New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9.

CHOICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR LOUISIANA.—The joint ballot yesterday of the two Houses of the General Assembly for Presidential Electors resulted thus: W. T. Stocker and Alfred Shaw for the State at large, and Judge F. A. Woolfley for the 1st Congressional District, J. R. Terry for the 2d District, J. K. Schaffer for the 3d District, and Judge J. K. Belden for the 4th District. It is conceded that these Electors will cast the six votes of the State for President Lincoln.

BLACKWOOD FOR OCTOBER.—We have received from the American publisher, Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York, the October number of the ever welcome Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The list of contents is such as to excite pleasant expectations in the reader who seeks either solid or light matter, commencing with one of Cornelius O'Dowd's sketchy, rambling papers, including a long and exhaustive review of Renan's Life of Jesus, and ending with an appreciative and interesting, though brief article on the death of Captain Speke, the African explorer and Nile source discoverer.

A NEW NOVEL.—The Haunted Tower, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "The Castle's Heir, East Lynne, The Mystery," etc., etc., is the title of a new volume issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, from early proof sheets, in advance of the publication of the work in Europe. It comprises the usual features essential to a novel—incident, character, plot, dramatic situation, dashed with enough of the supernatural to lift it out of the rut of commonplace experience. We are indebted for a copy to the publishers, through Duncan & Co.'s Union Book Store, 126 Camp street, N. O., who have the book for sale.

No New Draft After the Election, But a New Mode of Recruiting to be Adopted.

A recent Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Herald having said that the statement, purporting to be on the authority of Provost Marshal General Fry, to the effect that President Lincoln will, if reelected, call for a peremptory draft of 300,000 men, is pronounced by General Fry as utterly unfounded, the above journal editorially observes:

It has been widely reported that there is to be another draft immediately after the election. This story is false. It was invented, of course, for electioneering purposes.

There is not to be another draft, either before the election or after it, but of course the government will want more men, and we are therefore glad to learn that measures are finally to be taken to establish a sensible, permanent recruiting system. Men are not scarce in this country, and the last call has demonstrated that, by proper measures and a liberal bounty, any number can be had. Men can be had in the Western States for three hundred dollars as a permanent bounty. This sum makes an allowance for the various expenses of the recruit, or even of those to be had him and bring him [illegible] the benefit of the recruit or his family. It would [illegible] a good sum, also, as it allows for the operations and activity of that large number of persons, who will thus be induced to lend their energies to the good cause of filling our armies. Recruiting will thus become a permanent business in the country, with headquarters in every city and village; and will, for the first time in the history of the war, be effective and productive of great results.

Not only will this system enable the army to draw regularly and properly upon our own population, but it will also tap the benefit of the immense and discontented population of Europe. Much has been said in British papers of the activity of United States army agents in England, Ireland and Germany. Up to the present time the army has not been greatly increased by their efforts, but it may be supposed that those efforts have by this time made it pretty well known in those countries that large sums are paid here for soldiers, and that is enough. Hundreds and thousands of families that have looked longingly towards a life of comparative affluence in this country, but hardly hoped that they would ever have the means to come here, will now see the way clear. One son can pay the passage of father, mother and two or three sisters. Two sons can pay the passage of all the family, and have enough left to buy a farm in the fruitful Western acres. Let it not be thought that this is visionary. For generations the German and French peasants have reasoned in this very way. One son has gone into the army to insure the comfort of the rest of the family, in many instances, to the very class of peasants who now have the most ardent longing to come to the United States. This system of permanent bounty, while it will keep our army supplied, will prove to be a great system of inducement to emigration.

Properly worked, there is hardly a limit to what can be done by such a system both here and in Europe. It can be made to give us half a million of men by next May—and should do so. This system will, we have no doubt, must triumphantly prove that we should have done better if we had never had any draft at all.

The Capital of Italy.

[From the London Times (correspondence).]

TURIN, October 4.

The question of a capital for the Italian Kingdom was at all times a ticklish one, but it became a peculiarly dangerous one, it must be owned, at a most unseasonable moment, and in the most abrupt and awkward manner.

What the key of the Emperor, and what they seemed to have obtained, is that Rome should be rid of the presence of the French troops, that the temporal power of the Church should be brought to stand on the choices of a possible understanding between the Pope and his subjects. To secure this intent the Italians, for their own part, renouncing all claims on the Eternal City. Should Rome, at the end of two years, cease to be the Papal See, it might possibly belong to the Romans, but the remainder of the Italians would, by their own act, have no lot or right in it.

