New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

Auction Sales this Day.

By J B Crozat, at 10½ o'clock, corner Conti and Exchange Alley—Furniture, gold watch, &c.

BLACKWOOD FOR SEPTEMBER.—The number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, received from the well known American republishing house, is one that well sustains the reputation of that periodical for ability, originality, vivacity and variety. The contents include a delightful continuation of the Cornelius O'Dowd papers, together with a graphic and vivid picture of the great monetary centre of the civilized world in London, entitled the "City of Gold". In this number the Chronicles of Carlingford is concluded, and Tony Butler continued. In addition, there is a readable review of the controversy between Rev. Charles Kingsley and Dr. Newman, under the title of "Alphabeticals," some interesting remarks on the history and philosophy of indexes, dictionaries and cyclopedias.

Militia Enrollment.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, October 20, 1864.

General Orders, No. 14.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 99, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, bearing date August 9, 1862, and General Orders No. 31, current series, Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, whereby it is provided that an enrollment be immediately made for service in the militia, also that Special Commissions be established to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, and that commanders of Departments and Districts will establish such regulations as may be necessary in the case.

It is ordered

First. That Provost Marshal General of the Department will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith, by the Provost Marshals of the several Parishes, of all able bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within their respective Parishes, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty.

All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment will be approved, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, to be approved by the Provost Marshal General.

Second. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the rolls will be sent to these Headquarters, through the office of the Provost Marshal General, whence they will be submitted to the Special Commission to be herein after authorized.

Third. The commanding officer of the Defenses of New Orleans and of the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, will establish Special Commissioners, as provided in Section 2, of Order No. 31, above cited, which reads as follows:

"Commanders of Districts will establish Special Commissions, to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, on account of alienage, or physical disability. The plea of alienage will not be admitted, if the claimant has, at any time exercised the rights of citizenship, under any general, State or municipal law, or has, at any time, been in the service of the Rebel Government, or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person, enrolled in the militia, has established the plea of alienage, his name will be transferred to the enrollment for civil purposes. Any person who may be found physically or qualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the lists, to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made, except in cases of absolute disability."

As provided in Special Orders No. 85, Headquarters Armies of the United States, dated in the field, Virginia, August 28th, 1864:

"All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other Departments of the Army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civil an employee for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities."

Exemption will not be made for disability, unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified to by the Medical Officer of the Commission.

Commissions authorized in this order shall consist of a Field Officer, a Medical Officer of the Army, and a Line Officer.

Tri-weekly reports of proceedings will be forwarded to these Headquarters.

Fourth. Upon the receipt of the rolls by the Special Commission, immediate notice will be given, by handbills posted in each parish, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined. The limit of time allowed for the presentation of such claims, will be ten days from the receipt of the rolls by the commission. All persons claiming exemption will present their case with proof before the expiration of the time, and if evidence show him to be exempt under the regulations contained in Article third, his name will be stricken from the roll by a line drawn through it leaving it still legible.

Section 12, of the act approved February 24th, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, is here given for general information:

"SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall forcibly resist or oppose any enrollment, or who shall incite, counsel, encourage, or who shall conspire or confederate with any other person or persons forcibly to resist or oppose any such enrollment, or who shall aid or assist, or take any part in any forcible resistance or opposition thereto, or who shall assault, obstruct, hinder, impede, or threaten any officer or other person employed in making, or in aiding to make, such enrollment, or employed in the performance of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting, or aiding to arrest any spy or deserter from the military service of the United States, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments, in the discretion of the court. And in cases where such assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding, shall produce the death of such officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, upon conviction thereof upon indictment in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district, within which the offense was committed, shall be punished with death. And nothing in this section contained shall be construed to relieve the party offending from liability under proper indictment or process, for any crime against the laws of a State committed by him while violating the provisions of this section."

Colonel F. A. Starring, 72d Illinois Volunteers, having reported to these Headquarters, in obedience to orders from Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, is hereby appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General and placed in charge of this enrollment.

By command of Major General H. HURLBUT.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Old and New Prices.

We wish that every man who depends on wages or works for his living might look a little into the history of his own dinner table. His beefsteak, which formerly cost him but twelve cents a pound, now costs twenty five cents. The present price of potatoes is forty cents a half-peck; the old price was ten cents. Butter, until a few days ago, was sixty cents a pound; the average price for many years has not been over twenty cents. The old five-penny loaf of bread costs ten cents. Coffee, now seventy five cents a pound, until recently was but twenty-two cents. The present price of sugar is thirty cents; the old price was eight cents. To make the case more plain to the eye, we put it into figures:

	Old Price.	Present Price.
Beefsteak	12 cents	25 cents
Potatoes	10 cents	40 cents
Butter	20 cents	60 cents
Bread	5 cents	10 cents
Coffee	22 cents	75 cents
Sugar	8 cents	30 cents

For the whole of these articles the regular price of former years has been seventy seven cents. It is now two dollars and forty cents. On the same scale, if the cost of living of a single person for one year was five hundred dollars in the "good old time," it would be now fifteen hundred and fifty-eight dollars. This is something to be looked into.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT.—*San Francisco*, October 1.—J. G. Baldwin, late Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, died last evening.

Miscellaneous.

A lady passing along the street one morning last winter, noticed a little boy scattering salt upon the sidewalk, for the purpose of clearing off the ice. "Well, I am sure," said the lady, "this is real benevolence." "No it ain't, ma'am," replied the boy, "it's salt."

TO MAKE CURLING FLUID FOR THE HAIR.—Melt a piece of rosin in a quantity of beeswax, and stir it with something, put in some scent, and apply it to the hair hot. Curl before it cools. This is a very excellent recipe, for the curl will be a very permanent one.

—"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer, who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you would not give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

—Old Master Brown brought his ferule down, his face was angry and red, "Now Anthony Clair, go seat you there along with the girls," he said. Then Anthony Clair, with mortified air, and his calm bent down on his breast, crept slowly away, and sat all day by the girl that loved him best.

—"Married couples resemble a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith; "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite direction, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

—Our Tommy was always of an inquiring mind. When (about four years of age, he was looking out of the window one morning and a funeral train passed. He turned to his mother with an eager look, and said, "Mother, who will bury the last man that dies?"

—Foote was once met by a friend in town, with a young man who was flashing away very brilliantly, while Foote seemed grave. "Why, Foote," said his friend, "you are flat to-day; you don't seem to relish wit." "Blame it," said Foote, "you have not tried me yet, sir."

A certain lady, wishing to express a wish in the presence of her son, a boy of five years that she had something to read that she had never read before, the boy exclaimed, "Take your Bible, mother!"

A Cockney tourist met a Scottish lassie going barefoot towards Glasgow. "Lassie," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in these arts go barefoot?" "Part of 'em do, and the rest of 'em mind their own business," was the rather cutting reply.

—Frank Hayman was a droll dog. When he buried his wife, a friend asked him why he expended so much on her funeral. "Oh, sir," replied he, "she would have done as much, or more, for me with pleasure."

