New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 454 Dryades street, furniture; also, on the Levee, at Post 2, Second District, salt.

By E. T. Montgomery, at No. 12 Camp street, superior cold oil.

By McCerren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 99 and 101 Customhouse street, furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of St. Philip and St. Claude streets, stock of grocery.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Press, 25 bales cotton.

By J. S. Boisseau, at 4 o'clock, at Post 2, Second District, oranges, lemons, wines, &c.

D. E. Morphy sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 454 Dryades street, household furniture, piano, oil paintings, glassware, &c.

Messrs. McCerren & Landry have an extensive sale of furniture, mattresses, &c., at Nos. 99 and 101 Customhouse street, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For Natchez.—The regular coast packet Meteor, Captain Salisbury, leaves for Natchez and coast landings this evening at 5 o'clock. The Meteor is the regular Wednesday packet. Mr. J. B. Hene is the Clerk of the Meteor.

Weekly Steam Passage Between New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.—We call the attention of the traveling public, and of all interested in transatlantic steam conveyance, to the advertisement of the days of sailing and rates of passage of the steamships of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, of which Elliot & McKeever, 66 Gravier street, are the New Orleans agents.

For Lafourche.—The new passenger packet Fawn, Captain W. R. Greathouse, leaves for Thibodaux and intermediate landings on Bayou Lafourche this evening, at 5 o'clock, from the lower steamboat landing. Lee Baylie and Jos. P. Whaler are the attentive clerks of the Fawn, and passengers placing themselves under the guidance of such gentlemen will never find cause of regret hereafter.

Leghorn and Canton Goods, &c.—E. J. Quinlan & Co., 36 Camp street, up stairs, advertise an assorted variety of goods under the above head received by the last steamship arrival. Those who desire lace bonnets and French frames, misses straw hats, Panama hats, palm leaf fans, and various other articles in the furnishing line, will do well to look at the stock of this house which offers to sell, especially to dealers and sutlers, at very reasonable rates.

Mr. Stephen Massett.—There is no country, perhaps, where the serio-comic style of literature has been so assiduously cultivated as in the United States. This is no doubt to be regarded as one of the developments of national character, arising at once from a restless versatility of talent and a keen craving for variety and mental recreation. Among those who have addressed themselves most successfully to the illustration of this national characteristic in the way of serio-comic entertainment is Mr. Stephen Massett, well known by the literary alias of "Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville." His arrival in this city on one of the New York steamers we mentioned a few days ago, and at the same time remarked that he would doubtless soon appear before the public in one of his peculiar entertainments. We now understand that he will give such an entertainment at the Opera House on Monday evening next, and that he will take care that nothing in his lecture shall militate against the proprieties and religious sentiments of the Lent season.

The following are the remarks of the New York World upon Mr. Massett's appearance not long since in Niblo's Saloon:

Mr. Stephen Massett, who has long been known under the literary alias of "Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville," last night made his first bow this season at Niblo's Saloon, before an audience alike flattering in numbers and intelligence. Mr. Massett's entertainment consisted of a literary hodge-podge, prepared with creditable skill and presented with excellent taste. He drifts about discursively in the most agreeable fashion; at one time he soliloquizes upon the rise of San Francisco, and the future greatness of that metropolis of the Pacific, and a moment later he invites us to witness a thrilling scene among the savage inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. His lecture, if we can so designate it, is a series of well-balanced dissolving views, unique in character, and possessing great interest for any audience capable of appreciating genuine humor well allied to touching pathos, and both gracefully varied by cheery narrative and vivid description. Mr. Massett knows how to give people something worth their while to listen to, for with all his chaff there are many grains of valuable wheat. The little poem, "Beautiful Snow," which he introduced, created a great sensation.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Thompson, with the U. S. mails and a fair cargo, sails this morning at 9 o'clock for New York direct, with the following passengers:

[illegible passenger list] ... D G Hall; and 18 in the steerage.

Negro Superiority.

The colored classes are not at all backward in profiting by the zealous assertions in their behalf which have made the staple politics for some time of the Radical organs. Indeed, they seem well disposed to better the instructions which have been so liberally bestowed upon them. The pupils now want to be teachers and expect Phillips, Garrison, Tilton, Greeley and the rest to repeat after them the latest lessons in human progress. The white elevators of the blacks have so abundantly succeeded, it seems, as to elevate the object of their uplifting labor above themselves, and the protegé is now beginning to speak in the tone of the patron. Let no one regard this as ingratitude; it is only the inexorable logic of an insatiable radicalism.

As an illustration of these reflections we may point to a recent article in the *Anglo African*, an Abolition organ under negro editorship, criticising the opinion of the Boston Abolitionist, Elizur Wright, that the negro has not as much virility as the white man. The *Anglo African* cites the fact that while the whites in America, with the aid of immigration, have only doubled their numbers in thirty years, the negroes have doubled theirs in twenty-two.—But the paper omits to mention that it was not free negroes or emancipated slaves who thus doubled their numbers, but that the duplication took place when the great bulk of the race in the United States were in a state of servitude.

Here is the style in which the obnoxious doctrine of Mr. Wright is treated by the colored "pen slinger" of the *Anglo African*. His compliments to the lank forms and facial angularities of the New England admirers of the Ethiopian physique are quite racy and graphic, if not highly edifying. His claim of superior attributes for the negro is unequivocal. As a New York journal remarks, "negro equality is no longer the doctrine; it is now negro superiority."

Says this *Anglo African* editor:

No, friend Wright, you need not disturb yourself about the black man in these United States; he has a good standing color, and an abundance of endurance; just brush some of those knotty cobwebs from youre brain and look at him: *tall, brawny, well-limbed, sound-brained as God made him, a man and a brother. You sharp-nosed, hatchet-faced, lank-haired people*, aided by science and the "lash," have vainly tried to crush the manhood out of him, and failed; so give up, you cannot *lie* him out of his manhood. *He is a better man and a better citizen than you or your race "ever dare be," under any circumstances, in all climates*; if not, why do you cut down his equal chances? Why shut your eyes to facts? Bluff Ben Butler, the other day, started on a forced march of some two or three days. He had two white and two black regiments of infantry. It was in a climate, moreover, "favorable to the whites." How was it when they arrived *there*? One-half the white soldiers had straggled, exhausted, on the road—*every black soldier* answered to his name at roll-call. Pshaw! Don't "fool" any longer. If you want this rebellion wiped out *take three hundred thousand of our blacks*—give us Ben Butler or let us go alone, and in sixty days the South shall be wiped out.

Naval.

[From our Army and Navy Reporter.]

FAILURE OF THE SECOND BATCH OF MONITORS.

It has been stated recently that the second batch of iron-clads was nearly completed, and that the vessels composing it would soon make their trial trips. The first ship finished was the Canonicus, built at Boston, and the second, the Tecumseh, constructed by the Messrs. Secor, at Jersey City. The latter was to be tried yesterday, but she could not get into the stream, owing to a large mud bank. The Canonicus went on a trial trip some days since at Boston, and broke down, but the fact was not stated because the disaster might have occurred from carelessness or chance. But on Monday last the same vessel made her second and final trial trip, the chief purpose of which was to test the value of the new gun-carriage, invented by Captain Ericsson, and which we believe is used in each of the nine new monitors. The trip proved that the new carriage is a failure, as it suffered serious damage during the trial, which was not as severe as it might be, were there a heavy sea on. This unfortunate circumstance derives its importance from the fact that the nine new vessels are all alike, and a weakness of one becomes a weakness of all. Several weeks will be required to make the Canonicus ready for sea, and it is not impossible that the other nine (?) monitors will be removed altogether. This would of course necessitate a detention [illegible].

Distressing Position of the Nassau Blockade Runners.

[From the Boston Courier.]

[illegible] ... following letter from a true Union man, who was [illegible] army until disabled:

Havana, February 3, 1864.—I am at last in Havana, having come here yesterday from Nassau. My voyage to that port was pleasant; but I never had such a row as I had in passing the Customhouse at New York. If I had been a Confederate spy I could not have been treated worse. Nothing can be more utterly absurd than the attempt to stop blockade running by preventing the shipment of goods from New York to Nassau. The only difference is, that the goods are brought direct from England, which is perhaps slightly more expensive, and of course requires more time. It is as plain as the day that the attempts, so far, to stop blockade runners have proved perfectly futile. The average number of steamers, and the freights they get, and the profits they make, are perfectly enormous.

The rate paid by the Mary Ann, which was to sail yesterday, was $650 per ton, paid in advance. There came in the steamer with me from Nassau, Gen. Preston and staff, who are going to Texas, and lots of blockade runners, one of whom has run the blockade twenty-three times, and cleared the small sum of twenty-four thousand pounds sterling on his last trip out. Common sailors get $40 advance, in gold, and $10 more at the completion of the trip, which lasts generally about twelve (12) days. They all laugh at the attempt to catch them. There are three mails a week from Nassau, and mail bags are taken by all the vessels besides.

