has never been *ton* to go to an evening party earlier than nine or ten o'clock, so that before one well had time to look around and make himself acquainted with the company, it was pretty well on to daybreak. This nuisance is now abated. It is fashionable to go at five and come away before midnight. Some of the first-class parties lately given have observed this formula, to the infinite satisfaction of anxious mothers and fathers—and bonds—both, of course, all the smaller fry will go and do likewise.

DRUNKEN SENATORS.—A recent Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune* says McDougal, of California, and Richardson, of Illinois, are the only habitual drunkards of the Senate. McDougal is harmless in his cups. He goes out horseback riding, falls into the gutter, and the small boys rally round him and have a little fun at his expense. He seldom troubles the Senate Chamber with his presence, Richardson, however, is disgusting with his bacchanalian revelries—always obtrudes himself upon the Senate when scarcely able to stand erect—always, unfortunately for himself and for his State, in his seat to be pointed at from the galleries, and to have his name given in reply to the oft-repeated question, "who is that drunken fellow over there?"

Old Folks.

Ah! don't be sorrowful, darling,
And don't be sorrowful, pray;
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling;
Time's waves they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling;
Our heads they are growing gray;
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find the May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses long ago;
And the time of the year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and the snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as of day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

Aye, God of the night, my darling,
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard.—Mrs. Mahoney had indulged again in her habit of drowning her brains in rum. The Recorder sent her to the Workhouse for thirty days, and Elizabeth Gannon, who used foul language towards Cath. Truly was required to furnish a peace bond, or to go to prison for thirty days; but Mary O'Neil, whose disorderly house disturbed the officer, was sent to the Workhouse for four months.

Restored.—A gold watch was feloniously taken some time since from Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Chaplain of that name. It was a highly prized family token, and the lady thought properly that the police would be serviceable to obtain its restoration and therefore gave the information. Officer Aiken was set on the track and succeeded in his task, much to the gratification of the lady.

Killing a Newfoundland Dog.—Konrad Shoemaker was sentenced to pay an indemnity of $100 to the owner of a Newfoundland dog, which had been maliciously shot and killed by him, and further to imprisonment for 30 days.

Fire.—Through the bursting of the chimney in the two-story frame house No. 339 street, it was found to have taken fire. It was extinguished before any damage of consequence was done.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1864.

The market for Domestic Exchange was unusually active to-day, and quite a heavy business was done at about yesterday's decline, the bulk of the operations in New York sight and one day's sight being at 1¾ and 2 ₱ cent. discount. In addition to this, however, there were considerable sales at 1¾ and 1½ for sight and 2 ₱ cent. discount for 5 days' sight. The banks checked at ⅝ a ¾ and ½ discount, but sold some checks as high as ¼ and trifling sums at par. Dealers sold sight and one day's sight at ⅝ a ¾ and ⅜ discount, their business including a round sum at ¾. Nothing of any moment transpired in Foreign bills. The banks continue to ask 175@176, 177 and 180 for Sterling, and 4¼, 315 and 317½ for France. Private bills may be quoted at 171@175 for Sterling, and 320@325 for France, but there is but little doing that these rates are nearly nominal.

The Specie market was quiet but firm, with some demand for Gold at 61½ ₱ cent. premium and sales of round sums at 61. Dealers paid 62@63 for the small amounts offered at their counters and sold at 64@65. The largest holders stand at 61. Dealers paid 5@7½ ₱ cent. premium for Silver and sold at 5a. There were very few Mexican dollars to be had. They command the full premium of gold.

There was quite a large demand for Notes of the various City Banks and considerable sums of Louisiana State Bank changed hands at a decided advance on previous rates. The notes of the Bank of New Orleans and other Banks also commanded higher rates than previously paid for them, but at the same time they are, as of all these institutions, in common with legal tender notes, paid freely at par within our municipal limits as general currency. The exceptions are the notes of the Bank of Louisiana, which were in request to-day at 56, ₱ dollar, the Crescent City Bank's which command 64 a 7½c, the Merchants', which rule at 37½, and the Canal and Citizens' which range from 54@57½ ₱ cent. premium dealers offering 3½ for both, and selling at 50½ a 1½ the former and 45 ½ for the latter.

The improvement noticed in certain Stocks yesterday was followed to-day by a further advance. 175 shares Louisiana State Bank sold at 1½, 95 Citizens' at 85, 40 City Railroad at 132 50, another at 133, 15 shares Gas Light at 14c, and 70 (2) and 30 at 150. These figures show an advance within a fortnight of about 11 for Louisiana State Bank, 12 for the City Railroad, 18 for Citizens' Bank and 20 for Gas Light. We also noticed small sales of Consolidated City Bonds at 87½ and 88. Quite a large amount of Insurance Scrip will be offered at auction to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, February 11, 1864.