The Legislature.

THURSDAY, October 20th, 1864.

The *Senate* met at the usual hour, after the transaction of the usual morning business.

The Judiciary Committee made an unfavorable report on the bill relative to fees of the Constable of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, and recommended that it be rejected. The report was received and made the order of the day for next Monday.

Several bills passed their second reading, among which was the "Act authorizing a loan of one million dollars to be placed to the credit of the general fund." This last was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Several members gave notice of their intention to introduce bills.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts was referred to the several Committees to which the different portions belonged.

Messrs. Lara and Benson were appointed as two additional members of the Judiciary, and Messrs. Boyce and Wood as two additional members of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a Revenue and the manner of collecting the same," passed its first reading.

The Committee on Enrollment reported that the Joint Resolution of the Senate relative to the Bureaus of Finance and Streets and Landings was enrolled correctly.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

The Standing Committees are allowed to decide whether or not their clerks are qualified citizens.

The resolution requiring the House to approve all bills was tabled by a vote of 30 yeas to 35 nays.

The resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to furnish the necessary refreshments for the use of the members was tabled by a vote of 43 yeas to 36 nays.

The vote of yesterday was reconsidered on the question of electing a Chaplain, the resolution to elect a Chaplain was adopted by a vote of 41 yeas to 14 nays, but as yet no election was held.

Mr E. Poynot was appointed as the Clerk of the Committee on Penitentiary.

Several members gave notice of their intentions to introduce bills.

Several Senate bills passed their first reading.

On a suspension of the rules the joint resolution relative to the annual report of the Commissioners of Drainage District passed its 1st reading but was laid over for the 2d reading.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] —Th. O. Mc. [illegible] with his wife, in the same building separated by two lines, but having a yard in common, with a named C. Audidge and his [illegible]. On Monday morning the women had a disagreement ending with blows. When the [illegible] came home his wife brought the complaint. Audidge coming home immediately after took part in the striking arguments, whereupon [illegible] suffered terribly. M Carthy then went for the police, but before he returned he found that his opponents and his wife had been arrested when fighting. Judge Leeber heard the case and brought Audidge well punished and both parties were fined. The case was dismissed.

[illegible] —Messrs Terry and Canteen had been partners. There is still a lot of lumber claimed in dispute. This is situated in the Parish of St. John Baptist and has led to the possession of Canteen. Suit was instituted in the Provost Court and an injunction granted. Mr R [illegible] declared to the court that a District Court was open in the Parish of St. John Baptiste and moved to transfer the case to that court as having proper jurisdiction. The motion was granted.

Second District Recorder's Court—J. F. Wafer, Presiding.—Edward Sweeney, a principal in an assault and battery on Wm Dobson, was fined $5, and be and his abettor, Wm Dobson, had to give peace bonds for a term of six months.

Jos Fitzgerald is charged with having a clea. [illegible] Mrs. McCue, from the premises of the latter, in Jefferson City. He was sent to before the First District Court for trial.

Jos. Powell and Louis Mitchell were sent to the workhouse for six months. They are alleged to be vagrants [illegible].

In case of Mr. and Mrs. Mary Marcus, who charged Battiste Dubaine with assault and a breach of the peace, it was decided that both parties must give peace bonds.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at No. 16, St. Charles street between Gravier and Lafayette streets, in an unoccupied house. The dense smoke which issued from the burning dwelling caused considerable excitement. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary who, by some means, had obtained access to the interior of the building. We could not learn the name of the owner. The amount of damage to the interior and the roof of the premises building is estimated at about $1,000.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. [illegible], Presiding.—Stephen Eisler had a stand in the Magazine street market and took away the fixtures. The Commissary had him arrested. He was ordered to return the fixtures and pay a fine of $5.

Wm Rogers a hungry darkey, had stolen some bread and meat. He was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Mr Kalkins who used considerable bad language against Mr S Garland. He was required to give peace bonds.

Mr F. Kiser had taken charge of some gold which had been found by a little girl in the Fourth District. For this he was arrested [illegible].

Peter Corman, a black boy brought a prosecution for a murder [illegible] against the first mate of the steamer Atlanta. He did not come to prosecute [illegible].

Fitz-Greene Halleck on Literary Style.

An Albany correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes as follows:

Among the pleasures of a short residence in Guilford, Ct., was an acquaintance I formed with Fitz Greene Halleck, the author of "Marco Bozzaris."

Meeting him one day in the street, he stopped me and said, "I learn that you are going to be a minister. I want you to call upon me, I wish to read you a sermon that I deem a model for men of your profession."

I promised to call, and the next morning I went to the poet's house and was shown into the sitting room where the poet bade me welcome. He beckoned me to a chair, and then took down from the shelf a volume, and began to read in that sonorous, dreamy, undulatory tone of voice so peculiar to him. The volume was "Chalmer's Sermons." (Chalmer was a Scotch preacher, located at Wilton Scotland.)

The poet read from a sermon on the text, "I would not live alway." He read until the tears gathered into his eyes and coursed down his cheeks. He finished the sermon, laid aside the book and asked, "How do you like it?"—"Very much," was my reply. "So do I," said he. "That sermon is what I call a perfect poem." I then ventured to remark, "Its great charm, in my opinion, is its simplicity. Many of the sentences, I notice, are composed wholly of monosyllables."

"I think so too," said Halleck, "and that reminds me of an incident that came under my observation while in New York. While there a letter fell into my hands which a Scotch servant girl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitable. I wondered how, in her circumstances in life, she could have acquired so elegant and perfect a style. I showed the letter to some of my literary friends in New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve the mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed, and asked her how it was that in her humble circumstances in life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could but admire it. 'Sir,' she said, 'I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to read or write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not yet learned how to spell, so always, when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them.' There was the whole secret. The reply of this simple-minded Scotch girl condensed a world of rhetoric into a nut-shell. Simplicity is beauty. Simplicity is power."

I would that every man could read this anecdote. How many words, how much bombast would this principle, here inculcated, eliminate from ambitious sermons and addresses.

Political Effect of a Sentence from Emerson.

A writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, supposed to be M. D. Conway, contributing a paper on American transcendentalists says:

It was some fifteen years ago that I first met with a sentence from the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Into old Virginia, where I was born and then lived, literary importations from England were permitted, and sometimes occurred, but the quarantine on all that hailed from New England was very strict. This single sentence came to me in an English magazine, as I lay under the shade—the Virginian's normal position—on the banks of the beautiful Rappahannock, since then reddened with brave blood. Thenceforth the world was for me changed! I went to the book-stores in Fredericksburg, and inquired for Emerson's works. No bookseller had ever heard of any writer of that name. They had Emerson's arithmetic! At length, by bringing over from Falmouth the magazine in which I encountered the sentence, I persuaded the bookseller that there was such a writer, and he promised to try and get his works for me, and I actually one day did find myself locked in my room with the Essays in my hand.