Italy, were the Romans at any time to acquire their own sovereignty, it was no longer their prerogative, and to vote for annexation to the Italian kingdom, they would exercise a right which might happen to be unacknowledged by Rome, and the Italians might be barred from the city, in a way, to that of Rome but in of government thither. The Catholic world might insist that, whether as a king of Italy, or as a bishop, the Pope must needs reside in the Vatican, and the presence of a National Government might be incompatible with the peace and security which become a Pontifical occupation. Whether a French garrison is there or not, this clear that the Italian Court and Cabinet cannot be brought to Rome, so long as France, as the head and in the interest of the Catholic powers, puts her veto upon that transaction. The Paris convention stipulates something that may, indeed, turn out favorable for the Romans, but, as far as the Italians at large, as far as Italy can have any real meaning, it binds them to look out for a capital anywhere but in Rome.

If, therefore, a removal is now contemplated from Turin to Florence, it is for the purpose of establishing in the latter city not a provisional, but a permanent capital. The word *provisional* could scarcely have been written in the recital clause of the convention; it is not likely that it has been brought forward when it was in the imperial gaze that the subject should first be broached to Italy. But, whether Florence was provisionally or permanently adopted, it was clear that, by its latter end the spirit of the convention the seat of government when it has once been removed from Florence, should not, for all that, be transferred to Rome.

This is precisely what constitutes the main danger of the question as it is now put forth. The removal of the capital from Turin, in the opinion of many, is the first step to a renunciation of the rights of Italy upon Rome as a capital, but only for ever. The very only existing cause of the present removal is the cause of Piedmontese municipalism and those features of all other provinces which think that Florence is indeed the only possible capital of Italy, or who fight that leading cause can be declared, the hour of the country is bound up with the symbols however remote, fulfilment of the revolution.

The reason why Rome is desired by many as the only possible permanent capital of Italy is not so much to be sought in the advantages of its site, in the distinctness of its aspect, or the glory of its traditions, as in the fact that owing to all these causes it is the only city to which all the other towns of Italy are said to be willing to bow in obedience. "Choose Rome as a capital," men say, "and there is an end forever of all municipal pretensions. But place the seat of government at Milan, Florence, or anywhere else, and you will have to contend with endless local jealousies, you will revive old municipalities, you will hear the alarm bell ring from all the belfries of Italy. Naples will be as unwilling to accept the law from Milan or Florence as she now is to bow to dictates of Turin." Whether Florence be chosen for a provisional or a permanent purpose, that city becomes the object of municipal ill-will. Milan, Naples, and the other towns were furious at first, when they heard of the Turin people rising in rebellion against the obnoxious clause in the Paris convention.

The narrow selfishness of the worst kind of municipalism, which was hitherto dormant, is rising all around with alarming rapidity. It is not to be wondered at, nor [illegible] the Italians so greatly to be blamed about it. They were all willing enough that things should continue as they were; but now a flood of discord has been set astir, which it will take no little wisdom to lay. Since it is no longer Rome to which all rivals must give way, there is no reason why every city should not stand on what it considers its rights and interest.

The Italians have hitherto shown great instincts of moderation, wonderful docility and self-denial. It behooves them to exercise those virtues to their utmost extent, for the present crisis is full of danger, and their position is not so safe from foreign aggression that they may indulge the wanton pleasure of cutting each other's throats in eternal feuds. Free to them to turn their country into a cockpit when they have made it wholly and for ever their own.

THE HARE FOR POTATOES.—A French gardener, residing at Troyes, having observed that everybody living in the quarter of the town occupied by hussars escaped the cholera, he determined to try the virtue of tan when planting potatoes. For that purpose he placed a shovelful of the in the trench under the seed in a part of the field, and planted the remainder in the ordinary way. On digging out the potatoes he found that those which were planted near the tan were perfectly sound, while the others were diseased. He found further, that potatoes were preserved during the winter, by spreading tan on the floor of the store.

NEW WAY TO SEND A "CIPHER" MESSAGE.—Wrap a slip of paper slanting around a pencil case, ruler, or any round object, making all the edges meet. Write upon it and then unwrap it. It will be quite a chaos, but when brought back to the old position on the roller, it will be legible as this plan. The roller would have to be the same in both cases, with the sender and recipient, but this could easily be arranged beforehand. The message might also be written the way on the roller, and thus increase the difficulty of reading it.

HOLLAND'S PREPARATION.—Mix equal parts of alum and brown sugar, add oily over the fire until thoroughly dry, then put in a glass bottle, and pour in ... [illegible]

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions reported a bill for the relief of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Baton Rouge.

On motion the Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of holding a joint session to elect Presidential Electors, to cast the vote of Louisiana in the Electoral College for President and Vice President of the United States.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that copies of the Civil Code and Code of Practice could not be purchased for less than $3 for each copy, and that the Acts of the General Assembly, from 1853 to 1860 inclusive, would cost $40. On motion he was instructed to purchase the Acts and 10 copies of each the Civil Code and Code of Practice.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they were ready to go into joint session. On motion the House forthwith met the Senate in joint session.