COTTON.—There was considerable enquiry to-day at about yesterday's prices, but there was a very moderate supply offering, and the only transaction reported at private sale was 38 bales Low Middling at 75c. At auction, 166 bales sold, as follows: 51 Pickings at 51@62, 5 Low Ordinary, Staple, at 61½, 8 bales Repacked at 51, 3 do at 64½, 2 do at 65, 1 bale do at 65½, 2 do Repacked at 61, (bags (174 lbs.) at 67½, 5 do mixed sizes at 68, 6 do Good Ordinary, at 62½, 11 Strict Ordinary at 72, 20 Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 74½, 15 Low Middling at 74½, 11 Strict Low Middling at 75½, 20 do at 75½, 2 Middling at 76, and 9 Strict Middling at 76½. At the same sale 16 bales repacked were bid in at 63@85, and 19 do withdrawn. The above figures, it will be observed, correspond with those of last evening, but in some cases are a fraction higher.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The good demand and firm feeling noticed yesterday, has prevailed to-day, and the sales reached 579 hhds. Sugar, in many lots, at 12½ a 13c, for Fair to Fully Fair, and 13½ a 13¾ for Fully Fair to Prime new crop. Of Molasses, 1500 bbls. sold at 46 for Interior, 56 a for Common, 55 for Ordinary, 56@58c for Good, 58@59c for Prime, 60c for Choice, and 62c ₱ gallon for very choice new crop.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull. Good Superfine is freely offered at $8 25 ₱ bbl. without eliciting a buyer. A lot of 300 bbls. sold on private terms.

HAY.—A lot of about 50 bales prime Western sold on the landing at $40, and 200 bales do, in lots, at $42 50 ₱ ton.

OATS.—We notice the sale of 100 sacks at $1 35 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE.—150 Western sold in two lots at 18c ₱ lb.

BACON.—There were sales of Sides, Shoulders and Hams, all the particulars of which were suppressed.

ESCULENTS.—Apples are selling at $4 50@6, and Onions at $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Potatoes command $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by steamships for New York 1¾@1¾c ₱ lb. for Cotton, and $4 ₱ hhd. for Sugar. By sailing vessels $1 25 ₱ bale for Cotton, and ₱ hhd. of Sugar, and 40c ₱ bbl. for Molasses. The ship on the berth for Liverpool has taken a few small lots of Cotton at 3d. She is going in ballast.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—65 bbls Onions at $1 60; 14 tierces Hams at 9@10c, 15 bbls Breakfast Bacon at 9@9¾c; 18 bbls old Beef at $4 75, and 14 do extra Flour at $9 15 ₱ bbl.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 13, 1864.

Arrived during the week 718 Beeves, 323 Hogs, 477 Sheep, 257 Veals and 40 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 435 Beeves, 100 Hogs, 330 Sheep, 412 Veals and 12 Cows. Stock remaining on sale 274 Beeves, 229 Hogs, 147 Sheep, 125 Veals and 24 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	18
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	16
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]	14
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	80 00@85 00	
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	[illegible]	
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	20 00@25 00	
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	10 00@15 00	
Hogs, ₱ lb. gross	12@	14
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00@90 00	
Sheep, according to quality, ₱ head	5 50@	9 00

CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET.

Election, Monday, February 22.

For Governor—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.
.. Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. PELTON.
.. Secretary of State—GEORGE S. LACEY.
.. Treasurer—JOHN GAUCHE.
.. Attorney-General—J. AD. ROZIER.
.. Sup't Public Education—SAM'L H. TORREY.
.. Auditor—JULIAN NEVILLE.

feb8 tf

Branch of Flanders' Freeman's Club Sixth Ward.

ALL THE VOTERS residing between St. Philip and Esplanade streets, on the lower side of Claiborne street, will hold their regular meeting every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at half-past 6 o'clock, on Prieur street, near the corner of Hospital street. feb12 2t

Grand Mass Meeting of the Combined Hahn Clubs.

A Grand Mass Meeting of all the Hahn Clubs will take place at the Orleans Theatre, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 13th, at 7 o'clock.

Hon. M. Hahn, Judge Atocha, R. H. Shannon, Esq., and other Eminent Speakers will address the audience. All those in favor of the election of Hon. M. Hahn as Governor, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
M. DECOURSEY, Secretary. R. S. BELL, Chairman.
feb12 2t

FLANDERS' CLUB.

Attention Friends of Freedom.

THE Regular Weekly Meeting of the Sixth Ward Club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, February 13th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Bourbon and Esplanade streets. H. TRAIN, President Pro. tem. feb12 2t

COCK PIT.

THE SPANISH COCK PIT, corner of History and Goodchildren streets, will be opened on SUNDAY MORNING, the 14th instant. M. MARTINEZ, Proprietor. feb13 2t

DISEASES.

Dr. S. Vergé's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Ulcerations, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilitic Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Vergé's Medicines. The Depurative is specially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to MAUDUIT, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. feb13 3m

ALCOHOL.

ONE HUNDRED barrels, 95 & 97 per cent. Proof. For sale by KEARNY & BLOIS, 64 Magazine street. feb13 3t

LANDING on steamboat Ohio Belle—100 barrels CINCINNATI WHISKEY. For sale by FERD. AVET & CO., Nos. 59 and 61 Old Levee street. feb13

Lumber.

6000 FEET SEASONED LUMBER, for sale by A. F. DUNBAR, 81 Common street. feb13 1w

Rio Coffee.

ONE HUNDRED bags Prime Rio Coffee, for sale by WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st. feb12 7t

POLITICAL.

An Appeal to the Conservative Men of Louisiana.