The Confederate officers on board were very sanguine about the result of the war, and said that the reason why they had let Banks alone was that they wanted to get him into the interior of the country, when they would annihilate him. They said that McClellan and Grant were the only two officers they cared anything about, but they expect to drive Grant out this spring by breaking up the railroads, which they probably will be able to do.

Yours truly,

Military and Naval and Affairs at New Orleans in 1862.

A report recently published by the Richmond Congress from a special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Confederate Navy Department, contains the following correspondence:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26, 1862.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond: The Navy Department here owes nearly a million. Its credit is stopped. If you wish I will place two millions of dollars on account of the war tax, to the credit of the Government, so that the debts can be paid and the work continued.

(Signed) THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor.

The following remarkable letter was addressed to Secretary Benjamin:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1,
New Orleans, La., March 9, 1862.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War: Sir—In obedience to your orders I have sent forward to Tennessee, besides the Thirteenth Louisiana, already detached, the following regiments, viz: the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Fourth Louisiana, and the Seventh Mississippi Regiments. The Twentieth will leave on Tuesday; Gibson's and Vaiden's batteries have also gone forward.

You will thus perceive that this Department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops. To replace them I have called upon Governor Moore for ten thousand volunteers and militia, for the defense of the lines about New Orleans, which call I hope will meet with the approval of the Government.

Persons are found here who assert that I am sending away all troops so that the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy.

M. LOVELL,
Major-General Commanding.

IMPRESSMENT AND CONSCRIPTION.—It would not be surprising, says a recent Washington correspondence, if in the end, to fill up the navy, an impressment for sea followed the conscription for land. Mr. Grimes stated in the Senate, on Friday

That there are at this time thirteen steamers ready for sea, which are lying at the wharves unable to go to sea for the want of crews. There has been such an immense draft by the army, or by, I might say, the States and the districts of the States to fill out their quotas in the army, that it has been impossible for the navy to get any recruits. All the emigrant runners, and all the persons in New York who have been in the habit of procuring mariners for vessels, have now turned recruiting agents for the army, and they even pick up the sailors who get leave to go ashore from our vessels-of-war for a day. As is very common with those sailors, they become inebriated, and when they wake up next morning they find themselves with a soldier's uniform on, enlisted into one of the United States artillery or infantry regiments. Then they have got to be reported as deserters, punished as such, and restored to the navy. A large portion of the sailors who come in from our men-of-war or the merchant marine and are discharged, are immediately picked up and thrown into infantry regiments, so that it is impossible for the navy to procure recruits.

A Painful Narrative.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a lady residing at Seaton, near Axminster, England:

There is a small fishing village near here that is literally plague-stricken with the measles; the children are dying by dozens. The inhabitants are all sailors and fishermen, and at this time of the year always in want. The children do not die of the complaint, but of weakness and starvation afterwards. We are all at work boiling soup and doing what we can for the poor starved things. They come over the hill twenty at a time, and receive a blanket, sheet, 4lb. of bread, 2oz. of tea, and four yards of flannel.

The bell is tolling constantly, and five or six children are brought over here in a cart to be buried daily. The village altogether is like a thing you dream of. The mothers themselves look like hungry wolves, without a feeling left for their dead children. I have only seen one woman crying, until I said a kind word, such as "The summer is coming, and better times, please God," and then they sob as if they would go into hysterics from weakness. In one den I visited, there were six children lying before the fireplace and I asked the woman if they were hungry. "No," she said, "thank God they are not so hungry as I am, for I have nothing to give them. I could eat the table board." I can only give them my work and strength, and the dead children are the best off, poor things. I have found a tree-hearted farmer's wife, who lends me her kitchen and boils the soup for them. These poor children die in the dark, and the mothers have to watch for daylight to see them, not having a candle in the house. It is sad work, and I feel ashamed of myself every night when I come home and sit down to a good tea. I myself have spent three days in Beer, and I think the misery beats anything I ever beheld.

What is General Grant Doing?

[From the World, February 20.]

Notwithstanding the wise military talk in certain administration journals touching the pending campaign in the Southwest, there are some reasons for doubting whether General Grant is in earnest in wishing to open the military ball for several months to come. The movements of Generals Sherman, Smith, and Logan would rather seem to be intended to alarm the rebels and induce them to keep their cavalry raiders at home. There are many considerations which would render it difficult for General Grant to commence campaigning just yet. Northern Georgia is, if possible, a more difficult country to operate in than Virginia. The soil is more broken, is highly wooded, and is interspersed with numerous mountain streams. The breaking up of winter, and the rains which fall in early spring, make military movements exceedingly dubious. There is reasonable doubt, therefore, whether General Grant really intends to commence operations just yet. That he should pretend to do so is well enough, as it keeps the enemy employed and anxious; but he is not the man to commence a campaign upon which so much depends, prematurely. It would be manifestly unwise for all of General Grant's armies to be set in motion without, at the same time, the possibility of co-operation by General Meade in Virginia. The relations of Longstreet's army to Lee's is such that any movement which attacks the one without taking into account the employment of the other would be unwise. As campaigning in Virginia is impossible before the middle of April, we doubt if there is any serious intention of commencing it in the West before that time. It is true that a draft is to take place on the 10th of March, and the recruits thus obtained are to be incorporated in our main armies, it is very clear that we can expect no very active operations by the Union armies much before the close of the Spring months.

Upon the trial of a suit of divorce, one of the witnesses was asked whether he had spoken to any of the jury since the suit commenced.

"Yes, sir, I spoke to Mr. Ayres," pointing to a juryman with a face as red as a blood beet.

"What did you say to him?"

Witness appeared very reluctant to tell. The attorney insisted on an answer.

"Well," said the witness, "I told him he had a d—d pretty face to sit on a jury to decide whether a man was a habitual drunkard or not!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Tortugas.—Louis Bernard, who enlisted in the Second Regiment of Louisiana Infantry, from the Parish Prison, where he was incarcerated at that time. He proved true to his character, and was sentenced as a deserter and thief to serve out the term of his enlistment at Tortugas, with ball and chain and without pay. Another prison-bird, Isaiah O'Connell, who had in the same manner donned the uniform of the United States, was convicted of having played the house thief in the City Hotel, where he stole, as alleged, $25. He was sent to Tortugas until the end of the war.

John McLaughlin, of the United States Infantry, got exasperated yesterday, and then attacked a police officer. He loses one month's pay.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—Elizabeth Edwards and three more colored individuals, who had extensively acted in the shop-lifting line, as alleged by E. Giquel, were sent before the First District Court, and some minor offences disposed of with appropriate fines.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—Charles Miller, who was prosecuted on a charge of having committed an assault and battery. He was acquitted by the jury.

After ordering a nolle prosequi to be entered in certain hopeless cases, the Court adjourned.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge M. T. Vennard.—Julia Mullins was, upon the special request of her mother, transferred to the House of the Good Shepherd to save a young girl, 14 years of age, from perdition. Some cases of not much import kept the court until near two o'clock busy at work.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Morning Press.

The *True Delta* thus speaks of the account from Mobile of the defeat of Smith's cavalry expedition by Forest:

It is doubtless a hyperbolical statement, but still there is cause to fear that we did not come out "first best." This fear is increased by the utter silence of Memphis and Vicksburg papers. If the cavalry mean to stop anywhere this side the Atlantic coast it is full time that some more definite intelligence had reached us.

We have before expressed our anxiety about this expedition. The estimate of our numbers made in the *Register* is not far from the truth, provided our whole force was engaged. Demopolis, the place to which, it is said, they followed the Federal forces, is about twenty-five miles north west of Okalona.

Regarding recent military news and rumors, private or verbal, contraband or permissible, the *Picayune* observes:

The passengers who arrived in this city by the Metropolitan last night have freely communicated intelligence, not specially important in itself, but worthy of attention because its republication would emphatically put to rest nine out of ten of the rumors that are now floating about the streets of this city. We consider the news, however, as coming under the proscribed and proscribed head of "military movements," whose publication is, for perfectly proper reasons, forbidden in this department. We are forbidden to publish any movements whatever that are likely to "affect military operations in this department," and we take this occasion to say that we have never considered the order as unjust or stringent, or have we ever knowingly infringed or disregarded it. The city, yesterday, was alive with reports of certain news received by the steamer Havana, Saturday, from Havana. It was currently reported and generally believed that the Mobile *Register* of Feb. 26 contained a quite important "official report."

The date of the paper was as carefully given as the news it was reported to contain. We received a copy of the *Register* of the 27th ult., and it made no reference, editorial or otherwise, to the events said to be chronicled the day before. The extra issued from our office last evening (and reproduced in our columns this morning) contained every item of news to be found in the sheet from which it was taken.