THE JOINT SESSION.

Hon. Chas. Smith, President pro tem., of the Senate explained the object of the joint session.

A motion was then made and carried that the General Assembly now go into the election of two Electors of the State at large.

A motion was made and carried that each elector be elected separately, and that a majority of the votes cast be necessary to a choice.

A resolution was adopted that no member of the General Assembly should be elected as an Elector.

The following was the result of the first ballot for the first Elector of the State at large: G. A. Fosdick received 3, W. T. Stocker 50, Alf. Shaw 21, J. Henderson, Jr., 1, R. Barlow 3, R. T. Posey 3, and Chas. Leaumont 12 votes. There being no election, all but the three highest candidates were dropped.

The following was the result of the second ballot: Stocker 70, Shaw 11, Posey 5, and Leaumont 12 votes.

Mr. Stocker was thereupon declared elected.

The following was the result of the first ballot for the Second Elector of the State at large: Shaw 60, Posey 25, Barlow 10, Leaumont 1, Henderson 3, Fosdick 2 votes.

Mr. Shaw was thereupon declared elected.

Judge F. A. Woolfley was declared Elector from the First Congressional District, J. R. Terry from the Second, J. K. Schaffer from the Third, and Judge J. K. Belden from the Fourth District.

The Senate then retired to their chamber and immediately adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lieber.—B. Holland, an employe of the Quartermaster's Department, was tried on the charge of having tampered with some property placed in his charge as keeper of some seized property, at No. 63 Circus street. Some children clothing and a few novels from the library were the property involved in this case. Other property taken from the premises was found in the possession of other keepers of the place, but nothing was traced to accused. He was therefore yesterday acquitted.

The case of Jno. Trick, a waggoner, charged with having sold a sack of oats from a Government waggon, was continued for the defence.

Recorders Court—Recorder Vennard.—Fined Bob Clay and Wm. Towell $10 each for disturbing St. Charles street. More trivial cases got off with small fines or the alternative of imprisonment. Recorder Woodley sent Mary Silver and Biddy Graham to the Workhouse for six months as lewd and vagrant pilferers. Ch. Lirondais was held for trial on the charge of having improperly possessed himself of a gold watch, the property of Justin Fitz. Bail 250.

First District Court—Judge Howland.—The juries were organized yesterday and two cases tried. Both accused were colored men. The first case was that of Geo. Thomas who was convicted of having stolen four boxes of cigars from a store on Camp street. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment. Simon Williams was found guilty of an assault and battery.

Grant's Strategy.

[From the New York Times, 22d ult.]

The official bulletin of this morning contains news of an important movement made toward the left, or toward the Southside Railroad, by two corps of our army, on Thursday. General Grant moved out in this direction with a view of testing the strength of the enemy's line and works in this locality, and perhaps with other views which have not yet reached their consummation. We had news two days ago that the rebels, doubtless in anticipation of this movement, had been massing their troops on our left; and General Grant says that at every point reconnoitered, the enemy was found intrenched and his works manned. In the evening, the rebels attacked Hancock vigorously, but the latter gained a decided success, repulsing them and holding possession of the field until midnight. It is evident, however, that it was not Grant's design to make a general assault upon the enemy's works, for he withdrew his army from the advanced positions to which it had been pushed.

We have pointed out more than once a characteristic of Grant's strategy, which has appeared frequently since the army reached the south side of the James, and which crops out in the sentence we have just quoted. He has moved again and again so as to compel the enemy to attack him on the defensive ground. He has succeeded in this strategy admirably, for in each instance of the enemy's assault we have won the most decisive victories over him. Latterly, Lee has been somewhat chary of these attacks, but Grant has by no means given up his purpose of so maneuvering our forces as to compel him to continue them. The present movement may yet have that culmination.

Meat Preserved in Ice Many Thousand Years.