We are to have an election on the 22d inst., and it is necessary that the people should understand the issues involved in the contest. Mr. Roselius, whom there seemed to be a very general disposition to favor as the candidate of the Conservative men, has declined to run for the office of Governor, and the question now is, whether Mr. Hahn or Mr. Flanders shall be elected. The contest is wholly between these two gentlemen. One or the other of them will certainly be elected to the high office of Governor.

Let it be known, therefore, that Mr. Flanders is in favor of the political equality of the negroes, and wishes to extend to them the right of suffrage.

Let it be known, at the same time, that Hon Michael Hahn is opposed to negro suffrage, and opposed to the political equality of the blacks, as will appear by the following extract from his speech delivered at Lyceum Hall, on the evening of November 14, 1863:

"While I favor the emancipation of the slaves, and consider myself a friend of the colored people, I cannot but regret and condemn the course which some of them are pursuing in this city. At a meeting lately held by them, the proceedings of which were reported in one of our city newspapers, resolutions were passed demanding the right to vote with white men, and a petition was drawn up to be handed to the Military Governor asking such right. These persons do not style themselves colored people in their resolutions and petition; they think the words 'natives of Louisiana,' more significant and high-sounding, and appear to forget that the general term 'natives' includes white persons as well as colored. The spirit of Know-Nothingism which pervades their document is more evident and more boldly expressed in the speeches of their orators. One of their oracles was not satisfied with giving us his legal opinion that 'Louisiana is a Territory, not a State'—for which opinion he had distinguished authority, as we have already seen—but thought proper to make an attack on our naturalized citizens, especially those from Ireland and Germany which was unnecessary and impertinent as it was unjust. 'Go to the Registration Office,' said this colored Know-Nothing, 'and see the crowds there of Irishmen and Germans who cannot write their names.' This fling at the intelligent, honest and Union-loving citizens of German origin is as ill-timed and ungracious as it is untrue. The Germans, as a general thing, do not make their crosses, but sign their names, and in beautiful penmanship at that. They have excellent schools in abundance in the country of their birth. As to the Irish, the oppression of the British Government deprived many of them of a book education, but their general vivacity, activity, wit and intelligence is proverbial. No battle has yet been fought in the cause of the Union, in which Irish and German blood has not been freely and nobly shed for the good of the whole country. The deeds of those who went to battle and imperilled their lives in our country's cause, under the skillful Sigel and the dashing Meagher will be imperishable in history. The rash and imprudent statements of such speakers will do more damage than good to the cause of their race. The Union men of this State have a pretty heavy task before them already, they are sacrificing their dearest friendships in order to assist in saving the Union and giving freedom to the colored race. If the colored men are not satisfied with the efforts we are making towards general emancipation, but insist upon thrusting other issues and obstacles in our path, they may find all our efforts in vain. But let us see what principles they adopt where they have the power. On the 26th day of July, 1847, the people of the Republic of Liberia adopted a constitution, of which the 13th section of Article II reads thus:

"The great object of forming these colonies being to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten this benighted continent, none but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship."

Free State Executive Committee.

19 COMMON STREET.

Meets EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

President—Col. A. C. HILLS.
Vice Presidents—J. T. BARRETT, JOHN RAINE.
Secretaries—W. H. HIRE, J. R. TERRY.
Treasurer—W. F. STOCKTER.

MEMBERS.

Col. A. C. Hills,	B. Rush Plumley,	Z. P. Galtwright,
Dr. A. P. Dostie,	Geo. S. Denison,	George Ingram,
Louis Lombard,	J. R. Terry,	Samuel Purcel,
John Purcell,	Geo. P. Phelps,	F. Duvergé,
George G. Bonn,	N. Schnayder,	Charles Claiborne,
J. L. Davies,	Jas. Fuller,	Joseph Gorlinski,
Dr. W. H. Hire,	S. Wrotnowski,	W. P. Judd,
Judge J. D. Rand,	Thos. Winn,	Jacob Ziemmer,
per,	Joseph Wall,	J. B. Seroder,
J. M. G. Parker,	W. H. Burroughs,	R. B. Bell,
Cuthbert Bullitt,	Thos. H. Murphy,	Jas. McLaughlin,
Judge E. Mueller,	Judge J. J. Barrett,	J. E. Neelin,
C. Baumbach,	W. R. Fish,	Martin Glacier,
Patrick Harmon,	Chas. Leaumont,	Henry Koontz,
James Deane,	F. M. Crozat,	Charles Messer,
M. DeCoursey,	F. J. Kuhnholz,	C. W. Stauffer,
Edmond Flood,	John O'Connors,	Henry Mixon,
John Stumpf,	Frederick Otto,	F. S. Wasspet,
Thos. McMahon,	Robert Bennie,	Chas. J. Carey
E. J. Wench,	Spencer G. Hamilton,	H. C. Thompson,
O. W. Austin,		J. Brinkmeyer,
S. F. Lynch,	W. T. Stockter,	Jas. Dorsey,
	J. F. Collins.	

FREE STATE NOMINATIONS.

Election, February 22, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MICHAEL HAHN.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
J. MADISON WELLS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
S. WROTNOWSKI.

FOR TREASURER,
J. G. BELDEN.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
B. L. LYNCH.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOHN McNAIR.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
A. P. DOSTIE.