But here I am only to rest awhile, soon a bright morning finds me at the door of him whose little sentence, crossing the ocean, had bounded back to seek me out in the woods, where, but for it I might now have been prowling, not after river game, but after those whom I have learned to know as brothers.

The following dispatch went through by telegraph a month or two since:—"Charley and Julia met at 8———'s, yesterday—quarrelled and parted for ever—met again this morning, and parted to meet no more—met again this evening and were married."

A London professor lectured recently on adulterations of food. He handed round coffee, which was pronounced excellent, then told the audience that they had been regaled with a mixture of bullock's blood, chicory, sheep's liver dried and old coffee grounds. He gave them porter, too, made of spirits of wine, gum arabic and burnt sugar.

On hearing a clergyman remark, "The world is full of changes," Mrs. Partington said she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

A person fond of the marvellous told an improbable story, adding, as was his wont, "Did you ever hear of that before?" "No sir," said the other, "pray, did you?"

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

The Theatres.

VARIETIES.—The Colleen Bawn, which has had quite a successful run for some days, is announced for repetition the last time to-night. Its success is due in part to its own merits and in part to the merits of its stage representation. As a drama, it has the prevailing qualities of Boucicault's adapting pen. Scenic effect, startling incident, are, as usual with him, made to predominate over all other requisites of finished and legitimate drama.

This would be made too evident to need remark by a comparison of the play with the novel of Gerald Griffin from which it is taken. It is no compliment to Colleen Bawn to call Boucicault its author, inasmuch as all the excellence claimed for it on the score of essential plot and character has been conceded only in proportion to its supposed fidelity as a dramatic version of an approved Irish fiction.

The truth is, Mr Boucicault is about as entitled to be called the author of Colleen Bawn, the Cricket on the Hearth, and of various other adaptations, as a tailor is entitled to be called the author of an old coat which he fits to a new wearer, or the barber to be called the author of a head which he trims and dresses.

Friday evening we are to have at the Varieties the play, taken from the French, of the Duke's Motto—one that possesses considerable acting merit and was produced last season with a large degree of success.

ACADEMY.—The Mammoth Versatile Company will open the season here to-night with their parlor entertainments, comprising comedy, farce, pantomime, grand and comic ballet, singing, dancing, &c. A crowded house may be expected.

Messrs. Spalding, Rogers and Bidwell are announced as the proprietors and managers, and we are pleased to observe that the ever gentlemanly, courteous and efficient treasurer, Mr. J. Kittridge, is retained at his old post.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.—We have been favored by the State Auditor, Hon A. P. Dostie, with a copy of his report to the General Assembly now in session, exhibiting the fiscal operations of the State from the commencement of the administration of Gen. Shepley, the late Military Governor, to the 30th September 1864. It is a long and elaborate document extending to 157 pages, and comprising mass of valuable statistical information accompanied by explanatory comments and interesting reflections touching the financial and economical condition of the State.

The Auditor has found it impossible to present an exact view of the fiscal affairs of the State since the annual report of Mr. Peralta, rebel Auditor, at the close of 1861, owing to the destruction or removal, by the last named officer, of the largest and perhaps most valuable portion of the books, papers and documents relating to the transactions of the Auditor's Department in former years.

This impossibility of arriving at exact and approved results [illegible] of the aggregate of the public debt. Nevertheless the Auditor, making the most of the data within his possession, observes that the actual amount of the legitimate debt of the State on the present year is about $11,000,000, including arrears of interest and that maturing up to the close of the present year.

The most interesting portion of the report, no doubt, is that under the head of "Estimates for the ensuing year." Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs and the co-existence of a military Government and a civil Government in the State, as remarked in the report, only an approximation to a reasonable estimate of resources and expenditures is attempted. In estimating receipts, the assessed value of property in places held [illegible] within the lines of the State, according to the assessment of 1860, or, in the words of the report, "by the progress of events and by the operation of the ordinance of emancipation, $400,000,000 of property has been stricken from among the objects of taxation and lost to the community at large." Another deduction of $100,000,000 is made on account of the waste, depreciation and removal of various species of property consequent upon a state of war, making the enormous aggregate destroyed or taken from the tax rolls the sum of $500,000,000.

In this connection the Auditor also observes: "In estimating our sources of revenue for the ensuing year, we must further bear in mind that we, the loyal people and Government, hold for the present but a limited portion of the territory of the State. We cannot, for the present, assess and collect taxes beyond the lines of our military occupation."

The total revenue from all sources of taxation in 1860 was $4,071,355, on an assessment of $469,000,000. The total revenue on the assessment of 1865 is stated at $1,091,154. The estimated total expenditures for the year ending September 30th, 1865, are $1,716,000 while the estimate of the total receipts for the same period is $222,000 [illegible], showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $1,493,000.

The Auditor, therefore recommends in order to meet this deficit, the increase of several existing taxes and the creation of new objects of taxation. Among other items, he proposes a tax of $2 a bale on cotton, and $1.50 a hogshead on sugar. He would also impose a tax of $1,000 on each gambling house and each lottery.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 14.)

The General Military Situation.

The present appears to be one of the most interminable terms in which disappointment follows the indulgence of hopeful expectation; not that we have met with any crushing disaster, but that the attainment of cherished wishes suffers from repeated postponements. This remark is illustrated by General Grant's campaign against Richmond. At the outset, in May last, the movement of our forces was full of promise, and we were called upon by the President to unite in thanks to God. At successive steps positions were gained, though at immense cost, which appeared to justify the belief that was entertained, of a speedy and decisive victory. Still that result eluded the outstretched hand.

The army neared the rebel capital, and all loyal men rejoiced. Then succeeded reverses, both there and in the Shenandoah Valley. The front was changed to the vicinity of Petersburg, and for weeks the troops delved and labored. The moment came for the recompense, and hope once more beat high, but the shock that was to batter down the enemy's defences failed, and another season of delay ensued.

Next we had glorious news from Sheridan in the valley, followed by other approaches to Richmond, even to its very gates. But Early escaped, very crippled, it is true, and Sheridan's torrent became faint. A fortnight ago the Union columns drove the enemy from the lower part of Chapin's Bluff.

In the words of a dispatch from headquarters in the field, "our army at once intrenched itself there, and since that time has considered its position perfectly secure." On the 7th instant an engagement took place in which, quoting from the same dispatch, "we suffered severely in men and material, including two batteries of guns each, besides being driven back from the advanced position gained ten days ago." Another statement is, that on a part of the line, the ground was subsequently recovered. Thus have movements in Virginia vibrated like a pendulum, between success and failure.

We have referred to the campaign against Richmond. The activity of the enemy in that quarter has been emulated elsewhere. Missouri, which has for a long time enjoyed a comparative immunity from the irruptions of the rebels, except the nomadic bands of thieving and murdering guerrillas, is now the theatre of a most formidable invasion, producing a condition of affairs really more alarming than at any previous period of the war.