The *Era* in a characteristic style notices a political dinner which it says took place on inauguration day at Galpin's and at which the overthrown Flanders and Fellows tickets were present, and three "Governors," Flanders, Fellows and Riddell, interchanged sentiments of sympathy and admiration over the viands and wines at the same mahogany. The *Era* concludes its sketch by saying:

The good feeling with which the great overthrown separated, augured well for that political union which, we understand, is about to be formed between the Copperheads and the Flanders party, cemented by the common bond of defeat and folly.

The *Times* discusses the question of electoral qualifications at the election in April for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Some difficulties arise from the revival, on the 4th of March, of the old constitution of Louisiana, except so much as relates to slavery. One of the provisions of that constitution is—that no soldier, seaman or marine in the service of the United States shall be allowed to vote at elections.

The *Times* sees no solution of the difficulty except in the interposition of martial law, remarking:

The Governor, as the executive of the laws, cannot alter or change the constitution to meet any emergency, and we see no way in which so desirable a result can be reached, except by the interposition of martial law declaring so much of the constitution that has just been revived as prohibits citizens of Louisiana, otherwise qualified, who have entered the United States service from voting at said election, to be inoperative. It is necessary that so much of that instrument be taken away, to adapt it to the spirit of the age and prevent the grossest injustice to a most deserving class of our community—our citizen soldiery.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Regarding the Alabama and the Same in the British Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 10th, the Earl of Derby said, there is another question which I should like to put to the noble Earl, but, as I have given him no notice, I will either take his answer now, or repeat my question on Thursday. The noble Earl has laid various papers on the table of the House, and, among others, the correspondence with the Government of the Federal States of America on the subject of the Alabama. I have seen elsewhere that a considerable amount of correspondence has taken place upon another subject—namely, the remonstrances made as to injuries apprehended or sustained by American commerce from vessels sailing from British ports. I wish to know whether the Government are prepared to lay upon the table that correspondence as well as the dispatches relating to the Alabama; and, further, whether they are prepared to produce any correspondence containing representations on the part of the Government of the apparent violation of the law by American cruisers in enforcing their rights, and also with respect to some very curious decisions which have been come to in the prize courts of the United States.

Earl Russell—I can answer that question better on Thursday; but if the noble Earl refers to any discussions with the American Government about the iron-clads at Birkenhead, I can only say that as that matter is about to be brought before a court of law, I shall object to producing that correspondence. As the noble Earl has raised that question, I may say that on the first night of the session he referred to a dispatch of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and expressed a hope that I had answered that dispatch in becoming terms. Now, at the moment I did not remember having seen any such dispatch, and I find since that it was a dispatch written by Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, but Mr. Adams never thought proper to lay that dispatch before me, [hear, hear, and laughter,] and therefore I was spared the difficulty and the pain of giving an appropriate answer to it. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]

The Earl of Derby—I presume that it has now been laid before the noble Earl, because I see that reference is made by Mr. Adams to the noble Earl as having received toward the latter end of August an answer to several dispatches, among which he includes the dispatch of July 11, to which I referred. He could hardly have received such an answer if the dispatch had not been presented.

Earl Russell—I certainly do not find among the papers the dispatch of July 11, and Mr. Adams informed me expressly that he did not hand it to me. That being so, I should not do so useless a thing as endeavor to get up a wrangle with Mr. Adams on a dispatch which was never presented. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.]

The Earl of Derby.—The whole correspondence appears to have been laid before Congress.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. Peacocke asked what course the Government intended to take in reference to the correspondence with the United States Government respecting the Alabama and the Alexandra, which had lately been submitted to Congress?

Mr. Layard said it was not desirable to lay on the table any correspondence in reference to the Alexandra, as that case was undergoing judicial investigation. He had no objection to produce the papers in reference to the Alabama.

Mr. Layard also, in response to Sir H. Cairns and Lord R. Cecil said that no dispatch had been received from Mr. Seward, stating that the American Government would hold England responsible for the depredations of the Alabama, nor had any verbal communication to that effect been made by Mr. Adams.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Mr. Peacocke asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House copies of their correspondence with the Government of the United States, and more especially that portion of it relating to the case of the Alexandra, and the claim by the United States Government for compensation for the losses inflicted by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers.

Mr. Layard said that it would not be regular to present papers referring to a case which was still under the consideration of our courts. The papers relating to the Alabama had already been produced. If any others had been received since, he was not aware that there would be any objection to lay them upon the table.

Mr. Peacocke asked the honorable gentleman whether he would lay on the table the answer of Her Majesty's Government to the dispatch of Mr. Seward relating to the seizure of the Alexandra, which had already appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Layard said that he was advised that it would not be right to produce any papers relating to a case which was still under judicial inquiry. ["Oh, Oh!"]

The Rebel Army in Virginia.

ANOTHER DESERTER'S STORY.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Washington, Feb. 25.—One of Gen. Lee's orderlies, private Taylor, of the Fourth Virginia cavalry, came into our lines yesterday, and arrived here to-day. He has been in the rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at Gen. Lee's headquarters as orderly to Gen. Lee, whose winter headquarters are upon the road from Orange Court House to Verdiersville, about two miles from the former place.

Gen. Lee lives in a tent without any floor in it, having refused to have one put in it as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, who have implicit reliance in the old man.

Gen. J. B. Stuart has his headquarters about two miles from Lee's headquarters, and on the road to Robin's river. His camp is on the side of the mountain, in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, desertion, by loss of horses, and by going home to recruit, until they have scarcely enough men to do camp duty with. Jeb. Stuart is very gay, drinks bad whisky, and gives a great many parties, at which he entertains a great many friends from the army and from the surrounding country.

Mr. Taylor is a young man, and has relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the rebel army were good, and his story is credited at the War Department, and he has been given transportation to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange Court House, in Lee's entire command, over twenty-five thousand men, if there are that many; that the last month Lee has been giving furloughs liberally to all who would re-enlist to go home to recruit; that from fifteen to thirty days are given them.

Gen. Lee tells his officers that the Yankees will be filling up their armies in March, and he must be ready for them. He says he will have thirty thousand men by that time and can hold double that number in check. When we made our last move across the Rapidan, while Butler threatened Richmond, they were apprised of our movement when it commenced by citizens coming in, and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, Gen. Lee was en-

gaged in sending men to Richmond by rail, and told Gen. Ewell that this move on his front was only a feint.

They have but two corps now, under Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell. The latter is fail, but the former has been depleted to aid Longstreet, whose whole corps is still absent. Their horses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are without shoes and clothing to keep them warm. Over two hundred men have been shot during the winter for desertion.

They were captured trying to get over to our lines and at home, not being willing to return to the army. He says two things, generally of some account, have ceased to have any value in the rebel army, they are paper money and life. Private soldiers have long ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as a gift or stolen, generally the latter.

Virtual of Postponement of the Draft to April 1st.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution:

"That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws and the regulations and orders of the War Department to veterans re-enlisting, or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service for three years, or during the war, shall be paid from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said bounty be paid out of any money appropriated for that purpose."

The House then passed the resolution to extend the time for payment of bounties.

The above action occurred in the proceedings of the House on the 26th, and on the 27th ult. the New York *Sun* remarks:

The Government, while vigorously preparing for a draft on the 10th of March, has practically postponed it, by extending the time for the payment of bounties until the 1st of April. This saves New York. By the continuation, for another month, of the same means employed during the last five or six weeks for procuring volunteers, we can fill our quota and to spare. We cordially congratulate our citizens on the prospect before them of finding their way out of the draft. But it is proper to warn them that this result is only conditional. Apathy and over confidence will cause a falling off in enlistments, and render a draft necessary after all. Nothing is clearer than that the Government is determined on obtaining a sufficient number of men to carry on the war. It has given the people the choice of furnishing the quota by drafting or volunteering, and the extension of the period fixed for the payment of bounties shows that the authorities have no desire to interfere with the popular will, as universally manifested by the brisk pace of enlisting.

Presidential.

The New York *News* of the 27th ult. thus refers to the situation of the opening Presidential campaign:

The Peace party is at last happily rid of those "entangling alliances" which have hitherto impeded its concentrated and straightforward action. War Democracy, which, from its birth, has been circling round about the Abolition altar fire, at last has yielded to the fascination, and rushes into the fatal flame. The Hon Jas Brooks made the first plunge, the *Express* followed with blind desperation, and the *World*, wrapping itself in the gorgeous raiment of its rhetoric, majestically bears them company. Having passed the Rubicon of their apostacy, the two organs of the War Democracy surpass even the veterans of the Abolition faith in their sudden zeal, or perhaps some scruples of conscience prompt them to overstrained activity, lest they should falter at the threshold. Meanwhile, the merciless *Tribune*, instead of giving them welcome and encouragement in the strange temple, points them out for sneers and ridicule, and makes its sport of their confusion. These shiftings of position and sudden changes of political habiliments are of course, in view of the Presidential campaign; nor are the War Democrats alone in their metamorphoses.