We have now evidence of mammoths existed in Europe with three species of elephant, two of them extinct, namely the mammoth and the *Elephas antiquus*, and a third the same as that which still survives in Africa. As to the first of these, the mammoth, I am aware that some writers contend that it could not have died out many tens of thousands of years before our time, because its flesh has been preserved in ice, in Siberia, in so fresh a state as to serve as food for dogs, bears and wolves; but this argument seems to me fallacious. Middendorf, in 1843, after digging through some thickness of frozen soil in Siberia, came down upon an icy mass, in which the carcase of a mammoth was imbedded so perfect that, among other parts, the pupil of the eye was taken out, and is now preserved in the Museum of Moscow. No one will deny that this elephant had lain for several thousand years in its icy envelope, and if it had been left undisturbed, and the cold had gone on increasing for myriads of centuries, we might confidently predict that the frozen flesh might continue undecayed until a second glacial period had passed away. When speculating on the long series of events which occurred in the glacial and post-glacial periods, we are apt to be pressed by the inadequacy of the historical period, in which to be compared with an absolute system of chronology. In order to abridge the number of centuries which would otherwise be indispensable, a disposition is shown by many to magnify the rate of change in fact in the recent periods, by investing the causes which have modified the animate and inanimate world with extraordinary and excessive energy. It is related of a great Indian orator of our day, that when he was about to contribute a somewhat parsimoniously toward a public charity, he was persuaded by a friend to make a more liberal donation. In doing so he apologized for his first apparent want of generosity by saying that his early life had been a constant struggle with scanty means, and that "they who are born to affluence cannot easily imagine how long a time it takes to get the chill of poverty out of one's bones." In like manner, we of the living generation, when called upon to make grants of thousands of centuries in order to explain the events of what is called the modern period, shrink naturally at first from making what seems so lavish an expenditure of past time. Throughout our early education we have been accustomed to such strict economy in all that relates to the chronology of the earth and its inhabitants in remote ages, so fettered have we been by old traditional beliefs, that even when our reason is convinced, and we are persuaded that we ought to make more liberal grants of time to the geologist, we feel how hard it is to get the chill of poverty out of our bones.—*Sir Chas. Lyell.*

Steam tillage was said at a recent meeting of the Social Science Congress, to be the proudest triumph of British agriculture. By it land previously drained was broken up in a third of the time before necessary to cultivate it for interior crops, while the saving in horse labor had been very satisfactory, and not almost the expenditure of working steam power, and the capital required to establishing it—while the treading of horses, which did much harm, was obviated, and the evil consequences of bad seasons were overcome. The expense of plowing with Fowler's steam plow shows great economy over the ordinary plow. The cost with its tackle is £1000. An agriculturist who has tried it states that he had it in use for plowing 100 days in the year on an average, that he allows five per cent interest and ten per cent. more wear and tear, or seven tenths its cost, as the engine is in use for threshing, chaff-cutting, sawing, grinding, &c., three-tenths the time; and that adding to the foregoing allowing, 7s. 4d. per day for repairs of engine and tackle, 11s. per day for coal, oil and tallow, 11s. per day for wages of plowmen, and 7s. per day for water cart, he makes the average cost of plowing in this way a fraction under 8s. (say not quite $2) per acre. As the price for plowing by horses in his neighborhood was more than 50 per cent higher—from 12s to 14s per acre—the saving was very great. Eight acres plowing was an average day's work.

EDITORIAL SORROWS.—Be an editor, let the devil be waiting for copy, sit down to write an article, and get a few sentences done. Then let an acquaintance drop in and begin to tell you stories and gossip of the town, and let him sit, and sit, and sit. That is the quickest way we can think of to go raving, distracted mad.

An Irishman, in describing America, said: "I am told that ye might roll England through it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh-water oceans inside that ye might drown old Ireland in; an' as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, an' ye'd never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell o' whisky."

MATRIMONIAL SOCIABILITY.—"Henry, my love, I wish you would drop that book, and talk to me, I feel so dull." A long silence and no reply. "Oh, Henry, my love's asleep." "Is it? Well, don't talk, dear; you might wake it."

The people of Peru are so indolent that they open pea pods with an oyster-knife. In driving horses, they always have two men to each quadruped—one to hold the reins, and the other to cry "whoa!"

—An Irishman's Fatherland.—*Potato.*—*Punch.*

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

An order from Department Headquarters directs that a previous order requiring planters to deliver one-fourth of their cane crops for seed purposes, shall not apply "in the case of Government Plantations," the lessees of which having already made ample provisions for the wants of cane seed supplies.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA.—The U. S. transport steamship North America, Capt. C. P. Marshman, arrived this morning, from New York October 29, via Key West, November 5th, bringing as passengers, Lt. Col. C. B. Young, Major E. J. Pales, Surgeons S. G. Gordon and J. Cooper, Mr. C. Crowell and Lt. Seymour. The North America remained at Key West 5 hours. We are indebted to her Purser, S. Luthbye, for prompt attention.

Personal Information.

[From the N. Y. Daily News, Oct. 29.]

In the Trenches, Petersburg, Va., October 8, 1864.—Mrs. Ann E. Duffel, Donaldsonville, Louisiana:—Saw your personal mentioning the death of your Alfred. I am in good health. John is well and still in the Naval Hospital at Richmond. HENRY E. DUFFEL.