In Georgia and Tennessee the rebels are making desperate efforts to retrieve the loss of Atlanta. The raids of Forrest and Wheeler, in conjunction with the manœuvres of Hood, have already produced very serious damage to General Sherman's communications, and have resulted in the capture of several important points in his lines, together with a considerable aggregate of prisoners. In this condition of affairs it is wholly unreasonable to expect at present, any further advance by General Sherman into the heart of the Confederacy, and it is even feared in some quarters that a retreat from Atlanta may not be improbable.

General Burbridge, who had advanced into southwest Virginia, has just been repulsed at Saltville, and compelled to withdraw in the night, and being driven, the account states, a distance of eight miles.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, complains of the constant incursions of rebels into several of the counties of that region, committing depredations which there seems to be no power within call to prevent.

Looking over the whole field, it is impossible not to conclude that while we have recently suffered no great military catastrophe, the enemy continues active, and shows no signs of giving up the contest. It is no wonder that the world abroad views our struggle as unparalleled for the indecisive character of the campaigns on both sides, and for the shifting nature of the results of our battles. But the world abroad, we think, understands by this time that the Union spirit is unconquerable, that the balance of resources is with us, and that if peace comes no other way, exhaustion must come sooner or later to the Confederates.

The Army and Navy Journal on the Late Flanking Movements of Gen. Grant before Petersburg and Richmond.

The New York *Army and Navy Journal* of the 8th, reviewing at some length the late operations of General Butler's Army of the James on the north side of that river and the nearly simultaneous movement of Gen. Meade against the Southside Railroad, remarks:

In the extraordinary condition of the news from the front, it is difficult to estimate the exact influence of the numerous demonstrations hitherto made upon the progress of the campaign. And it must be confessed that the official dispatches do not shed any light on the darkness. They state that "Birney is marching towards Richmond." Except for this dispatch, it would seem that the main attack was to be not on the right, but on the left. For, how the communications of Richmond are to be cut, north of the James, it is difficult to surmise. Accordingly, on the supposition that Grant's original method of campaign is still retained (and no evidences to the contrary yet appear), the left would naturally be regarded as the point whence the chief attack would be made—the aim being, as of old, to get upon the Danville road. In this view, it would appear that Butler's movement, sanguinary as it proved, was a cover to the other. And the character and composition of the force employed would also justify the hypothesis.

Whatever the object of the demonstrations, they evidently have not yet attained success.—The "thin line" which we were told that Warren found on the left on Friday, appears to have been rapidly augmented. At all events, the flanking column which burst in between two divisions of our troops, and swept off so many men, shows the enemy to have been in anything but desperate straits. To this disaster (which resembles some previous ones on similar occasions) the check to the present phase of the campaign is due. Let us hope that a few days may see it repaired, and the work pushed bravely on.

It will not be supposed that these events have occurred without some loss of troops. Our losses hitherto seem to have been limited to about 2,000 men on either flank, or not more than 5000 in all. The enemy's success in capturing prisoners on the left, and his advantages in position, probably make his loss only half as great as ours. We, however, have captured several positions quite important, if operations continue on the same line, and 17 guns.

There is, to be sure, one objection to it. It would hardly seem reasonable that so admirable and skilful a soldier as Lee could be caught to surprise three distinct and successive times on precisely the same spot. The adjoining country, as we have before observed, and the peculiar disposition of our forces, make the region of Deep Bottom an excellent one for feint. And Lee might be blinded once—and possibly twice. But that still a third time he should be tempted, with any expectation of success, is somewhat astonishing. Perhaps it was supposed, however, that the very unlikelihood of adopting the same device yet a third time, would have its influence upon him, since perhaps he had heard that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

In admitting the retention of the original plan of campaign, therefore, it is difficult to see the sincerity of those official telegrams which represent Birney as hurrying on to Richmond, and scattering the enemy before him. That a campaign could be made against Richmond on the north side is very evident, but the necessary preparations for such a campaign are not now complete.

In another place the *Army and Navy Journal* thus indicates the influence which the operations from the James river base has upon Sheridan's movements in the Shenandoah:

That we now have the Lower Shenandoah Valley in our control is certain; that we can easily keep it, is equally so; and this fact in itself shows a great improvement in our fortunes over those of midsummer. It is not clear, however, to what extent we shall make further conquests. Lynchburgh, Charlottesville and Gordonsville are tempting prizes, but there is some risk in seizing them. It is a risk which will be taken ere long, probably; but advance in the Valley beyond a certain point, is greatly dependent on events at Petersburgh. To-day, the prospect at the latter point is uncertain and clouded with anxiety.

Canada and the Rest of British America Warned to Defend Themselves in Case of Invasion from the United States—England Unable to Help Them on Land.

(From the London Times.)

By no means are we able to give efficient help; but all the fair speeches and promises in the world would not enable us to succor Canada by land if once involved in a serious contest with even the Northern half of the American Republic. If, then, we urge Canada to do what she has never yet done—to make an exertion to some degree worthy of the crisis in which she finds herself—we do so for her sake much more than for our own. It is upon her, not upon us, that the miseries of the invasion will fall, and it is in her power, not in ours, to take those measures by which alone that invasion can be repelled.

In a letter signed "An Old Soldier," we have an authentic account of what Canada has done for the purpose of self defence. It has, upon a liberal consideration, thinks these measures satisfactory to her, we have little to say; but certainly, if British troops were likely to be called upon to make a campaign in Canada, such a statement would be anything but satisfactory to us. The Canadian volunteers, we learn, amount, it would seem, to twenty-one thousand; of these about ten thousand have been organized into battalions. Again, of the total but ten thousand a majority—probably seven or eight thousand—have been brigaded with regular troops and gone creditably through a field-day. Fifteen thousand of these volunteers have been deprived of arms, and the remaining six thousand have been clothed and armed.

If the general who is to command this gallant force can contrive to make as much of them by division and subdivision in the field as our correspondent has done on paper, we do not doubt he may discover the means of meeting with twenty-four hundred men, four thousand of whom, with twenty-four thousand of the infantry, if, that the remains numbered, and we must accept the startling fact that ten thousand men are all that Canada has to produce by the way of disciplined troops in the fourth year of the great American civil war. There are, to be sure, besides, eighty-eight thousand militiamen, but it is proposed to ballot for them and to drill them in battalions.

As our opinion is challenged on these arrangements, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that they appear to us sadly inadequate to the defence of the province. They should be put forward with any semblance of exertion. Most sincerely do we hope that the crisis will never arise by which the efficiency of these preparations—which have not even the ordinary advantage of looking well on paper—may be really tried. We earnestly recommend the Canadians to look into the question while it is yet time. A combined action of all the British provinces on the eastern coast of North America would seem a primary and indispensable condition for anything like an efficient defence. The second condition is equally clear and equally important.

Being unable to encounter their neighbors with a force of any thing like numerical equality, the British provinces should strive to compensate this inevitable defect by superior drill and discipline. It is only by an army somewhat on the European pattern that Canada can hope to maintain her own against aggression. As long as the rest of America was content with mere military organization, there was no very urgent reason why Canada should not be content too. But the condition of things is altered. In the times that are coming we shall probably find America divided into at least two confederations. Their rivalry and emulation will maintain their armies at a high pitch of efficiency, and it will be fatal for Canada to suffer herself, as seems only too probable, to be careless in discipline as well as numbers.