The Black Republican Athens has been rent from crown to base by the force of conflicting interests, and the solid identity of purpose that till now has been the Radical strength, has been transformed into discordant elements. The house of fanaticism is divided against itself, and the frenzy of personal ambition and partisan aspiration transcends the madness of anti-slavery.

The indifference of the war organ to the military situation is apparent beneath the thin surface of careless comment, and every pen is busy with the complications of the Presidential riddle. One party alone yet holds aloof from the arena, as if contemplating the confused maskinig of forces, and biding the propitious hour for decisive action. It is the Peace party, standing motionless, yet keenly observant upon the rock of its principle, and husbanding its strength till it be time to strike.

[From the New York Express, Feb. 27.]

"The Radicals will be Satisfied."

The *Post* is incensed with the article in the *World*, which accuses it, in our Spirit of the Press. It says:

"Destroy slavery, no matter in what way, so long as it be effectually done, our word for it, the Radicals will be satisfied."

We think it has been demonstrated as clearly as any problem can be, that slavery is in the course of rapid destruction. We note not the cause and effect now, but only state the fact, which fact, thus acknowledged, seems to excite the deepest animosities of some portion of the public press. But are the Radicals satisfied? Will they be satisfied, when it can be said America, as was the boast of that country which sent so many cargoes to the old slave-market, "Let a slave breathe the free air of the United States!" We fear not. The spirit of innovation passes not when one success is gained, but makes on each step greater demands upon public liberty, and upon rights, persons and property. It would be an infinite relief to many people in this country who have its best interests at heart, to feel that the Radicals would be satisfied with the destruction of slavery. They begin here, but where will they end? The next cry may be that of Proudhon, in France—property is robbery—and the next or perhaps the last, the infamous doctrine of Miscegenation, which has the approval of Parker Pillsbury, Albert Brisbane, Wendell Phillips and of Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, who writes, prints, and no doubt believes as he says, that

"The history of the world's civilization is written in one word—which many are afraid to speak and many more afraid to hear—and that is amalgamation."

Amalgamation, Miscegenation, and the doctrine of Free Love and Proudhon, are but steps leading to modern ideas of Progress. Abolition is the first step, and we thus describe the, without any regard to the ultimate fate of four millions of Negroes. While we accept this fact, we entreat thoughtful men to pause somewhere in what is called the modern march of ideas. The history of the French Revolution, if not the revolution always at work in the minds of excitable men, should lead them to halt somewhere.

Free African Labor.

A recent article in one of the New York papers asserts the proposition that material retrogression has ever marked communities composed of emancipated negro slaves, and in support of the assertion cites the following historical and statistical facts:

In proof that the emancipated African will not work except for bare subsistence, we appeal to facts wherever he has been emancipated. Witness first the exports of St. Domingo in 1789, just prior to emancipation, compared with those in 1826, some thirty years after that event:

	1789.	1826.
Sugar, lb	163,305,220	32,864
Coffee, lb	68,151,180	32,189,784
Cotton, lb	6,286,126	620,972

Now, St. Domingo produces no sugar, and actually imports the little it uses. Its principal exports are coffee and logwood, the coffee being gathered wild from the mountains, or from the old abandoned French plantations; and the logwood, indigenous to the island, is to be had simply for the labor of felling the trees. Thus cultivation has ceased in St. Domingo, as to all articles of export.

In the year 1800 with slave African labor, the West Indies exported 17,000,000 pounds of cotton; the United States, 17,789,803 pounds. In 1840, the West Indies (*free* African labor) exported 866,157 pounds of cotton, the United States (slave labor), 743,941,051 pounds.

Witness Jamaica. The value of its exports in 1809 and 1810, some twenty years before emancipation, and in 1853 and 1854, some twenty years after emancipation:

Years.	Value of exports.	Years.	Value of exports.
1809	£3,423,394	1853	£1,167,276
1810	2,065,570	1854	1,51,316

While the production of the *free* West India Islands dwindles to almost nothing with free African labor, from magnificent results with slave labor, we see the productions of slave labor constantly increasing in grand proportions. Thus the exports of Cuba (slave) in 1826 were valued at $13,809,388; and in 1854 at $31,683,791.

"The freed West India negro," says an English authority, "will not till the soil for wages; the free son of the ex-slave is as obstinate as his sire. He will cultivate lands which he has not bought for his own yams, mangoes and plantains. These satisfy his wants, he does not care for yours. Cotton and sugar and coffee and tobacco—he cares little for them. He eats his yams and sniggers at 'buckra.'"

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1864.

The market continued quiet to-day in every department of Monetary affairs. The supply of Domestic Exchange was only moderate, and although the demand was not very active, yet drawers realized rather fuller rates than they could have got yesterday. We noticed sales to a moderate extent at 1¼ and 1¾ ⅌ cent. discount for New York Sight, and 1⅜, 1¾ and 1⅝ for one day's Sight. A Northern Bank Check on New York was passed at 2 discount. If anything was done at lower figures it escaped our observation. Some Sight on Boston was taken at 1¾ discount. One of the Banks checked on New York to a fair amount at ¾ discount. Another supplied the demand at ¾, 1 and 1¼, the former for small sums. Dealers asked 1 and 1¾.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Foreign Bills. Some Sterling sold on the street at 173, but this may be regarded as an outside rate for private bills which are quoted at 174@176. The Banks still hold Sterling at 180, but were there any demand they might be induced to make some concession. Francs are held at 3.15 for Bankers' and 317½@3.5 for private bills.

The business in Specie was on a moderate scale at about yesterday's rates. We noticed sales of Gold in round sums at 61½ and 62¼ ⅌ cent. premium, including one lot of $3000—at the former and $25,000—in 3 lots, at the latter. We also heard of a round sum having been offered at 62, but on the other hand are aware of orders to a considerable extent having been pending at 61½, without being filled. The dealers paid 61½ and 62 for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 64. There is so little Silver offering that it affords no scope to buyers. Dealers pay 50@52 premium, and ask 57. Mexican dollars continue scarce and are in request at the full premium of Gold.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank notes. Brokers pay 4 ⅌ cent. premium for both Canal and Citizens and ask 6.

$13 City Bonds, Railroad issue, sold at 90¼, flat, which is about equal to the 15 reported yesterday. Consolidated are held at 93½, but meet with little demand.—Nothing further transpired in Insurance Scrip since the sales reported yesterday at 44¼ @45c. ⅌ dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1864.

COTTON.—The market was extremely dull to-day, with very little offering and only a limited demand. At auction 25 bales sold as follows: 9 bales sweepings at 31¼c, 4 poor pickings at 29¼c, 6 bales wet and dry at 56, 1 bale reboxed at 58, 4 bales reboxed, ordinary, at 61, 2 ordinary at 63¼, 1 bale mixed, rebaled, low middling at 64½, 12 bales samples, low middling, at 66, 1 bale mixed strict good ordinary, and 1 bale middling at 67 round, 41 bales low middling, 10 or 15 of which were mixed, at 71, 2 bales barely middling at 73¾ and 3 bales Sea Island at 81¾. At the same time sale 21 bales pickings were bid in at 48c. The only transaction reported at private sale was 12 bales at 74c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supply is light. The market is quiet but steady and prices are well maintained. To-day's sales comprise 50 hhds Sugar and 45 barrels Molasses, in various lots, at 12¾c for good common Sugar, 13@13¼ for fair to fully fair, 14½ for yellow clarified, 15½ for white clarified new crop and 13 ¼ or prime to choice old crop; 54c for common Molasses, 60 for ordinary, 62 for good, 65 for prime and 67 for choice new crop.

FLOUR.—The stock is light, the market is very dull. Yesterday's receipts, now on the landing, are freely offered at under prices. Purchasers are holding back in expectation of further early and more liberal arrivals from the West. The only sales that have transpired to-day were 60 barrels choice extra at $9 75 ⅌ barrel, and 100 and 200 barrels, particulars not yet transpired.

BAGGING.—A lot of 100 pieces Kentucky sold a day or two since at 13¼c ⅌ yard.

LARD.—150 kegs choice Western sold in one lot at 16c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—A few days since, not previously reported, 1,300 second-hand bags sold at 20c., 2,400 new bags at 28c and a small lot at 28c ⅌ bag. The stock is light, in few hands and firmly held.

OATS.—There were sales of 244 sacks at $1 15 ⅌ bushel.