The Sinking of the Levee in Point Coupee.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Morganza on the 5th:

In the sixty five miles of river front of the parish of Point Coupee, almost twelve hundred yards of the main levee has, owing probably to the washing away of the foundation, sunk to the level of the earth, thus exposing the entire country between the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi to complete inundation, when the river rises above the level of the surrounding country.

Under an order from Major General Canby this levee is to be repaired, and an assessment made on the citizens who would suffer by an overflow, sufficient to defray all expenses.

The work, which will require some six or seven hundred men to perform, before the season for high water will be under the general direction of Lieut. Col. Slocum, the efficient Provost Marshal of the levee here, who has already levied a tax of seventy-six thousand dollars to pay for the work.

The services of two hundred and fifty negroes have already been tendered by the owners of plantations, and as many more, will, no doubt, be forthcoming.

Letter from the Late Judge Taney.

The Baltimore *Sun* publishes the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

My Dear Sir,—I learned accidentally, some months ago, that some kind and pious hand had removed from the tomb of my beloved mother the grass and rubbish which fifty years had accumulated upon it, and restored it to the condition in which it was when placed there by her weeping children. Residing in a distant place, I could not myself guard it from desecration, nor even the ordinary injuries of time, and you may readily imagine how grateful I felt to the unknown friend who had, unasked, and without my knowledge, performed that duty for me. I have often inquired and tried to discover to whom I was indebted for an act so touching and pious, but without success, until a few days ago, when my excellent friend and former pastor, the Rev. Father McElroy, called to see me, and from him I learned for the first time that I owed it to you, to whom I had hitherto been an entire stranger. But you are not now, nor can you hereafter be, a stranger. I am most grateful for your kindness, and when the brief space of life in this world which may be vouchsafed to me shall have passed, and I am laid by the side of my mother, I hope you will be near, and feel assured that among my last thoughts will be the memory of your kindness.

With great respect and regard,
Your grateful friend,
R. B. TANEY.

Mr. H. McAleer, Frederick City.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Mr. Samuel St. John Jr., of Roxbury, Mass., has received the following letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, respecting the fractional currency, the defaced condition of which now causes so much complaint:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, October 21.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 21st instant is received, and in reply I have to say that it is in contemplation by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new fractional currency to take the place of that which has been counterfeited.

Yours truly,
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

Samuel St. John, Jr., Roxbury.

THE VICKSBURG COTTON CROP.—A letter from Vicksburg of the 26th says:

The cotton crop in this neighborhood has been partly well gathered, and it is an exceedingly short one—some of the planters having realized a trifle scarcely of what they had reason to expect when the crop was planted.

Arrangements Between Gens. Grant and Lee to Alleviate the Sufferings of Prisoners of War.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, October 27.—It will gladden the whole country and carry joy and health to hundreds of thousands of homes to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will hence forth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of general exchange of prisoners, it is a matter of rejoicing that their sufferings will be thus far alleviated, and they made as comfortable as it is possible for men in captivity to be. The agreement, looking to this beneficent end, has just been concluded between Gens. Grant and Lee, and only awaits the endorsement of practical details to take immediate effect.

The proposition, be it said to the credit of the rebels, came from themselves, and was first made in communication under date of the 6th inst., addressed by Mr. Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Maj. Gen. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange to the United States. Mr. Ould's communication is substance recited that as there is no prospect of a large number of prisoners being held by both sides during the coming winter, it is desirable that each belligerent, without being freed from the obligation of feeding and clothing the prisoners held by them respectively, should be allowed to furnish their own captives in the other's hands with such additional comfort as humanity may prompt. He therefore proposed that we shall be permitted to send to the South clothing, blankets, and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates, they being allowed to do the same to the North for theirs. He further proposed that they shall be allowed to purchase abroad the articles intended for their prisoners held by us.

This overture was referred to Gen. Grant, who replied in a communication to Gen. Lee, under date of the 18th inst., accepting Mr. Ould's proposition, and stating that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties. "Looking," he adds, "entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity, I will not interpose any obstacle to any plan that may be agreed upon that gives equal privileges to both belligerents."

Gen. Lee, on the following day, Oct. 19, replied to Gen. Grant, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, and stated, that he took it as an acceptance on the part of Gen. Grant of Mr. Ould's plan. He suggested further, that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco, and proposed that an officer from each side should be especially detailed and paroled to go to the fulfillment and execution of the arrangement.

On the following day, Oct. 20, Gen. Grant rejoined, stating that Gen. Lee had rightly understood his former communication in the sense of an acceptance of Mr. Ould's proposition, and reiterated his solicitude for the well being of our prisoners, as well as those of the rebels. "It is," declared Gen. Grant, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end." Gen. Grant moreover requested that a detailed plan should be made for carrying the purpose into effect.