Drive your cattle on the ice if you want cow slips in winter.

An Autumn Song.

Are, at the stubble glooms the wind,
High sails the lated crow,
The West with pallid green is lined,
Fog tracks the river's flow.

My heart is cold and sad. I miss
Ye, care not for my woe.
The summer leaves are gone
The rose! Let them go.

Old age is coming frosty, hoar,
The sad wind turns me tail;
My summer dreams, no more,
Return for any call.

Clasping hearts thy feeble strain
Snows up the blood so spare.
That my poor withered autumn brain,
Seed autumn everywhere.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, October 20, 1864.

COTTON—The market is still, without any movement, and quotations are entirely nominal. At auction, 15 bales strict low middling sold at 95, and 10 do at 96. The week's sales have been confined to less than 250 bales, 171 of which were at auction.

FLOUR—There was a better feeling in the market for this article to-day, there having been some inquiry for plantation use, for export to Gulf ports and for shipment by steamship for New York. Sellers asked fuller prices and yet they were anxious to realize. The sales comprised 561 bbls in four lots on private terms, 250 do [illegible] in three lots at $11.50, 250 in two lots at $11.75, and [illegible] very choice extra at $13 ⅌ bbl. There was a resale of 400 bbls [illegible] good low extra or very choice superfine at $14 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—With a good demand for the trade and for export, and a very light stock, advanced prices were realized to-day, the sales comprising 500 sacks white and 6, mixed and yellow in lots at $1 90, and 200, 3 0 and 1,500 white at $1.95 ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is very scarce, 150 sacks sold at $2.75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—A lot of 250 bales choice Western sold at the very elevated price of $39 ⅌ ton. The market is bare.

COFFEE—We notice the sale of 150 sacks prime Rio at [illegible].

ARRIVED DURING THE PAST WEEK—757 bales and 1 bag Cotton, 1,755 sacks do in seed, 35 hhds and 39 boxes Tobacco, 773 bbls Pork, 35 do Lard, 450 do Beef, 95 casks Bacon, 260 boxes do, 7,360 bbls Flour, 6 do Alcohol, 7, do Whisky, 30 kegs and firkins Butter, 4 boxes Cheese, 3,137 bbls Potatoes, 64 do Beans, 2 hhds and 2 bbls Sugar, 45 do Molasses, 192 sacks Oats, 416 bbls Hay, 45 sacks Corn, 1,500 do [illegible] Meal, 16 bbls Hops, 3 boxes Candles, 125 bbls Apples, [illegible], mostly to the Government, 176 do Onions, [illegible] Vinegar, [illegible] Soap, 53 bbls Eggs, 1,860 sacks Coffee and 134 do Bran.

EXPORTED—14 bbls Sugar and 325 bbls Molasses, 419 bales Cotton, 66 hhds Tobacco, 2,250 bbls Flour.

FREIGHTS—Mail steamships on the berth for New York are taking Cotton at 3c ⅌ lb. Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 20, 1864.

Remaining yesterday. Amount of stock sold: 31 Beeves, 31 do, 34 Sheep, 13 Veals and 15 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 46 Beeves, 170 Hogs and 10 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Working Cattle	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 21, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Clarabelle, (Mexican) Bland, for Matamoros, Master
Ship Arrow, Bochen, for New York, Master
Bark Fanny Eisler, Perkins, for New York, Master
Schooner Isabelle, (Mexican) Hard, for Matamoros, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP

[illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Portuguese Benevolent Society. FUNERAL NOTICE. New Orleans, October 21st 1864.

DIED yesterday, at 7½ o'clock P. M., [illegible] FOWARD [illegible], aged 45 years, a native of France and a Member of this Society. The Officers and Members will please attend [illegible] the funeral from the [illegible].

By order of the President.

ANT. D. ALMEYDA GUIMARAES, Secretary.

Pittsburg Coal.

NOW landing and for sale at lowest market prices RETAILERS SUPPLIED. Orders for families promptly attended to by DAVID STICKNEY, Carondelet street.

For Sale,

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE—A GROCERY STORE having a good custom, in the Second District. Apply at the office of the Bee.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

THE general meeting which was to take place on Sunday, the 16th instant, was postponed to SUNDAY, the 23d at half-past 4 P. M. By order of the President. A. A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Saint Charles Hotel.

ON the First of next month the Public Dining Room of this Hotel will be opened, and the patrons will be accommodated with Board and Room by the Day, Week or Month as formerly. Suits of apartments for single rooms, reached with or without board, and day or weekly boarders accommodated at the Table d' Hote. Parties will be served with Breakfast, Dinners and Suppers, with private parlors of the Hotel, by giving timely notice at the office. The Restaurant will be continued as at present in the basement.

D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

Lessons in Fencing.

J. B. SOUILLARD, Fencing Master, and J. BRUN, Counterpoint Master, beg leave to inform all persons wishing to take lessons that they are still at No. 112 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, up stairs.

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by G. E. MEDINA, Corner Gen. Taylor and Water st., Jefferson City. Orders left with E. Raymond, corner Camp and Canal sts., Royal streets. M. Jaloux, corner Camp and Canal sts., or Box 310 Mechanics Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

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; VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING &c.; WHITE, RED-CHECKERED and Coco MATTING. FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONNORRHEA and GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar.—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has now become too well known and established in all parts of the country to require any comment. Its universal success, which in no instance has ever failed, warrants it to cure in forty-eight hours the most desperate and inflammatory cases of Gonnorrhea, Gleet and Whites, in all their stages—Strictures, Weakness, Pains of the Loins, Irritation of the Urethra and Gravel, as well as Chronic affections of the Urinary Bladder, &c., &c.

Sold at Drug Store No. 17 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally.

DISEASES. Dr. F. Verge'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. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOL, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GIQUEL & JAMISON are notified to settle their accounts between the present date and the 1st of November next, otherwise said accounts will be handed, on that date, to their attorney who will attend to the collection of the same.

GIQUEL & JAMISON, in liquidation, 136 Canal street. New Orleans, October 4th, 1864.

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST. No. 136 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 111 (up stairs) Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti, from 10 to 12 o'clock. JOHN T. DUFOUR.

Sherry Wine, Of Direct Importation from Cadiz.

HOPS—40 bales Old and New, in store for sale by [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BEE OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, October 20, 1864.

The commercial week closes this evening with the same general inaction noticed on last Thursday. The only exception, in flour, for which there was rather more enquiry to-day is partly to make freight for the steamships up for New York and partly for Mexican ports. Our leading staple in particular is at a complete stand still, buyers offering from 10 a 20c below the views of holders, who continue confident of a favorable reaction predicated in scant supplies. Hence the weeks sales actually reported amount to only 221 bales, of which 171 were at auction, and, allowing for some trifling lots which have passed unnoticed, the entire business barely reaches 250. With such limited sales of Cotton and little else to serve as a basis for bills the supply of New York sight and short sight has been hardly equal to the demand, and rates have consequently further advanced, the Banks having checked to day at 1¼ per cent premium, at which we noticed sales of $50,000, at one counter, and dealers asking 1⅝ early in the morning but subsequently 1 a ⅛ a.