CORN.—A lot of 79 sacks Louisiana White and Yellow sold at $1 65 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS.—Are selling on the landing at 28@30c. ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS.—Potatoes are held on the landing at $4 50@$5 ⅌ barrel, and Apples at $4 50@$5 ⅌ barrel.

FREIGHTS.—The regular mail steamships for New York are taking cotton at 1½c ⅌ lb. The rates by sailing vessels are $1 25 ⅌ bale for Cotton, the same ⅌ hhd for Sugar, and 50c ⅌ barrel for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 12 barrels Whisky at 9½@$1 40, 5 tierces Hams at 10 ¾ 11c, 80 barrels Beans at $7 25, 5 cases Olive Oil at $8 40, 22 barrels Sugar at 12½@14, and 6 barrels Split Peas at $7 75.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 8, 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 9 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold: 27 Beeves, 4 Hogs and 100 Veals and 12 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 27 Beeves, 120 Hogs, 20 Veals and 20 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	60 00 @ 75 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	— @ —
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	— @ —
Hogs, ⅌ lb	12 @ —
Sheep, in lots ⅌ head	— @ —
Milch Cows ⅌ head	— @ —
Veal Calves, ⅌ head	10 00 @ 18 00
Suckling Calves, ⅌ head	14 00 @ 18 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 9, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, for New York.

Ship Hampton, Pendleton, for Boston, Waterhouse & co. Schr Lis Durven, (British) Harrison, for Nassau, (N P) [illegible].

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Planet, Brewster, from New York 27th ult, via Port Royal and Key West, to U S Quartermaster—1st district.

U S Transport Steamship Westmoreland, Brand, from Alexandria, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

Brig Herald, Grey, 34 days from Boston, to G A Fosdick.

Schr Ida, Clairl, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tete—2d district.

Schr Star, Rosseguin, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tete—2d district.

Schr Enna, Peters, from Ship Island, to master—Santa Barbara, Pearl River.

Schr Victoria, Ronaldoz, from Ship Island, to master.

Schr Bonne Veine, from Madisonville, to master—Rost.

Schr Emma, Bonjean, from Madisonville, to master—2d district.

Lugger Helen, from [illegible], to master—2d district.

Lugger Telegraph, Amuros, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tete—2d district.

Lugger St Roman, Olivier, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Tete—2d district.

Lugger Hope, from Coast, to master—2d district.

STEAMBOATS.

Black Hawk, Ayles, from Bayou Sara.
Gertrude, Acquado, from Thibodeaux.
N P Banks, [illegible], from Baton Rouge.
Madison, [illegible], from Lower Coast.
Fawn, Greathouse, from Thibodeaux.
New Orleans, May, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark J Turner from Philadelphia
Bark Eliz, from Boston
Brig Guy, from Key West
Schr M Douglas, from Tampico

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—720 bales cotton 6 do wool 4 half and 345 bbls molasses 2 do sugar 7 do [illegible].

BOSTON—Per ship Hampton—12 bale tar 144 cooks and [illegible] 45 bales rags 10 do potatoes 4 do wool and sundries.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per brig Herald—[illegible] ... Sundries.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

SHIP ISLAND—Per schr Emma—10 cords wood to order.

COAST—Per schr O S Bowe—21 bbls molasses & F Dunbar—10 bbls [illegible] ...

SHIP ISLAND—Per schr Victoria—Wood to order.

MANDEVILLE—Per schr Bonheur—10 cords wood to order.

COAST—Per steamboat Great Eastern—[illegible] hhds sugar ...

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Ida—[illegible] hhds sugar ...

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Elodie—[illegible] ...

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Star—[illegible] ...

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Hope—[illegible] ...

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Telegraph—[illegible] ...

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger St Roman—[illegible] ...

COAST—Per lugger Hope—[illegible] ...

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Black Hawk—12 bales cotton & Ritz—3 do 65 do to Lobit & Carpentier; 75 do to F Laps—2 do W G Betterton—9 do F J Dabney—17 sacks do Avendano Bros—1 do 10 bales do [illegible] ...

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Gertrude—4 bales cotton [illegible] ...

LOWER COAST—Per steamer Nebraska—[illegible] ...

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer N P Banks—[illegible] ...

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer New Orleans—[illegible] ...

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Fawn—34 hhds sugar to Bolloce, Noblom & co—[illegible] ...

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 5.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......do. do. 12.
CITY OF NEW YORK......do. do. 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......$80 00 | Steerage......$30 00
do. to London......85 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, 66 Gravier street. mh9

For New York, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA. The new, elegant and fast sailing steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. Robt. Bell, commander, will leave as above, from her wharf, opposite Jackson Square. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 66 Gravier street.

Through tickets for England and the Continent, by the Inman line of steamers from New York, issued at our office. mh7

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—Direct.—The fast and favorite steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, commander, carrying the United States Mails, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to A. MOULTON, Agent, No. 31 Natchez street. mh7

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 2 o'clock, P. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE new and fine passenger packet BELLE CREOLE, Webster Long, master, John A. Parrent, clerk, leaves New Orleans for Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landing on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

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

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LEVY & DIETER, Agents, No. 27 Carondelet street.

A competent clerk will be on the levee foot of Bienville street to receive freight during absence of the boat. mr 8 1m

For New York.

THE A 1 fast sailing brig OLGA, F Gibbs, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight, apply to WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st. mh9

For Havre.

THE A 1 French ship STE. GENEVIEVE, Picard, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with dispatch.

For balance of freight, apply to the Captain, on board Post 31, First District, or to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st. feb26 1m

For Havre.

THE A 1 French bark GUANTANAMO Chaigneau, master, having most of her cargo engaged. For freight and passage, apply to the Captain on board, Post 30, 3d District, EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 & 18 St. Louis street. feb26—1t

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit-Vision[ist] that has ever visited within the memory of man. No one should neglect to see Madame La Blanch [illegible] ... ASTROLOGER ... [illegible]

DIVINATION!
PREDICTION!
DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!
BY
MADAME ADAH,
PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND,
No 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. [illegible]

A. P. DUNBAR,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,
51 Common street, New Orleans.

A. DERBES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
44......EXCHANGE ALLEY......44

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.

MILES TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, Room No. 3, up stairs,
At No. 6 Exchange Place.

ALFRED MOULIGNY, Auctioneer,
WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him. Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

CHAS. E. LAMBERT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO L. LAMBERT,
Importers and Dealers in French Brandy, Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c.
NO. 52 MAGAZINE STREET.

Wanted.

IN a Drug Store, a Clerk, speaking English and French. Apply at No. 227 Camp street to Dr. Faull. feb19

Wanted.

AN active and intelligent young man, speaking French and English, and having good references, will find employment as assistant in a retail drug store, by applying immediately by letter, address box 12, Postoffice. feb23 tf

CASH ADVANCES.

LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York. WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Estate of Thomas H. Parish, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement to the undersigned, at No 97, Camp street.

New Orleans, February 26th 1864. A. C. GRAHAM, curator.

Seventy-five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any person who will recover and deliver to the subscriber—one large sorrel, one large dark bay—and one thick set red—MULES, stolen from Cabanis[?] on Plantation, 25 miles below the city, left bank, on the night of Thursday, 18th February last. The thieves had a four wheel vehicle, and must have brought them to town [illegible]. Apply to THOS. D. HAILES, No. 16 Exchange Place.

DISEASES.

Dr. F. 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 GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. feb13 3m

Carpet Warehouse,

19......Chartres Street......19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—
MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;
WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;
VENETIAN and other stair CARPETING; &c.
WHITE, RED-CHECKED 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.

Havana Segars.

A LARGE assortment of 140,000 Havana SEGARS, received by last arrivals, composed of sizes to suit this market, such as Londres, Medias, Regalias, Brevas, Cilindrados, Magnificos, &c., &c., and of the brands Imitated, Meridiana, Nebeja, Ritica, Palacio, Henry Clay, &c., &c.

Also, 20,000 packages Havana SEGARRETES.

For sale at moderate prices, at No. 29 Common st., By JAYME MAGI.

NEGRO CLOTHING.

PLANTERS AND AGENTS in need of well-made and durable CLOTHING for male and female Laborers, may have their wants supplied, at short notice and at reasonable prices, by leaving their orders at the old established LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street. feb17 1m

SUGARS.

200 HHDS. from Fair to Choice.
50 bbls. Clarified.
100 bbls. Crushed.
100 bbls. Powdered.
In store and for sale by AVET BROS., Corner Old Levee and Bienville.

HATS—HATS,

95......Magazine Street......95

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.

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

Manhattan' & Brooklyn, New York. E. S BENEDICT.