This communication closes all of the interesting correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee that has so far taken place, and thus the matter now rests. It is earnestly to be hoped that the practical details will be completed with all possible promptitude, so as to permit this beneficent measure to take immediate effect.

It is certainly a matter of congratulation that it should be in such hands as those of Grant and Lee, whose practical wisdom and humane disposition cannot be doubted.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes, under date of Oct. 14:

The appointment of a man as French Minister to Washington who occupied a place so low down on the list of diplomats as that occupied by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, does not look as if the French Government attached much importance to its relations with the Government of the United States. The new Minister, who is yet young, was but a short time ago a Secretary of Legation, and has only served once at the head of a Legation, and that at the petty court of Hesse, where this important promotion finds him. It is not that the successor of M. Mercier may not be a man of talent, but at a distance of one month, where a Minister is required often to act on his own judgment, one would suppose that the Government would prefer a man who had enjoyed a longer experience in diplomacy.

It may be remarked, also, that in the new list of promotions to the secondary courts, the new minister to Washington is the only titled man. Does the Government of France suppose that, in the eyes of the American Democracy, the deficiency in grade will be compensated for by the magnitude of the nobiliary title?

The Fortifications at Lynchburg.

The *Virginian* says: We have recently made an examination of the fortifications that General Colston is constructing up the Amherst side of the river. Many and important additions to the old works are being made. There is no impropriety in our saying now that the fortifications on the Amherst side were too meagre and totally inadequate to the purpose of defense. They could easily have been taken, and many approaches to the city have been thereby open to a cavalry force. The line is nearly perfect now and we shall soon have works that will command every pass and ravine through which approach to this city could otherwise be gained.

—Kiss.—A receipt given on "paying your addresses."

The Rebel Pike and his Wife.

A letter from Little Rock, October 14, says: The home of this famous rebel and organizer and leader of Indian regiments, still stands in this place a striking monument of the folly and downfall of its owner. It is still nominally occupied by Mrs. Pike, who, though now quite aged, still clings to it alone and in its desolation, to preserve it from the clutches of Federal confiscation. In its best estate the house was one of superb appointments externally and internally, finished and furnished without stint of expense. It is now disordered and desolate, and the noble private library of at least seven thousand volumes has all been carried away, except some straggling volumes in foreign tongues, which the rude relic hunters could not read and left behind; nearly all the splendid collection of engravings have disappeared, and a fine organ, piano and harp have been spared the same fate only from their ponderousness. Mrs. Pike is a woman of intense rebel proclivities and has felt all the accumulated humiliations and defeats of her cherished cause almost as so many personal afflictions. Her reason has not been lying in supremacy, and she wanders vacantly about amidst the dreary wreck, seeming scarcely to notice anything that passes around her. Not many mornings ago she was found by three early in the streets running frantically about at daylight, endeavoring to rally the neighbors to resist an infernal plot, which, she said, General Steele was concocting to massacre the whole city, and was even then whetting a large knife to execute. Her wild rush to and through the lines by flag of truce, to her husband, at Washington, in this State.—The gifted and strange man is described to me by an officer who once met him face to face in a certain cavalry charge, as a person of commanding dignity and force. He has a fine muscular frame, the voice of a stentor, and wears his hair at great length, reaching down to his waist. He sits his horse cavalierly, dashes over fences and ditches with a magnificent contempt, and has he rode at the head of his column, his long hair streaming in the wind, and his powerful voice urging them on to the charge, it is little to be wondered at that the superstitious imagination of the Indians regarded him as an oracle and a sort of demigod. It is easy to divine the source of the almost absolute power which he is said to have exercised among them.

Gerard, the Lion-Killer.

Captain Speke, the undaunted explorer of the Nile, after passing unhurt through many perils by land and water, fell a victim to an inglorious accident in the heart of England. Jules Gerard, the celebrated lion-killer and African traveller, has, it is rumored by the last foreign arrival, been drowned while crossing a river in Africa. Delivered, like Daniel of old, from the mouth of the lion and the paw of the bear, he, too, has fallen a victim to an accident which happens daily in the most civilized countries.

Gerard is chiefly known in this country by his exciting book on lion-hunting. He gives a picture, by no means flattering, of the King of Beasts, and certainly his acquaintance with the lordly animals was intimate enough to make him a much better judge of the case than most men can be. Recently Gerard headed an amateur expedition into Algeria, formed of sportsmen who also wished to see and shoot lions.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO EXTRACT STAINS.—Cut neatly round with a pair of scissors, and when you have made a hole sufficiently large, nothing will be found there. The simplicity of this process is as remarkable as its rapidity. One moment it's seen in, the next moment it's cut out.