In the outside market $17,500, five days' sight sold, in two bills, at ¼ discount, which were considered good purchases; $6,000 ten days at 1 discount and some twenty days' at the same. Certificate checks on the United States Treasury at Washington have also improved, to-day's sales including about $5,000 at 5¾ discount. They may be quoted at 5 a 5¾. Last week they ruled at 6½ a 7. They sell much lower than other Government sight drafts in consequence of the uncertainty in relation to their payment at Washington, where the Treasurer gives a small and indefinite part in cash and the rest in 12 months certificates which sale in New York at from 5¾ a 6 ⅌ discount.

Foreign Exchange was also firmer, but the business was confined, as far as reported, to Bank bills for Sterling, covering, perhaps in all some £3000, at the comparatively wide range of 230½, 234, 225, 227½ and 230, the ruling rate after meridian for point bills from favorite institutions being 227½. Nothing transpired in private bills, but they may be quoted at 215 a 221. The Banks ask 2.45 for France. Private bills are quoted at 2.60 a 2.60.

Gold was quoted at the close at 213½ a 215. 214⅛ was offered for $5,000, in the United States Treasury. There is very little Silver offering, but it may be quoted at 198 a 9 for American half dollars and 213 for Mexican dollars. Dealers have paid as low as 164 for the former and have sold as high as 200.

The stock market continues stagnant. A small lot of Canal Bank was offered this morning, but without at calling a bid that could be accepted. Quotations are entirely nominal. This remark applies also to City Bonds in which we have not heard of a sale.

In the Bank note market we noticed more enquiry for both Bank of New Orleans and Bank of Louisiana, and sales at the advanced rates of 46c. ⅌ dollar for the former, and 56 a 57c. for the latter. We now quote Merchants' at 30 a 31c. ⅌ dollar, Bank of New Orleans at 45 a 46c, Bank of Louisiana at 56 a 57½, and Crescent City at 75 a —. At the same time round amounts could hardly be had under 40c, for Merchants, and 80c. for Crescent City. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of ⅛ a ½ per cent over City Treasury notes, while the latter are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. The large amount required to pay City taxes has materially improved the value of the City notes, relatively to legal tender, and still more will probably be called for in consequence of the remission of interest on taxes for 1861, 1862 1863, when the full amount for those [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE, GRAVIER STREET.

A. W. FENNO, Stage Manager. Mrs. J. M. Allen as Pauline—Mr. Barton Hill as Claude Melnotte.

Friday Evening, October 21, 1864,

Will be presented Bulwer's great Play of the LADY OF LYONS....IRISH LILY by Miss Rose and Kate Wood....To conclude with GOING TO THE RACES.

☞ DUKE'S MOTTO in active preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING, ROGERS & BIDWELL, Managers and Proprietors.

Mons. La Thorne, Stage Manager. J. Kittredge, Treasurer.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 21, 1864.

☞ SECOND NIGHT of the MAMMOTH VERSATILE COMPANY in their PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS, embracing every style of Amusement in the world.

☞ PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette, numbered seats, 75 cents. Family Circle and numbered seats, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 to $6. Private Quadroon Box $4, single seats, 75 cents.

☞ Special Performance for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given EVERY SATURDAY NOON at 12 M, to which the admission will be FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. Children and servants accompanying them, half price.

☞ Box Office open from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.

☞ Doors open at [illegible] quarter to 7, Overture by the Orchestra quarter to 8.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sacred Concert for the Benefit of LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE.

Under the direction of Professor O. M. LORENZO

On THURSDAY, the 27th of October,

Hayden's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION,

Will be performed by a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers mostly members of the several Church Choirs, who have kindly volunteered their services for this benevolent object, together with a full Orchestra, composed of the most distinguished artists and amateur performers of this city.

Tickets can be secured at the principal Book and Music Stores and at the Grand Lodge Hall, St. Charles street.

Seats can be secured at the Opera House on and after Saturday the 22d instant.

O. BONTAU, Secretary.

New York Mail Steamship Co's Line of Side-wheel Steamers, Carrying the United States Mail to

NEW YORK—DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR, Hepburn, Saturday, October 15th.
SUWO NADA, Jayne, Saturday, October 22d.
GUIDING STAR, Knapp, Saturday, October 29th.
EVENING STAR, Bell, Saturday, November 5th.
MORNING STAR, Hepburn, Saturday, November 12th.
SUWO NADA, Jayne, Saturday, November 19th.
GUIDING STAR, Knapp, Saturday, November 26th.
EVENING STAR, Bell, Saturday, December 3d.
DAY STAR, (Building).

At 8 o'clock A. M.

From the Company's wharf in front of Jackson Square.

The MORNING STAR [illegible] EVENING STAR, [illegible] GUIDING STAR [illegible] DAY STAR [illegible] SUWO NADA [illegible] Their Passenger accommodations are not excelled by those of any other steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received [illegible].

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible] QUEENSTOWN [illegible] CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH

[illegible]

Consultation Office.

DR. HUARD, of the Faculty of Paris has opened a CONSULTATION OFFICE at No. 83 DAUPHIN STREET between Bienville and Conti, where he will be found every day from [illegible] to [illegible] P. M. Residence, [illegible] Royal street.

Dr. HUARD, FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Residence, No. 192 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse. Consultations at Dr. Lambert's. Consultations from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] M.

DIVINATION, PREDICTION!! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED. By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Mlle Lenormand No. 95 St Louis street. Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MILLINERY .... DRESSES. Mrs. OLYMPE,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers in the City and in the Country that on the list of October and the following days she will open a new [illegible] of Goods selected by herself in Paris. The Ladies will find in her new Store, 116 CANAL STREET, a considerable selection of Parisian Fall and Winter fashions, Silk and moiré antique Dresses, Silk and Velvet Goods, plain and rich Furnishing Goods, Laces, Guipures, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnets of every description, Ladies and Gentlemen's Jouvin Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Jewelry, Corsets, Waist Ribbons, &c., &c.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to my premises a red Heifer with a white head, end of the tail white, ears cut open, without any other visible mark. The owner can have him on payment of all the costs. Apply to Mr. A. Miller, Gentilly street, between Lapeyrouse and Socrates, Algiers.

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to remind his former customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. 206 to No. 182 corner Baronne and Girod streets. He has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair. All the works, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, Back Braids, Side Braids or Combs Cache-peignes, Puff, Waterfall, being manufactured by him, he can sell them cheaper than any other house. He also offers a fine assortment of Combs and French and American Perfumery. Depot of Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin guaranteed one of the best article in the world.

A large Saloon is specially reserved for Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing for the Ladies and hair cutting for children.

A liberal discount for hair dressers' goods.