The above Candidates are the Nominees of the FREE STATE CONVENTION, which met in Lyceum Hall on Monday Evening, February 1st, in pursuance of the Call of the Free State General Committee. feb11 tf

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 13, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, for New York, A Moulton
Ship Old Dominion, Sampson, for Boston, G A Fosdick
Ship Geo Hurlbut, Maar, for New York, J Kelley
Schr Neptune's Bride, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr R G Whilldin, Neal, for New York, G A Fosdick
Steamer Julia, McCoy, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Crescent, Latham, from Brazos Santiago, 7th inst, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
U S transport steamship Clinton, Baxter, from Pass Cavallo, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
Schr Amanda, from Pensacola—Basin
Schr S Silby, from Coast—3d district
Schr Surprise, from Coast—3d district
Lugger Telegraph, from Pointe a la Hache—3d dt
Steam barge Great Eastern, from Coast—3d dt
Flatboat Guy, from Coast—4d district

STEAMBOATS.

New Orleans, May, from Baton Rouge
Black Hawk, Ayles, from Bayou Sara
Lafourche, Sharp, from Thibodaux
Time and Tide, Russell, from Lafourche
Meteor, Salisbury, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP

Ship Hampden, Pendleton, from Boston
Ship Vanguard, Russell, from New York
Bark Almena, Lamphar, from New York
Bark Hannibal
Schr F y, from Key West
Schr George Rodgers, from New York
Brig Boston
Schr Neptune.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Washington—715 bales cotton 48 hhds sugar 101 bbls molasses 19 pkgs mdse

BOSTON—Per ship Old Dominion—10 bales cotton 124 hhds sugar 279 bbls molasses 434 hides 83 casks old iron 35 tons do 173 empty bbls 92 hhd rags 5 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per ship Geo Hurlbut—1070 bales cotton 20 half do do 1161 sks cotton in seed

NEW YORK—Per schr R G Whilldin—577 bbls molasses 14 half do do 47 hhds sugar 4 bbls do

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Neptune's Bride—45 hhds sugar 400 bbls molasses 56 half do do

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia—192 hhds sugar 144 bbls molasses and sundries

IMPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Amanda—36 empty bbls to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR .... Lessee
T. W. DAVEY .... Manager
N. L. GRIFFIN .... Acting Manager

GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON
MARY GLADSTANE.
The Charming and Accomplished Actress will appear in TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1864,
Will be performed the exciting Drama, which was enthusiastically received on its first representation, entitled
THE FEMALE GAMBLER, or PLOT AND PASSION.
Madam De Fontanges .... Mary Gladstane
To be followed by the thrilling Drama of
OLIVER TWIST, or the PARISH BOY'S PROGRESS.
Nancy Tykes .... Mary Gladstane

☞ In rehearsal and will be produced next week, a New Play, entitled JEANNETTE.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY NOON and NIGHT, FEB. 13.

Positively Last Day but one of the GREAT CIRCUS.

Last Day Performance TO DAY, commencing at 12 M. This Evening the Performance will commence at half past 7 o'clock.

All of the ARENIC GEMS at each Entertainment.

MONDAY, FEB 15,
THE GREAT VARIETY SHOW.

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible] chairs [illegible]; Gallery [illegible]; Quadroon Boxes [illegible]; Private Boxes [illegible].
☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for [illegible].
☞ Box Office open at 10 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock, P. M. feb13

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LEWIS BAKER .... Stage Manager

THIS EVENING
And every evening until further notice,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

☞ Wednesday Evening, February 17, 1864—Benefit of VIOLA BARRETT. [illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes according to location, from $[illegible]; Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible]; Family Circle [illegible]; Colored Gallery [illegible]; Quadroon Gallery [illegible]; Colored Boxes [illegible]. Private Boxes [illegible] extra charge for Reserved seats.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. when seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.
☞ Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock.
☞ Horse Cars from the corner of Bar one and Canal streets, will convey, after the close of the performance, with their accommodations for Carrollton and intermediate stations. feb13

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS .... PROPRIETORS.

THE GREAT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

An engagement having been made with Mr. GEORGE LEE, of Baltimore to furnish a
First-class Troupe of Popular Artists
For a New Orleans Season, we are happy to announce their opening on or about
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864,
Giving a series of POPULAR PERFORMANCES EMBRACING
GRAND BALLET,
PANTOMIME,
COMEDY,
FARCE,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
BURLESQUE OPERA,
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC SONGS,
ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC WONDERS, &c.

This Company has been selected with great care by Mr. LEE, the most extensive amusement proprietor in the country. It is the determination of the Management to continue this—THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the city.

FRANK RIVERS, Stage Manager. feb11 tf

St. Charles Theatre Bar Saloon.

THIS popular BAR has been recently refitted in the best style, and will always be supplied with the CHOICEST WINES and LIQUORS.

☞ Polite attendants will wait upon customers. feb13 3t YOCOM & McCORMICK.

MME. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE will be transferred, in May next, from No. 32 Chartres street to No. 126 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. feb12 6m

Flour, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, and Candles.