A policeman on night duty sends us the following observations.—"It seems to me that with many young men, the most approved method of winding up the night, is reeling it home."

THE GAMBLER SOLD.—At an agricultural fair, a thimble rigging genius was arrested by the constables of the town, and taken before a justice of the peace for examination. The justice, desirous of understanding the ways of the world, requested the culprit to give him a sample of his skill. "The party" instantly produced a leather strap, gave it a scientific whirl across the bench, and remarked:

"You see, sir, the quarter under this strap?"

"What," interrupted the dignified functionary, "do you mean to say that there is a quarter there?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"No such thing!" said the justice.

"I'll bet you a crown on it," said the juggler.

"Agreed!" exclaimed "the bench."

With accustomed adroitness the strap was withdrawn, when lo! there was the quarter.

"Well," said the astonished justice, "I would not have believed it, if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. There is your crown, and you are fined five crowns for gambling contrary to the statute in such case made and provided."

The elongated countenance of the discomfited gambler required no additional evidence to testify his appreciation of "the sell."

—A screw that ought never to be loose—a ship's crew.

—An arch girl should always be an archer, for she can bend her beau as she pleases.

The Hero of Sugar Plum.

[A PARODY.]

"Tis of one Sergeant of Battery B,
O' Lord of Sugar Plum,
Bravo gladiron dead of the battle-field,
Some wonderful feat of thine.

"Some skillful more when the festival game
Of battle and life was played—
Oh, you gallant boy, when the trumpets rang,
Is it well and black are said."

"Ah, stagger, here at my gun all day,
I fought till me mad round—
I was spent, and I had but powder left,
And never a shot to be found.

"So I trapped my mad one rebel piece,
In that way my rage and skin,
And I aimed through cartridge and all,
And shelled the load of the same."

"I breath! O Sergeant of Battery B,
O' hero of Sugar Plum!
Alas, I fear that thy cannon's throat
Can swallow more than thine."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, November 8, 1864.

We have but little change to note in the general market, to-day, the inclement weather having contributed to restrict all transactions to a narrowly limited scale; but our leading staple has shown some animation, the business embracing about 250 bales on the basis of $1.22@1.23 for Middling, holders having been unable to realize their asking rates of $1.25, while buyers were unable to advance on their offers of $1.20@1.21. This may make an addition to the supply of Domestic Exchange which has been extremely limited. The Money Market was quiet, without any material change in rates, and we have no fresh news to note in the details below. We notice that under General Orders No. 43 the Banking Institutions of the City are required until further order, to report to Head Quarters their dealings in Foreign Exchange monthly. Hitherto, we understand, they have only reported when specially requested.

[illegible]

The business in Domestic Exchange to-day exhibited considerable inactivity. The sales including $100,000 New York sight checks at [illegible] premium, $10,000 three days' sight at the same, and one ... [illegible]

Nothing of any moment transpired in Stocks yesterday. A shares Gas Light Company sold at $[illegible]. Consolidated City Bonds are quoted at [illegible], at which a small sale was made to-day. The Bird Road bonds are quoted at 75.

The specie market was firm and Gold was quoted at the close at $2.28@2.30 ½ [illegible] ...

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

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

COTTON.—There was more enquiry to-day and the sales reached 250 bales at irregular prices. Low Middling having been sold at 1.15 and as high as $1.21, and Middling at $1.22 and $1.23, the business including a bale good ordinary and a bale low middling at $1.15 to 1.16; good middling at $1.26; fair at $1.32. [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The produce market is very dull and unchanged, and remains without any movement of much importance, the demand being altogether confined to dealers, who purchase just enough to meet the immediate wants of their customers.

FLOUR.—The only sales to-day were 150 barrels [illegible] and 20 very choice extra at $11.75 ... [illegible]

OATS.—The sales comprise [illegible] sacks ... [illegible]

BRAN.—[illegible] sacks sold at $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SALT—The sales ... Liverpool coarse sold at $2 ... [illegible]

BACON.—There were sales by retail, of 1 cask ... plain sugar cured Hams at 31½@33 ¢ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $[illegible] ¢ barrel.

LARD OIL.—Is retailing ... [illegible]

ESCULENTS.—Western Potatoes are selling at $4 ... [illegible] Apples at $[illegible] and Onions at $[illegible] ¢ barrel.

FREIGHTS.—[illegible] ... Flour and [illegible] ... for Boston at ... ¢ barrel.

Nothing else reported.

Succession of Celeste Hertrand.