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis

RECEIVED in New York by late European arrivals, and landing from bark Almoner—Vichy's Alkaline digestive Lozenges; Vichy's do. Powder, for making the Water, in cartoon jars; Vichy's natural Mineral Alkaline Water, in bottles; Genuine German Seltzer Water, in pint and quart jugs; Genuine "BOONEKAMP OF MAAG BITTERS," from Holland, from Underberg, Albrecht, distiller of Rheinberg; Dr. Patterson's American Stomach and Magnesia Lozenges; Pure "Pepsine" (Nutritive Powder) from Dr. Boudault, in Paris; Berger's Wine Bitters; Bicarbonate of Soda; Mialhe's Pepsine and Iron; Pure Subnitrate of Bismuth; Labarraque's Wine of Iron and Peruvian Bark; Wines of Peruvian Bark, simple and compound; Bitters of all kinds, &c., &c., &c. For sale by E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1864.

MISS EMMA MADDERN

Will appear in the elegant Comedy entitled THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Also, for the first time in this city, as CATHERINE in the beautiful comedy called A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

The whole to conclude with the screaming farce of the WANDERING MINSTREL.

In Rehearsal, the new drama entitled PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Eminent Tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH, is engaged and will shortly appear.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents, Gallery, 25 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes $4 to $8.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

LEWIS BAKER......STAGE MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING......March 9, 1864.

In consequence of the immense success of its first representation, and in compliance with general demand, will be repeated, for positively one night only, the beautiful domestic Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, entitled

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Supported by the entire Company.

To conclude with the charming Comedy of PAUL PRY, or "I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE."

To-morrow Evening—First time of the great Drama, entitled THE DEAD HEART.

In preparation—The Fairy Extravaganza, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

Friday Evening, March 11, 1864—Benefit of JOS. BARRETT. Box book open on Tuesday.

In preparation—The great play of NARCISSA, THE VAGRANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS......PROPRIETORS.
FRANK RIVERS......Acting and Stage Manager.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 9th, 1864.

Continued success of the Great VARIETY TROUPE.

Crowded Houses to witness the New Programme. Every Act a Gem.

Great preparations are being made to present the wonderful CLOUD LEAPS, by Mons. Verriche.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, (all armchairs) 50c., Gallery, 25c., Quadroon Boxes, 50c., Private Boxes $4 to $5.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainment Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

Will be given by a Society of Young Men on St. Joseph's Day, SATURDAY, 19th March, 1864, at Polar Star Hall, corner of Love and History streets, Third District.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

L. Nunes, B. Vinot,
A. Gautier, E. Wagner,
A. Mendola, A. Jacquet,
J. Bonnaudet, F. L. Berry.

H. Sorbet.

MANAGERS.

O. Mendola, H. Faures, F. V. Bellimpie, A. A. Marchand.

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Gentlemen who desire tickets and invitations for Ladies, are requested to leave the names and the residences with Mr. A. Mendola, 216 Chartres street, between Dumaine and Madison, or with one of the Managers. Ladies are requested to bring their tickets of invitation, as no one will be admitted without a ticket.

The Committee will meet every Tuesday and Friday. No invitation for Ladies will be given after the meeting of the Committee, which will take place Friday evening, 18th March, 1864.

The Bar and Restaurant are to let. For terms, address by letter M. A. MENDOLA, Chartres street, between Dumaine and Madison, Second District. mr9

Wanted,

A MAN, well recommended, and of a reasonable age, who would take charge of the coarse work of a Drug store and attend to the out-door errands. Apply immediately at the drug store, corner of Dauphine and Customhouse streets. mh7

Notice.

ALL powers of attorney heretofore granted by us are revoked. T. & J. S. MILLS. New Orleans, 31st December, 1863.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Co. of New Orleans.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following STATEMENT.

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1863, including the unearned premiums of the previous year	
On Fire Risks	$555,087 72
On River Risks	14,201 28
On Marine Risks	61,171 19
Total premiums	$641,270 32
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1863	$160,565 00
Return Premiums	19,357 [illegible] — 179,923 00
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1863	$461,346 00
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	$105,767 27
On River Risks	29,590 72
On Marine Risks	22,869 [illegible]
Total losses	$158,227 00
Ten per cent. returned	22,313 [illegible]
Taxes	18,000 50
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	26,199 20 — 276,163 30
Net Profits	$185,786 [illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$54,362 00
Deposit in Bank and City Bank	13,776 27
Do in Merchants' Bank	13,720 00
Uncurrent Notes	44,090 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums	151,858 93
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	461,192 00
Real Estate	40,000 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	33,122 00
Bank Stocks and Bonds	287,861 00
Stock Southern Shoe Manufactory	1,010 00
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	3,640 00
	$1,371,765 3
Less—Unearned Premiums on 31st May, 1863	$160,665
Interest to be paid on outstanding Scrips to July	22,517 00
Scrips and interest due and not yet claimed	33,820 50 — 344,202 16
Net assets	$1,027,446 78

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1863 before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and S. Z. RELF, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. SAGORY, President.
S. Z. RELF, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 6th, 1863. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st May, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay, on and after the second Monday in July next, six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

M. Pois, J. M. Hall, Wm. Whann,
P. Maspero, F. Pecchier, David McCoard,
E. F. Vezzales, Charles Sagory, J. P. Lobrano,
Alfred Penn, S. Z. Relf.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1863.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$297,412 6
Via—Fire Premiums	$226,368 10	
Marine do.	58,473 94	
River do.	12,342 56	297,412
Less Return Premiums	4,197 95	
Less Unterminated do.	46,144 00	50,341
Net earned Premiums		$247,070 6
Losses paid, via—Fire Losses	$32,153 00	
Marine Losses	75,680 62	
River Losses	4,988 70	
	$112,822 40	
Reinsurance	21,282 00	
Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount Account	27,177 72	161,282 [illegible]
Net earned Profits for the year ending 28th February, 1863		$85 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested on mortgage of Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon	$88,684 00
Invested in Bank Stock	41,200 00
Invested in City Bonds	54,770 00
Invested in State and other Bonds	54,380 00
Invested in Scrip	66,444 00
Loaned on pledge of Stocks	2,100 00
Bills receivable	110,382 72
Premiums in course of collection	14,712 15
Cash on hand	28,377 32
	$461,732 1

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

Be it remembered that on the 17th March, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and JULES F. ROUX, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS,
J. F. ROUX.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of March, 1863. JNO. A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 1st day of June next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending Feb. 28, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June, 1863.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. F. Roux, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. Briggs, J. Avet, Wm. Urquhart,
Ant. Carriere, J. S. Mannsell, A. B. Montgomery,
G. A. Fosdick, N. Pierlobe, G. W. Dunbar,
M. Pilcher, F. A. Lulling, W. Lawrence,
B. Greenwood, J. J. Person, R. F. Nicholls,
E. Dupassier, Alf. Kearny, F. W. Schonfeld,
J. Vienne, Jr., F. Anderson, Geo. W. Hynson,
C. Loëtte, Hy. Rodewald, H. J. Vose,
Jas. Fox, M. M. Benoist, Wm. Frohn,
S. Bragler, A. P. Nichols, W. T. Williams,
A. Leonard, C. Perry, Jas. Jackson.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 15c., each way.

ON and after TUESDAY, 20th October, 1863, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

—DEPARTURE OF CARS.—

[illegible timetable]

The Train, on sufficient notice, will stop at Gentilly Station. G. PANDELY.

Champagne, Ruiz & Co., of Reims

100 BASKETS QUARTS. 20 PINTS. [illegible] for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Lamp Chimneys, Soda Biscuits, Epsom Salt, Neatsfoot Oil, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 10th, at 12 o'clock A. M., in stores No. 43, 45 and 47 New Levee street, to close consignments—
142 bbls. Kerosene Lamp Chimneys,
11 cases Kerosene Lamp Chimneys,
2 dozen Lamps,
27 bbls. Soda Biscuits;
15 bbls. Epsom Salt,
10 bbls. Sulphur,
5 bags Sulphur,
6 bags Neatsfoot Oil,
10 boxes Cider (pints)
Terms cash. mh9

Coffee......Coffee.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Home Warehouse—235 bags choice San Domingo COFFEE. Terms cash. mh8

Coal!......Coal!......Coal!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., opposite Post No. 28, First District—[illegible] tons Cumberland soft COAL, now landing ex bark W. A. Putnam. Terms cash. mh8

Salt......Salt......Salt.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold this THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 9, 1864, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, Post No. 21, Second District, opposite the Beef Market—127 sacks Salt, now landing ex bark Union from New York. Terms cash. mh9

Furniture, Oil Paintings, Piano, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in dwelling No. 454 Dryades street, near the corner of Thalia street—A large and select assortment of Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, one Pleyel Piano, Bedding, Glass and Crockery Ware, one Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Terms cash. mh8

Marble......Marble.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY,

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 12th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Sampson Warehouse, corner of Delord and Levee streets—A lot of fine Italian MARBLE, consisting of Monuments, Blocks, Head and Foot Stones, &c., &c. Terms cash in Treasury Notes. mh9

Cotton......Cotton.