1000 BBLS. choice Extra and Superfine FLOUR
10 tierces new Sugar-cured HAMS.
20 boxes new Sugar-cured BREAKFAST BACON.
500 boxes STAR CANDLES.
Just received and for sale by
S. H. KENNEDY & CO., No. 10 Poydras street. feb12 3t

For Sale.

THE FRAMEWORK of a large and half-finished Building, opposite the Old Marine Hospital, between Gretna and Algiers. For terms, apply on the premises, to Mr. HENRY NICKLAUS. feb12 3t

A CARD.

MR. A. BOUTTE informs the public that his lease has expired. Persons having horses, &c., at his pasture are consequently requested to call and claim them within thirty days from the present notice, otherwise the same will be sold to pay costs. Gretna, Jefferson Parish, February 5, 1864. feb6 1m

Exchange.

SIGHT EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st. feb12 3t

Wanted.

IN a Drug Store, a Clerk, speaking English and French. Apply at No. 227 Camp street to Dr. Pauline. feb10

NOTICE.

THE steamer NEBRASKA being unavoidably detained, will leave positively on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for Lower Coast. Freight received on Friday, foot of Canal street. feb12 2t

Notice.

THE undersigned, being bearer of a Power of Attorney from L. H. RICHARD, of Paris, to act in his place in all matters relating to the liquidation of the former firm of RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO., persons indebted to said firm can only be discharged by having a receipt signed jointly by Messrs. Paul or Jules Aldige and the subscriber. J. LOUVRIER, 76 Canal st. feb1 1m

THE undersigned having resumed the importation of FRENCH and OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, has appointed Mr. JULES LOUVRIER his agent in New Orleans, with full power to represent him. He hopes his friends will continue their favors to his agent, he being favorably known to most of them. L. H. RICHARD, 76 Canal street, formerly of the firm of Richard, Aldige & Co. feb1 1m

HATS—HATS.

—AT—

251........ Magazine Street 251

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.

☞ Manufactory, Brooklyn, New York.
nov 14 1y E. S. BENEDICT.

AUCTION SALES.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the St. Louis Warehouse, for account of whom it may concern—100 bbls. Extra FLOUR, slightly stained. Terms cash. feb13

Hay, Hay, Hay.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, for account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1864, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Mississippi Warehouse—50 bales HAY. Terms cash. feb13

Coffee........Coffee.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in store No. 51 Poydras street—36 bags RIO COFFEE, Damaged per bark Annie M. Lewis, from New York. Terms cash. feb13

Castor Oil......Castor Oil.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Store No. 47, Magazine street—3 barrels CASTOR OIL. Terms cash. feb13

Oats .... Oats .... Oats.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in St. Louis Warehouse on Fulton street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, for account of whom it may concern—290 sacks OATS. Damaged per brig Lesaie, from New York. Terms cash. feb12

Auction Sale.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, February 16, 1864, at 10 o'clock, at No. 181 Mandeville street, between Marais and Liquors streets—[illegible] feet of second-hand LUMBER, WINDOW SASHES, IRON, &c., and 5000 BRICKS, more or less. Terms cash. feb13

Furniture........Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, February 13th, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall—An assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Also, a large quantity of BOOKS. Terms cash. feb12

Valuable Brick House, corner of Pontchartrain Railroad and Girod st.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of Elysian Fields and Girod streets, measuring 29 feet, 4 inches 6 lines front on Elysian Fields street, by 91 feet, 6 inches 6 lines in depth and fronting Girod street—together with a two-story BRICK HOUSE, having [illegible] double [illegible] Brick Kitchen [illegible] Frame Buildings [illegible]. See plan, at the Exchange.

Terms—Cash [illegible]. feb6

Estate of Charles Vigey, No. 20,131.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 2[illegible] February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 19th January, 1864, the following landed property belonging to the said succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Prieur, St. Philip, [illegible] and Ursulines streets, designated by the No. Two of square No. Thirteen, on a plan drawn by D. Henderson, surveyor, dated 2d December, [illegible] [illegible] Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before A. Doriocourt, Notary Public. jan19 feb6 13 20

Succession of Primo Alvarez.

Valuable Property in the First District at Auction.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 16,987.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. [illegible] Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the [illegible] January, 1864, [illegible] account of the succession of Primo Alvarez—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story double tenement house and a two-story frame kitchen, two slave cabins, and other outhouses, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia, Prieur, Magnolia and Howard streets, designated by the No. [illegible] on a plan drawn by J. A. d'Hémécourt, Deputy City Surveyor, dated April [illegible] and deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, being the same property which said deceased acquired by purchase [illegible], by act passed before C. Cuvillier, notary public, [illegible] of May, 1864.

The said lot measures, according to said plan, [illegible] feet front on Prieur street, by [illegible] depth between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before Hilary Madden, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Plan to be seen at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. feb3

Writ of Election.

BY GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,

Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

To the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, Greeting:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of authority vested in him by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Major General N. P. BANKS, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, has issued his Proclamation dated on the Eleventh day of January, 1864, ordering an Election to be held on the 22d day of February, 1864, for the State Officers hereinafter named:

1—GOVERNOR.
2—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
3—SECRETARY OF STATE.
4—TREASURER.
5—ATTORNEY GENERAL.
6—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
7—AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Now, therefore, in accordance with said Proclamation, I have seen fit to issue this, my Writ of Election, directing an election to be held, for persons to fill the vacancies in said offices.