FELIX BARON, 182 Baronne street, corner Girod.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

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 thereof, 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.—

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA — EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, 1864. Whereas, Thomas Fellowes has made application to me for the cancelling of the official bond of William Oliver Latham, late Notary Public in and for the Parish of Orleans, deceased, (now). A bond dated the 16th of May, 1861, for $5,000 (five thousand dollars), signed by W. O. Latham as principal and by Thomas Fellowes and John Francis Clay as securities, each for the sum of $2,500 (twenty-five hundred dollars), the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said W. O. Latham of his duties as Notary Public.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above described bond to show cause, in writing, at the office of Secretary of State, within Ninety days after the last publication of this advertisement, why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at above the Twenty-eighth day of September A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

MICHAEL HAHN. By the Governor: S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State.

Succession of Johann Niemann.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 20,7[illegible]. Whereas Louise Christiane Conrad Widow of Johann Niemann, has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Johann Niemann deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court. A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. M. C. Paillet, No. 20,70[illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court: A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Laurent Millaudon, No. 19,9[illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court: A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE. Département Exécutif. Nouvelle-Orléans, 28 septembre 1864.

[illegible]

MICHAEL HAHN. S. WROTNOWSKI, Secrétaire d'Etat.

Avis au public et aux contribuables

[illegible] JOHN T. DUFOUR.

Avis aux contribuables de la ville.

[illegible] E. L. BERGIER.

RECEIVED this day per ship Louisiana, from Havre [illegible]: SULPHATE OF QUININE, [illegible] BLUE MASS, [illegible] MINERAL WATERS [illegible] SEIDLITZ POWDERS [illegible] F. MOCOIN, Druggist, Royal and Dauphin [illegible].

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible] O. GAILLARD, President. [illegible] P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved (after reserving [illegible]) to pay SIX PER CENT [illegible].

TRUSTEES. [illegible] O. GAILLARD, President.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Septième état annuel de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union, publié ainsi que l'exige la loi et sa charte.

[illegible]

Le susdit tableau est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

A. CHIAPELLA, Président. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane. *Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nlle-Orléans.*

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 14 mai 1864. ED. MEUNIER, 3e Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer SIX pour cent d'intérêt, à partir de ce jour, sur les certificats non payés de scrip.

—DIRECTEURS.—

Jno J. Adams	F. Durrive
J. H. Eimer	C. Kohn
J. Goldstein	Jos Deynoodt
P. Casanova	A. Brousseau
F. Generes	J. J. Fernandez
R. W. Ogden	J. A. Seignouret
P. Lobit	A. Coutin

A. Chiapella.

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS—Londres, Conchas, Breves, Media Regalia, Cilindrados, of Intimidad, La Imperial, Ingenuidad, La Colonia, Feria Cubana, Ambrosia, La Rioba, Alvaro de Bazan, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply to M. GOUROUES, No 12 Union street.

Leaf Tobacco.

LEAF TOBACCO—15 cases Ohio and New York State Wrappers and Fillers, of superior quality—Landing ex ship Arcola, from New York, and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes in Bond.

35,000 DIFFERENT SIZES of Genuine and other brands, and 10,000 packages La Honradez. For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Government Sale of 100 Condemned Horses and Ponies, by order of Capt. C. H. Chittenden, A Q M. BY PHINNEY & AMORY

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer, Office, 37 Carondelet street.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY October 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Cavalry Stables, corner of Poydras and Freret streets: 100 condemned HORSES AND PONIES.

Many of the above are sold on account of being below standard size.

Printed certificates will be furnished to purchasers to secure them against seizure.

Cash in Treasury notes.

Furniture, Books, &c. BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. Office, corner Conti and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, October 21st, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the auction store, corner Conti and Exchange Alley—Furniture, Books, Gold Watch, &c. Terms cash.

The Stock in Trade of the Cloth Store of F. Lacroix. SALE ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 27th of October 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., on 10 Chartres street, No. 2, between Conti and Bienville streets. The Stock in Trade of Mr. F. LACROIX [illegible].

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

WILL be sold on MONDAY [illegible] at 11 o'clock A. M., [illegible] the dairy [illegible]

Succession of Pascal (Inc.—No. [illegible] BY S GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 31st October [illegible] the dairy of Mr Pierre Nicolas, by [illegible] the Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible] October 1864. [illegible] MILCH COWS. Terms—Cash.

Property on Marais Street. BY S GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 29th October [illegible]

Property Fronting the Opelousas Railroad. BY S GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible] TWO CONTIGUOUS LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

Schooner Jeune Marie—Sale to Close Joint Interests. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Coffee House and Boarding House. BY E M JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY [illegible] BOARDING HOUSE [illegible] FIXTURES, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. MARCH [illegible]

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. CHAS BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, [illegible] P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay a per cent interest [illegible]. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. CARRIERE, Vice-President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES. Chas. Briggs, Ant. Carriere, [illegible] J. B. Macbeth, [illegible].

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. THOMAS A. ADAMS, President. WM. H. RICE, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day May, 1864. P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace, for the Parish of Orleans.

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

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

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	George Jonas,	Samuel Bell,
John Watt,	E. B. Sumner,	W. G. Robinson,
S. H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,	H. Frellsen,
Samuel Smith,	F. Simms,	Alexander Dudkill
S. B. Newman,	P. Avendano,	A. Heine,
A. M. Ayerson,	F. W. Schmidt,	Maglo Puig,
Ferdinand Marx,	J. J. Hanna,	Robert Geddes.

For sale in Bond and Landing ex bark Leverrier, from Bordeaux.

60 CASKS Claret, F. Martinot, 30 do do A. Cahusac, St. Emillion, 30 half casks Haut Sauterne white Wine, 200 boxes Claret, F. Martinot, Margaux, 100 do do Chateau Sybirol, 200 cases 100 quarter boxes sardines, 75 do 100 half boxes do, 40 do 50 half do do. For sale by COUTURIE BROS., 42 Old Levee street.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company Pour New York, directement,

Départ, SAMEDI [illegible] octobre, à 4 heures P. M.

Le steamer de première classe CHAMPION, [illegible] commandant, partira de son quai [illegible] de la rue Ste Anne. Pour fret ou passage, [illegible] s'adresser à D. DE GOICOURIA & Co, Au coin des rues Camp et Commune.

Premières chambres [illegible]. Deuxièmes [illegible] $75

Départ, SAMEDI 22 octobre, à 4 heures P. M.

POUR TAMPICO, directement. Le steamer neuf COMMANDER, capitaine P. [illegible], partira de son quai [illegible] pour Tampico. Pour passage, s'adresser à WM. FREEMAN & Co, agents, rue Carondelet No 31.

POUR MORGANZA, Baton Rouge, [illegible] capitaine ELLA BOANNA [illegible] FRED WITTERS & Co.

[illegible] JOHN L. TITUS [illegible]

Depart MERCREDI [illegible] POUR MORGANZA, Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, [illegible] A. M. Kendall [illegible] JOHN L. MUELLER & Co, agents.