By PHINNEY & AMORY,

United States Prize Auctioneers.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Commercial Press, corner Market and Calliope streets—25 BALES COTTON, more or less damaged. Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. mh8

Handsome Brick House on Magazine Street.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 12th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Conti streets—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated on Magazine street, between Grape and Love streets, [illegible] ... Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a stock note of $[illegible] due to the Citizens' Bank on the 1st of March, 1865, and the balance cash.

Act of sale before A. Barnett, Not. Pub.

Handsome Property on Customhouse Street.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 12th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 32 feet front on Customhouse street, by [illegible] feet deep, between Prieur and Johnson streets, together with a frame house [illegible] ... Terms cash.

Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, not. pub. mh9

Sale of Valuable Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture—The Contents of two Private Residences at Auction, on Account of Departure.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,

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

WILL be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at Nos. 99 and 101 Customhouse street—

The Contents of TWO PRIVATE RESIDENCES, comprising Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, comprising Parlor Sets, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Toilet Bureaus, Washstands, Etageres, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Sofas, Centre Table, Armchairs, Easy-chairs, Dining-room Chairs, Hat Racks, &c, &c. In a word, the contents of two well furnished residences.

Terms cash. mh7

Furniture......Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Terms cash. mh8

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 9th of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of St. Philip and St. Claude streets—The stock in trade of a well assorted and well patronized Grocery Store, together with shelves, counters, shade over the banquette, [illegible] ... Terms cash.

GROCERIES

Succession of Catherine Meischer, late wife of John Monig—No. 20,098.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 9th of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 3d March, 1864, the following landed property belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, designated by No. 3, of square No. [illegible], bounded by Washington Avenue, Spain, St. Avice and St. John the Baptist streets, measuring 32 feet front on Washington Avenue, by 125 feet in depth, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before Jos. Cohn, notary public. mh9

Unreserved Sale of a Lot of Ground on Derbigny street.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, March 12th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auction[eers'] Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

A LOT OF GROUND of an irregular form, situated on Derbigny street, between Dumaine and St. Philippe streets, having 27 feet 1 inch 5 lines front by an irregular depth of 148 feet, and 21 feet 7 inches 5 lines in width on the rear line. See plan at the Exchange. mh9

Cargo sale—Per Brig Compromise.

By J. P. BOISSEAU, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at Post 20, Second District, on the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.—
1281 boxes Lemons,
1289 boxes Oranges,
600 half boxes Oranges,
15 sacks Almonds,
15 barrels Wine,
1 sacks Lentils. mh8

Fruits......Fruits......Fruits.

JUST received per bark Elizabeth, direct from Palermo—
1800 boxes ORANGES
1600 do LEMONS.
Also, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, and DRIED CHERRIES.
For sale by E. T. SAMONTANA & CO., No. 4 Front Levee, between Common and Gravier sts. feb26 1m

Sundries! Sundries!

75 SACKS prime Rio COFFEE;
300 drums Smyrna FIGS;
20 cases Currant and Sultana RAISINS;
[illegible] pounds shelled ALMONDS;
20 cases PRUNES, 21 boxes FILBERTS;
50 boxes Limburg and Gruyere CHEESE;
200 boxes plain Oysters and LOBSTERS.
Landing and for sale by ANT. LANATA, 9 and 11 Jefferson st., between Chartres and Levee streets. mh7 4t

Wines! Preserves! Corks!

2000 BOXES Wines, various vintages;
250 cases Claret and White Wine,
15 bales pointed Corks,
25 bbls. old Madeira Wine;
200 boxes Kaiser sardines in Oil;
200 do. Luca Olive Oil;
100 boxes fine Paris Green Peas;
In store and in bond, and for sale by ANT. LANATA, 9 and 11 Jefferson st., between Chartres and Levee streets. mh7 4t

Tobacco, Goodwyn's smoking, Chewing and Leaf Cigars.

FLOUR—200 barrels;
RIO and JAVA COFFEE—100 sacks;
Duryeas' celebrated STARCH—250 boxes;
WHISKY—200 barrels;
FRESH FRUITS and Vegetables in cans;
PICKLES and JELLIES;
MALT—1000 bushels;
TEA—fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Oolong, Pouchong. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. feb19

Charte de la Première Banque Nationale de la Nelle Orléans.

Département du Trésor,

Bureau du Contrôleur de la Circulation monétaire.

Washington, 18 décembre 1863.

ATTENDU qu'il a été donné au soussigné des preuves suffisantes que la Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans, dans la Paroisse d'Orléans et l'Etat de la Louisiane, a été dûment organisée conformément aux lois des Etats-Unis ... [illegible] ...

En foi de quoi j'ai apposé ma signature et le sceau du Bureau, Ce 18 décembre 1863.

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Contrôleur de la Circulation monétaire.

Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans.

CETTE Banque ayant été désignée Dépôt du Gouvernement, commencera ses opérations LUNDI PROCHAIN, au local de la Banque, rue du Camp, No 37. Par ordre des Directeurs, A. C. GRAHAM, Caissier.

APPROVISIONNEMENTS.

Quartier-Général du Département du Golfe.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 29 février 1864.

ORDRES GENERAUX No 27.

A PARTIR du 1er mars, les bestiaux et autres approvisionnements de ce genre seront admis dans les lignes de l'armée, sans aucune restriction ... [illegible] ...

Par ordre du Major-Général BANKS.
R. B. IRWIN, A. A. Général.

Pour Sale,

1207 CASES CLARET, C, C and C. Landing ex steamer [illegible], from Havana. Apply to [illegible] ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 & 18 St. Louis st.

DANIEL GORREN,

27......MAGAZINE STREET......27

Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.

MILLINERY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE.

Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS, For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children.

Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, &c., &c.

The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of FRESH GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.

Every steamer will bring additions of choice selections of the latest importations of the above Goods.

DANIEL GORREN, No. 27, Magazine st. feb29 4m

BROTT & DAVIS.

22......GRAVIER......22

Corner Tchoupitoulas.

BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, ETC., ETC.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, February 26th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 51.

[EXTRACT.]

13. All vessels arriving in or departing from the Mississippi River are forbidden to anchor either within one mile above or one-half mile below the direct line between Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

The Commander of the Forts will be held responsible for the execution of this order.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Assistant Adjutant-General. feb27

SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, February 29, 1864.

General Orders, No. 27.

On and after the 1st day of March, Beef Cattle, and other supplies of a like character, will be admitted through the lines of the Army without any restriction or authorization, for sale in the market of New Orleans, subject only to such regulations as to prices as may be established by the joint order of the Chief Commissary of the Department and the Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

By order of Major General BANKS.
R. B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of O. Lassave, Duconmun & Co.
A. CHIAPPELLA.
E. W. OGDEN, firm of Casorla & Ogden.
P. DUBRIVE, firm of L. Dubrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT.
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. H. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.
P. CAZENAVE.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
P. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Carpentier.
C. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET. feb10

COTTON SEED.

5000 BUSHELS

SUPERIOR COTTON SEED

From Parish Point Coupee and West Feliciana.

For sale by JOHN M. CARTER, 4 and 10 Tchoupitoulas street.

THE undersigned is receiving from France an excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses, [illegible] ... of Fieldglasses, Cylindric and Mexican Crystal Glasses.

C. ROUYER.
feb3 12 125 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.

C. ROUYER, Manufacturer,

125 CHARTRES STREET, NEXT TO THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

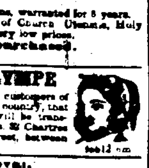
ALFENIDE.

100 DOZENS Knives and Forks at $10, $12, and $15 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.

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. 22 Chartres street to No. 134 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. feb12 6m

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 continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. feb18 1m

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement.

Amount of Premiums unearned September, 1862		$58,323
Premiums received during the year ending 30th September, 1863: On Fire Risks	$151,517 66	
On Marine Risks	16,989 30	
On River Risks	1,631 [illegible]	170,138 36
Total premiums		$228,461 80
Less Premiums unearned 30th Sept., 1863	$47,661 [illegible]	
Return Premiums	4,867 [illegible]	52,[illegible]
Net earned premiums 30th September, 1863		$176,433 16
Losses paid during the year: On Fire Risks	$44,438 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	22,[illegible]	
On River Risks	4,616 [illegible]	
	71,310 [illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	3,076 [illegible]	
Expenses, taxes, Reinsurance, less interest account	29,363 [illegible]	103,550 44
Profit		$72,882 71
Net earned premiums		176,433 16
Less amount of premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		20,512 [illegible]
Amount participating in Profits		$15[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	27,185 [illegible]
Notes secured by Mortgage and Pledge	167,219 [illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	4,[illegible]
Louisiana State, City and other Bonds	104,155 [illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	9,940 [illegible]
	$45[illegible],715 2
Less Claims unsettled	$32,876 [illegible]
Interest on Scripts	17[illegible]
	49,501 [illegible]
Net	$406,214 19

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

Be it remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the parish of Orleans aforesaid, personally appeared P. J. TUYES, President, and J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

P. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay on and after the first Monday of November next, an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders, or their legal representatives. Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT, (35) on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of January.