You will, therefore, cause publication to be made, of notice, for such election, designating MONDAY, the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1864, as the day of election.

You will take care, in your Parish, that the election will be held at the places designated by law, and that the proceedings be conducted, and returns thereof made, in accordance with law and said Proclamation.

The returns will be made to Captain CHARLES C. G. THORNTON, Acting Secretary of State, at the Executive Department of the State of Louisiana, in the City Hall, in the City of New Orleans.

Given under my hand and Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Executive Department, in the City of New Orleans, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor
(Signed) C. C. G. THORNTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a writ of Election, bearing date 29th day of January, 1864, directed to me by Brigadier General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, 1864, for the State Officers hereinafter named:

1st. Governor.
2d. Lieutenant-Governor.
3d. Secretary of State.
4th. Treasurer.
5th. Attorney General.
6th. Superintendent of Public Education.
7th. Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct, from the hours of eight o'clock, A. M. till four o'clock, P. M., on the day before mentioned, to-wit: the 22d day of February, 1864, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the Superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law, the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, January 30th, 1864.
jan31 td JAS. F. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Loss or Damage by fire, at the lowest current rates of premium.

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of O. Talamon, Desocames & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA.
R. W. OGDEN, firm of Cusachs & Ogden.
P. DUBRIVE, firm of E. Dubrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT.
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. H. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.
F. CAZENAVE.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
P. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Charpentier.
G. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET. feb10

AVET BROS.

AT THE BLUE STORES

CORNER OLD LEVEE AND BIENVILLE STS.

Are now receiving and offer for sale

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

A Stock of Groceries comprising

1000 bbls. FLOUR,
1000 boxes CANDLES,
1000 boxes STARCH,
500 bbls. PORK,
250 bags COFFEE,
200 hhds. SUGAR,
150 tierces LARD,
150 firkins BUTTER,
100 barrels BEANS,
100 Pkgs SUGAR, Loaf, crushed and Powd'd
50 tierces S. C. HAMS,
50 bbls. HOMINY,
TEA,
RICE,
CHEESE,
BACON,
MACKEREL,
CODFISH,
WINES,
LIQUORS

and a VARIETY of other ARTICLES. jan17 1m

JOHN TOURO
NOTARY PUBLIC,

38........Exchange Alley........38.

Will attend to all Marine and Commercial Business. Adjusting of Averaging; Noticeing and Extending Protest for Sea and Steamboat Captains.

Collection of Notes and Brokerage in general. dy6 6m

OFFICIAL ORDER.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.

The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in continuation of the system established January 30, 1863.

I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this Department having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.

II. The Provost Marshal General is instructed to provide for the division of Parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police for the preservation of order.

III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, one at least for each of the police and school districts, for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, which, when established, will be placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education.

IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Post to which they are attached, and never with arms except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.

V. Plantation hands will not be allowed to pass from one place to another except under such regulations as may be established by the Provost Marshal of the Parish.

VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishments are interdicted.

VII. Planters will be required, as early as practicable after the publication of these Regulations, to make a Roll of persons employed upon their estates, and to transmit the same to the Provost Marshal of the Parish. [illegible]

[illegible]

State of Louisiana,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, February 5th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11.

Captain STEPHEN HOYT, United States Volunteers, having, by order of the Commanding General, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is hereby appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, Captain and A. A. A. General.
feb10 6t

Office of the Register of Voters,

No. 7, CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS,
February 10, 1864.

FROM and after this date, the Office of Registry of Voters will be kept open, in addition to the regular office hours, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M., every day until the 19th inst.

By order of Brig Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.
U. F. SEICSHNAYDRE, Register of Voters.
feb11 3t

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, to serve for one year from the second Monday of March next, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, 15th February, 1864, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. P. ROUX, Secretary. jan27 1t15feb

Bank of New Orleans.

AT the annual election held at the Bankinghouse of this institution, on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current year:

Frank Williams,*	J. McHall,*
S. Turner,*	O. K. Dunning,
F. W. Champlin,*	Hu. Kennedy,
W. A. Johnson,*	S. Godde,*
J. J. Michie,*	G. W. McCerren,*
Chs. Segury,*	M. Pilcher,*

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Hu. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and A. Duchiron Cashier.

New Orleans, 13th January, 1864.

*Re-elected. A. DUCHIRON, Cashier. jan13 1m

Timber Wheels.

5 PAIRS of very superior TIMBER WHEELS, nine feet diameter and five inches width of tire, with wrought iron curved axle, socket hubs, screws, hooks, &c., complete for hauling logs with oxen.
EDMUND M. IVENS, 55 St. Charles street. feb10 12t

Rainbow Hotel,

40........TOULOUSE STREET........40

THIS Hotel has been recently fitted up for the public by Mrs A. STEINWACHS, successor to Mrs. C. Lochenmeyer, former proprietress of the Orleans Hotel.

N. B. Boarding and lodging by the day, week and month. feb8 1m

COAL........COAL........COAL

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL.

A CARGO of this superior Coal, for parlor use, is now landing at Post 25, Second District, foot of Ursulines street and will be delivered in any part of the city at $[illegible] per barrel, while the vessel is discharging.