[illegible] POUR FORT JACKSON [illegible] A. BRITTON, rue Front, No 7.

Paquebot régulier du MARDI pour VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ [illegible] GREY EAGLE [illegible] W. D. BETTERTON. A. BRITTON, Rue Front, No 7.

Paquebot régulier de la Côte—DEUX FOIS PAR SEMAINE—Le beau et rapide bateau à vapeur neuf HETTY GILMORE [illegible] J. W. TITUS, agent.

POUR MATAMOROS—La goëlette ANDROMEDA, capitaine Ansby [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & CO, Vieille Levée No 125

POUR MATAMOROS—Le beau sloop mexicain RIO GRANDE, [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & Co, rue Vieille Levée No 125

POUR MATAMOROS—La belle goëlette LIZZIE [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & Co, rue Vieille Levée No 125

POUR MATAMOROS—La barque française de première classe "LEVERRIER," capitaine E. Paulret [illegible] W R BUDDENDORFF, No 1 Carondelet.

POUR TAMPICO—La goëlette MARY CAMPBELL [illegible] JOSEPH KELLEY, rue Gravier, No 85.

POUR TAMPICO—La belle goëlette américaine OLIVE & BREEZE [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & Co, rue de la Vieille Levée No 125

POUR VERA CRUZ—La goëlette anglaise et de première classe WELCOME, capt Geo. Morrison [illegible] L. JOUBLANC, 23 Passage de la Bourse, au 1er.

POUR MATAMOROS—La goëlette fine voilière [illegible] JEUNE CREOLE [illegible] J. G. SPOW.

POUR MATAMOROS—Le goëlette fine voilière HENRY TRAVERS [illegible] P. CLAVEL & CO, No 77, rue des Magasins.

PAQUEBOT REGULIER—Ligne du Golfe—POUR MATAMOROS—La belle goëlette HARRIET WOOD, [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & Co, rue de la Vieille Levée No 125

POUR MATAMOROS—PAQUEBOT REGULIER—Le goëlette-clipper anglaise MISCHIEF [illegible] S. FERNANDEZ & CO., rue de la Vieille Levée No 125.

POUR MATAMOROS—La goëlette anglaise DART, [illegible] L. JOUBLANC, 33, passage de la Bourse, au 1er.

Chemin de fer Pontchartrain. Arrangement d'hiver.

Pour le Lac, aller et retour, le même jour, 25 cents. A la station de Gentilly, 15 cents pour aller et autant pour revenir.

(Convois à vapeur.)

A partir de LUNDI, 3 octobre 1864, les convois partiront comme suit:

—Départ des chars—

[illegible]

Les passagers qui voudront s'arrêter à la Station de Gentilly devront en prévenir le conducteur avant le départ du convoi. G. PANDELY, Surintendant.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

ON and after MONDAY October 3d, 1864, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

[illegible]

☞ Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train. G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

PRINTING PAPER, Size 30—60 reams. PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—35 kegs. PEARL BARLEY—35 bbls. QUART PRESERVES—25 cases. LEMON SYRUP—30 cases. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—30 cases, pints and half-pints.

QUATRIEME ETAT ANNUEL DE LA Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE L'ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE. A LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Conformément aux réquisitions de sa charte, cette Compagnie publie l'état suivant:

[illegible]

Le actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

[illegible]

Total .... $90,540 [illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans. [illegible] E. GANUCHEAU, président. [illegible] secrétaire. EDMOND MEUNIER, 3e Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer six pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de profit [illegible].

DIRECTEURS.

W B Conger,	Cons J Leeds,
O Bercier,	A D Grieff,
J Lapene,	F. R Harris,
J N Robert,	J B Murison,
J A Bonnafon,	W G Betterton,
Moulin Puig,	Theo Lanaux,
H Bordelon,	C Cavaroc,
H Zoph,	L B Pobbler,
D Bonnahy,	L Fasnacht,
Thos Rice,	S Cambon,
A Baldwin,	A Thibet,
E Leckey,	Geo Rund
E Duplantier,	F Del Bondio
J G Leeds,	A Roche,
Wm Bey,	P Durel,
E Sprinse,	J Dugas,

J. O. Molenss.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law:

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. A. CHIAPELLA, President. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of May, 1864. 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 on and after this day.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. J. Adams,	F. Durrive,
J. H. Eimer,	C. Kohn,
J. Goldstein,	Jos. Deynoodt,
P. Casanova,	A. Brousseau,
L. F. Generes,	J. J. Fernandez,
R. W. Ogden,	J. A. Seignouret,
P. Lobit,	A. Coutin,

A. Chiapella.

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

STATEMENT

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered that on this day, June 16, 1864, before me, the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared CHAS. SAGORY, President, and PAUL FOUCHY, Sec'y, of the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the above statement is just, true and a correct transcript from the books of the company. CHAS. SAGORY, President. P. FOUCHY, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 16th, 1864. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of June 1864, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on 31st May, 1864, 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 in common currency on all outstanding scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

G. Miltenberger,	Alfred Penn,	J. P. Labouisse
P. Maspero,	J. M. Hall,	N. Z. Reif,
B. P. Voorhies,	Charles Sagory,	P. Fouchey
M. Pons,	David McCord.	

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS, *For the Year ending December 31, 1863.*

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct script 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. G. Riess,	E. Retanaw,
J. H. Baxter,	John G. Gaines,
Sumpter Turner,	H. F. Baldwin,
S. Bloom,	J. B. Bres,

Thos. Sloo.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

QUATRIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMEMENT aux réquisitions de sa Charte la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

[illegible]

Etat de la Louisiane. *Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.*

Qu'on se souvienne que le 9 octobre 1863, pardevant moi soussigné, notaire public dans et pour la paroisse d'Orléans, susdite, se sont présentés P. J. Tuyes, président, et J. W. Hincks, secrétaire de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle-Orléans lesquels, étant dûment assermentés conformément à la loi, déclarent que le tableau ci-dessus est juste et vrai et une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

P. J. TUYES, président. J. W. HINCKS, secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce 9 octobre 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, notaire public.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer, à partir du premier lundi de novembre prochain, un intérêt de six pour cent sur les certificats de profit [illegible] un dividende de trente-cinq (35) pour cent [illegible] sur les primes nettes de la compagnie pour l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1863.

—Directeurs—

G W. Babcock,	J. M. Caballero,
T Bailey Blanchard, jr,	L. Millaudon,
Placide Forstall,	F. A. Nobiom,
C. M. Lapeyre,	Jos Deynoodt,
Alex Rocheron,	Chas Hartope,
Leo Lanata	P. J. Tuyes.

Reçu à New York, par les navires Louisiana du Havre et en débarquement des navires Elizabeth Hamilton, Caroline, Water Lilly, Victorine, et du steamer Yazoo—

Sulfate de quinine, de Pelletier. [illegible]

Eau naturelle des sources de Pulna, de Seltzer, de Vichy, de Kissingen, de Bonnes, de Congress etc., etc.

A vendre à la pharmacie. E. E. MOUGIN