DIRECTORS:

G. W. Sabourin, J. M. Caballero;
T. Bailly Blanchard, Jr., L. Milleudon,
Placide Forstall, F. A. Noblom;
J. M. Lapeyre, Jos. Deynoodt,
Albin Rochereau, Chas. Martinez,
Chas. Ladiste, P. J. Tuyes. oct10 1y

Spring Importation.

JUST received, on consignment, the following French Goods—
ORGANDIES;
JACONETS;
MOZAMBIQUES;
PRINTS;
DRAP D'ETE;
PARASOLS;
SPRING FLANNELS;
HEAVY BLACK SILKS;
BLACK and WHITE CRAPE;
FEATHER DUSTERS, &c.
To be sold at a small advance, by package or lots, by L. H. RICHARD & D. Importer, 78 Canal street, up stairs. feb26 10t

Sundries.

30 CASKS MEDOC CLARET,
do Poinsequir
do St. Julien
150 [illegible] ordinary
do Sauterne White Wine;
[illegible] bottles, [illegible] casks, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] quarter pipes Cognac, Bisquit, 1863;
1210 [illegible];
50 bbls. Old Sherry.
For sale by E. BORDELOIS, 41 Old Levee street. nov19 3m

LANDING ex steamer Ocean Belle—100 barrels CINCINNATI WHISKEY. For sale by FRED. AVET & CO., Nos. 49 and 51 Old Levee street. feb15

For Sale.

By EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street:

60 cases SARDINES, [illegible] boxes, Marquette & Co.
60 casks CLARET, E. B.
[illegible]
Landing ex ship Vermont, from Bordeaux.

320 CASES SARDINES, [illegible] CLARET, [illegible] CHAMPAGNE. Marquet, Jr., Bouscat & Co., "Due de la Hume." Landing ex bark Taurus, from Bordeaux. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 St. Louis street.

Cigarettes "La Sin Par"

25,000 PACKS [illegible] for sale by [illegible] BROTHERS, [illegible] Gravier street, Agents for the Manufacturers.

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 their own business, and advertising 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.

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 Via—On Fire Risks	$176,590 62	
On Marine Risks	29,840 91	
On River Risks	5,165 82	
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1863		$160,[illegible] 89
Less Return Premiums	68,[illegible]	47,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1863		$158,614 47
Losses during the same period, via: On Fire Risks	$64,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	24,[illegible] 15	$79,100 [illegible]
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Taxes, &c., less Discount and Interest		19,402 47
		98,[illegible] 97
Net Earned Profits for the year ending December 31, 1863		$54,[illegible] 50

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in City and other Bonds	$382,000 00
Invested in Bank and Gas Stocks	411,[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c	226,[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	17,752 60
Bills receivable for Premiums	52,543 [illegible]
Premiums Due in course of Collection	36,[illegible]
Uncurrent Notes	64,[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	65,597 77
Total assets	$1,184,[illegible] 44

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 resolved 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. Bicks, H. Rosenbaum,
J. H. Scudder, Jean G. Geines,
Sumpter Turner, H. F. Baldwin,
B. Bacon, J. E. Brett.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14, 1863.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending November 30th, 1863		$156,365 31
To-wit: On Fire Risks	$118,527 82	
On Marine Risks	29,904 02	
On River Risks	8,027 47	$156,365 31
Less Premiums unterminated	$21,565 [illegible]	
Returned Premiums	4,483 70	25,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums for the year 1863		13[illegible],416 66
Losses paid during the same period: On Fire Risks	$24,737 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	27,494 [illegible]	
On River Risks	6 [illegible]	
	$58,[illegible] 64	
Reinsurance	9,[illegible]	
Ten per cent. returned	4,[illegible]	
Add prov. and loss, expenses, taxes, internal revenue tax, &c., less discount, interest	32,[illegible]	104,577 19
Net profits for year ending Nov. 30, 1863		$[illegible]
Less am't reserved for unsettled claims		11,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Bonds	$154,[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	16,[illegible]
Invested in City Railroad Stocks	26,[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	53,[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	51,[illegible]
Scrips of sundry Insurance Companies	11,[illegible]
Cash on hand	16,[illegible]
Total amount of assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 14th day of December 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish and city aforesaid, personally appeared O. Gaillard, President, and A. Granger, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. GRANGER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1863. P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving funds sufficient to meet unadjusted losses, as well as contingencies arising from depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds) to pay SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the ninth day of February, 1864.

The Company continues to insure against the Perils of the Seas and Rivers and Damages by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

—TRUSTEES—

J. Lolry, C. Olivier,
Jas. A. White, Ar. Miltenberger,
A. H. D'Mesa, J. A. Blouse,
A. Bouny, A. Ridsult,
J. Lemore, D. Larduoini,
Paul Juge, A. Mandeo,
O. GAILLARD, President.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the amended Charter this Company makes the following statement:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863, via: Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
Premiums on Marine Risks	47,[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	12,[illegible]	
Premiums on Life Risks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th April, 1863		$173,365 30
Losses during the year, via: On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
On Life Risks	5,000 [illegible]	$61,143 [illegible]
Add General Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest, Discounts and Policies		16,[illegible]
		$80,[illegible]
Net earned Profits for year ending 30th April, 1863		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, via:

Loans on Pledge and Public Stocks	$163,272 [illegible]
Loans on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums, &c	[illegible]
Due for Premiums, in course of collection	[illegible]
Real Estate (Office on Camp street)	[illegible]
Mechanics Bank Stock	170,[illegible]
Louisiana State, City, and other Bonds and Stocks	307,710 [illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Cash and Foreign Exchange	67,[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it remembered that on the 22d day of May, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President, and WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem., of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

Severally subscribed and sworn to this 22d day of May, 1863, before me.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum on all the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Monday in July next.

They have further declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of Twenty Per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of August next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
GEORGE JONAS, Vice-President.
WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams, J. W. Carroll, Wm. B. Tullis,
George Jonas, John D. Bein, P. Avendano,
Samuel Bell, H. Frellson, J. J. Noble,
John Watt, Samuel Smith, A. Heine,
M. O. H. Norton, P. Maxima, M. Gillis,
R. B. Sumner, Alex. Dubill, A. M. Apollonio,
M. Greenwood, James Turner, F. W. Schonfeld,
W. G. Robinson, P. N. Strong, Magin Puig,
H. M. Wright, B. B. Newman, Ferdinand Mota,
C. T. Buddecke, J. J. Person, J. J. Hanna,
S. H. Kennedy, Robert Geddes.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1863: Premiums on Fire Risks	$61,682 [illegible]	
River Risks	2,796 [illegible]	
Marine Risks	26,697 [illegible]	
Total		$10[illegible]
Less return Premiums		2,[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1863		$[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year via: Fire Losses	$24,111	
River Losses	4,[illegible]	
Marine Losses	22,417 [illegible]	
Total Losses	$[illegible]	
Reinsurance	7,[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned	[illegible]	11[illegible]
Gross Profits		$[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	$1[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Bills of other Companies	12,[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	114,[illegible]
Cash on hand	14,[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, 14th May, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared A. CHIAPPELLA, President, and J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Union Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, on the 14th May, 1863. ED. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after this date.

En débarquement du steamship Morning Star, un nouvel envoi des médicaments suivants reçus à New-York par les derniers arrivages d'Europe:

FILLNAER BITTER WASSER, ou la meilleure Eau amère de Pulna;
EAU DE SELTZERS, en demi-bouteilles. Ces deux eaux minérales sont très fraîches, ayant été reçues par le navire "Hermann," de Brême, le 13 novembre.
LIQUEUR ANTI-GOUTTEUSE, du Dr Laville.
Injection au Matico, de Dorvault.
Do de Brou Laveyssière.
Capsules de Matico Copahu et de Mothes.
Sirop de Raiford iodé, de Dorvault.
Vin iodotannique, de G. Séguin.
Racahout des Arabes.
Pâtes pectorales; Sirops pectoraux de Flon, Lamouroux, Briant, etc., etc.
Huile de foie de morue, brune, de Jongh.
Quinquina et au romarin, de Dulius.
Parfumerie de E. Coudray, Lubin et Demarson.
A vendre par E. E. MOUGIN, pharmacien, Encoignure Dauphine et Douane.

Rainbow Hotel,

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

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

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