Also, one thousand barrels of Block Coal, suitable for steam engine purposes, cheap.

Orders received at the vessel, and at 55 St. Charles street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.
jan8 3t EDMUND M. IVENS.

ORDRE OFFICIEL.

Quartier-Général du Département du Golfe,
Nlle-Orléans, 3 février 1864.

ORDRES GENERAUX No 23.

Les règlements généraux qui suivent sont publiés pour l'information et la gouverne de toutes les personnes intéressées dans le travail salarié des plantations, dans le travail public et privé, pendant l'année présente et pour faire suite au système établi le 30 juin 1863.

I—L'enrôlement des soldats sur les plantations en culture dans ce département, ayant été suspendu par le gouvernement, ne sera repris que sur l'ordre exprès de la même haute autorité.

II—Le Maréchal-Prévôt Général est requis de pourvoir à la division des paroisses en districts de police et d'école, et d'organiser, au moyen de soldats invalides une police compétente pour le maintien de l'ordre.

III—Il sera pourvu à l'établissement d'un nombre suffisant d'écoles, une, au moins, par chaque district de police et d'école, pour l'instruction des enfants de couleur au dessous de l'âge de douze ans et ces écoles une fois établies, seront placées sous la direction du Surintendant de l'éducation publique.

[illegible]

XXIII—L'histoire humaine ne contient pas d'exemple d'une clémence plus majestueuse et plus grande. Les conditions libérales et justes qui l'accompagnent ne peuvent être dédaignées. Il protège le travail en exigeant l'accomplissement de ses devoirs, et il aidera le capital en l'obligeant à fournir de justes contributions aux demandes du gouvernement. Ceux qui doivent allégeance à d'autres gouvernements seront reçus, à la même condition de leur résidence dans l'Etat, d'acquiescer, sans réserve, aux demandes présentées par le gouvernement comme base d'une paix permanente. La non culture du sol sans juste raison sera suivie d'une forfaiture temporaire au profit de ceux qui en assureront l'amélioration. Ceux qui ont été élevés dans un droit au titre de citoyens des Etats Unis, seront requis de participer aux mesures nécessaires pour le rétablissement du gouvernement civil. Le guerre ne pourra jamais cesser à moins que les gouvernements qui l'ont provoquée ne cessent la lutte, et n'assurent le suprématie du pouvoir moral sur le pouvoir physique. La moisson aux reflets dorés, doit onduler sur les champs couverts de sang et les représentants du peuple doivent remplacer les agents du pouvoir purement militaire.

XXIV—C'est donc un devoir solennel pour tous d'aider à la restauration la plus prochaine du gouvernement civil. Que tous participent aux mesures suggérées dans ce but. L'option est libre et les candidats sont nombreux. Une hostilité ouverte ne peut être permise. L'indifférence sera traitée comme un crime, et le faction comme une trahison. Les hommes qui refusent de défendre leur pays avec la boîte du scrutin ou avec la cartouchière, n'ont pas de justes titres aux bienfaits de la liberté réglée par la loi. Tous les habitants non exemptés par le droit des gens, qui rechercheront la protection du gouvernement, sont invités à rendre le moindre sacrifice au profit d'une entière allégeance et de ses obligations [illegible] publique sont sécurisées. Le serment d'allégeance administré et reçu de bonne foi, est la pierre de touche d'une loyauté sans condition au gouvernement et à toutes les lois et ne peut être affaibli par les expressions dont il est revêtu.

XXV—L'amnistie offerte pour le passé à pour condition que loyauté sans réserve pour l'avenir, et cette condi[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

tion sera mise en vigueur avec une main de fer [illegible] conque est indifférent ou hostile [illegible] liberté que les pays étrangers offrent, les pouvoirs des Etats rebelles, et les bienfaits incontestables et incomparables que notre gouvernement accorde à son peuple.

Dieu préserve l'Union des Etats!

Par ordre du major-général BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE
(OFFICIEL) Assistant adjudant général

AVIS D'ELECTION.

PAR GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Gouverneur Militaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane,

Au Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans, salut:

Attendu que conformément à l'autorité en lui investie par le PRESIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS, le Major-Général N. P. BANKS, Commandant du Département du Golfe, a lancé sa Proclamation, en date du Onze Janvier 1864, ordonnant une Election qui sera tenue le 22 FEVRIER 1864, afin d'élire les officiers d'Etat ci-après nommés:

1—GOUVERNEUR,
2—LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR,
3—SECRETAIRE D'ETAT,
4—TRESORIER,
5—AVOCAT GENERAL,
6—SURINTENDANT DE L'EDUCATION PUBLIQUE,
7—AUDITEUR DES COMPTES PUBLICS.

Maintenant c'est pourquoi, conformément à la dite proclamation, j'ai trouvé convenable de lancer ce mien Writ d'élection, ordonnant une Election des personnes qui devront remplir ces vacances desdites fonctions.

Conformément à ce qui précède vous donnerez avis de la dite Election, désignant le LUNDI, 22 Février, A. D. 1864, comme le jour où sera tenue ladite Election.

Vous prendrez soin dans votre Paroisse que l'Election soit tenue aux endroits désignés par la loi, et qu'elle soit conduite et les retours soient faits conformément à la loi et à la dite Proclamation.

Les retours devront être faits au Capitaine CHARLES C. G. THORNTON, agissant comme Secrétaire d'Etat, au Département de l'Exécutif de l'Etat de la Louisiane, à l'Hôtel de Ville, en la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat de la Louisiane, au Département de l'Exécutif, en la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, ce 29 Janvier A. D. 1864, et la quatrevingt huitième année de l'indépendance des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

(Signé) G. F. SHEPLEY,
Gouverneur Militaire de la Louisiane.

Par le Gouverneur
(Signé) C. C. G. THORNTON,
Assistant Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS D'ELECTION.

EN vertu d'un writ d'élection, daté du 29 de janvier 1864, à moi adressé par George F. Shepley, Gouverneur militaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, les électeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans sont par la présente notifiés qu'une élection sera tenue le LUNDI 22ème jour de février 1864 pour l'élection des officiers d'Etat ci-après dénommés:

1er—Gouverneur.
2me—Lieutenant Gouverneur.
3me—Secrétaire d'Etat.
4me—Trésorier.
5me—Avocat Général.
6me—Surintendant de l'Education publique.
7me—Auditeur des Comptes Publics.

Les polls seront ouverts dans chaque arrondissement d'élection depuis huit heures A. M. jusqu'à quatre heures P. M. le jour ci-dessus, le 22 de février 1864, à l'effet de recevoir les bulletins des électeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans, sous la surveillance des commissaires et greffiers qui seront désignés par l'autorité compétente.

L'élection devra être conduite, et les retours par triplicata devront être adressés au soussigné chargé de les transmettre conformément à la loi.

Bureau du Shérif, paroisse d'Orléans, ce 30 de janvier 1864. 31 jan JAS. F. DUNHAM, Shérif.

Havana and New York.

To sail SATURDAY, February 20, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA.

The new, elegant and fast sailing steamship

EVENING STAR,
WM ROST BELL, Commander,

will leave as above from her wharf opposite Jackson Square. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to the agents,
ELLIOT & M. KEEVER.

☞ Through tickets for Europe and California by [illegible] Line of steamers from New York.
ELLIOT & M. KEEVER.

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, commander, carrying the United States mails, will leave her wharf [illegible] street, at the above hour. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to A. MOULTON, No. [illegible] street.

For Lower Coast.

Leaves on THURSDAY at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE steamer NEBRASKA, [illegible] master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board or to FIRMIN MARTIN, [illegible].

☞ Freight received at foot of Canal street. Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet MARION, [illegible] master, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at [illegible] A. M., and every THURSDAY at [illegible] A. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
G. W. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bayou Lafourche Packet twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 11 o'clock, A. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THE new and fast passenger packet BELLE CREOLE, Webster [illegible] master, John A. Fairchild, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Donaldsonville and Thibodaux [illegible] and Bayou Lafourche, and will leave Thibodaux on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at [illegible] P. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LEVY & DEEVER, Agents, [illegible] street.

A competent clerk will be on the Levee at the foot of Bienville street to receive freight during absence of the boat.

Leaves every MONDAY, at 5 P. M. and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE PACKET—Regular Thursday [illegible] The new and fast steamer [illegible], Captain, E. Booker, Clerk, will leave as above, for Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara and intermediate landings, on the days and at the hours above named, and no other [illegible].

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to [illegible] CONERY, [illegible] street.

☞ Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.

☞ A clerk will be on the Levee, foot of Customhouse street, from [illegible] o'clock, A. M. feb13

For New York.

THE A 1 brig JOHN SHERWOOD, [illegible] master, is now loading and will have quick despatch for the above port. For balance of freight, apply to WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street. feb11

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		
Viz—On Fire Risks	$176,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1862	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	47,425 52
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$[illegible] 47
Losses during the same period, viz		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$51,222 40

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	[illegible]
Loans on Pledged Stocks, &c.	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums Due in course of collection	[illegible]
Uncollected Notes	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	[illegible]
Total assets	[illegible]

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

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourteenth day of January, 1864.
P. H. O'NEAL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have received to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 8th day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Directors:

Jas. D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
Jno. C. Rieds,	H. Renshaw,
J. H. Stauffer,	John [illegible],
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. [illegible],
B. Bisco,	J. S. [illegible],
Thos. Sloo,	

feb13 tf

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
NO. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.
nov11 6m

C. ROUYER, Manufacturer,

135 CHARTRES STREET, NEXT TO THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

ALFENIDE.

100 DOZENS Knives and Forks at $10, $12, and [illegible] a dozen.

Soup, Tea and Coffee Spoons, warranted for 5 years. Also, a fine assortment of Church Utensils, Holy Vases, Chandeliers, &c., at very low prices.

Gold and Silver purchased.

THE undersigned is receiving from France an excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses, (Pince-nez,) of gold, silver, tortoise-shell and steel. Also a large assortment of Periscopic, Cylindric and Mexican Crystal Glasses.

C. ROUYER,
feb13 tm12 135 Chartres street, next Orleans Hotel.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 136 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

HAS removed to the above place, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, where he will be ready to perform all operations in Dental Surgery by the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. feb13 1m