THE CREDITORS of said Estate are hereby notified to make themselves known to C. DROUET, attorney of said Estate, office Exchange alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets, and present an account of their respective claims and the titles by which they are established. nov9 3t la 10d

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 9, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Commander, Cowes, for New York, via Havana, [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U. S. Transport Steamship North America, Marshman, from New York, via Key West, to U. S. Quartermaster—[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

Kate Hosted, ... from Baton Rouge.
W. W. Lampman, ... from Port Jackson.
Ariadne ... from Morganza.
Atlanta ... from Fort Jackson.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Tenerrant, ... from [illegible]
Bark ... from New York ...
Bark John Pinchez Tarts ... from Philadelphia.
Bark Adelaide ... from Philadelphia.
Brig Ella ... from ...
Schooner ...
Brig ... from ... Philadelphia

REPORTS FROM THE PASSES.

FORT JACKSON ... [illegible]

FORT JACKSON ... [illegible]

MORGANZA ... [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY ... [illegible]

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ¢ lb	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ¢ lb	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ¢ lb	[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]
Milch Cows, ¢ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ¢ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ¢ head	[illegible]
Stretton Calves, ¢ head	[illegible]

Notice.

ALL powers of attorney heretofore granted by me are hereby revoked from and after this day.
ALEXANDER BERQUEMIN, Sr.
New Orleans, November 4th, 1864. nov5 3t

Notice.

IN a moment of passion, and influenced by my husband, I charged my wife, Emestine Trouillet, with having left my house, bed, board, &c., &c. My wife never left her parent's domicile, where she resides. I declare that she is blameless and that I alone was in fault, and I implore her to forget what has passed.
JULES FELIX GALLE.

René Gutierrez, Auctioneer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having been duly commissioned, as AUCTIONEER for the City and Parish of Orleans, he will give his whole attention to auction sales of Real Estate and Household Furniture, Bank Stocks, Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., &c. Office, No. 84 Royal street, opposite the State Bank.

REMOVAL.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED having removed our LIQUOR STORE from No. 34 New Levee street to No. 50 Poydras street, remain thankful to our friends and customers for their liberal patronage bestowed upon us and solicit its continuance.
BARRETT & HUBER.

Coal! Coal!!

I HAVE RECEIVED by lowboat Shipfiske a large tow of Pittsburgh COAL which I now offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest market price. Steamships, steamboats, foundries and planters supplied with whole or half boat loads at the shortest notice. Office, No. 111 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. Yard, 23 Dauphine street.
J. M. PETERSON.

COAL, WOOD, &c.

PITTSBURGH AND ANTHRACITE COAL, AND FIRE WOOD, for sale delivered in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest market price. GEORGE COXYELL. 101 Carondelet street between Royal & Bourbon.

WOOD...WOOD...WOOD.

JOHN PELTIER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has always on hand a large assortment of fire wood, such as cypress and hard wood, also a large assortment of cypress pickets. Orders promptly attended to. JOHN PELTIER, corner of Lafayette and [illegible] streets.

LIME. ... LIME. GREAT REDUCTION.

J. M. Crozat's Kiln, Carondelet Walk No. 255.

THE owner of the above Kiln having succeeded in [illegible] expenses, is now enabled to greatly reduce the price of Lime. Shell Lime in any quantity and in dour barrels is offered at $1.60 by less than a dozen barrels, and $2 a barrel below that number.

MILLINERY. ... DRESSES.

Mrs. OLYMPE,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers in the City and in the Country that on the 31st of October she received by steamer the latest stock of Novelties in the line of Dress Trimmings, selected by herself in Paris. The Ladies will find in her new Store, PLAZA STREET, a considerable selection of Parisian Fall and Winter Fashions, Hats, Bonnets, Headdresses, Laces, Embroidery, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnets of every description, Ladies' and Girls' Mantles, Cloaks, Articles, Furs, &c., Jewelry, Corsets, Wreaths, Ribbons, Laces, &c.

TO THE LADIES.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous customers that he has removed from Baronne street No. 200 to No. 182 Canal Street, and that he has just received, per steamship Cromwell, a very extensive assortment of Hair: All the wants, such as Wigs, Bandeaux, Braids, Sides, Braids and Combs, Cachepeignes, Tufts, &c., cheaper than any other house. He also offers a fine assortment of Combs and Brushes and American Perfumery. Depot of Lalos's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the Complexion, and $[illegible], guaranteed one of the best articles 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 sale to dealers made.
FELIX BABOU, 182 Canal street, corner Baronne.

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, having been appointed, in the assessing department of the State and City, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax payers, to make up their list ... [illegible] Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. [illegible] Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets.
JOHN T. BENSON.

Stationery and Blankbooks,

E. R. WAGENER,

No. 64 CAMP STREET, BETWEEN THE PICAYUNE AND TRUE DELTA OFFICES.

OFFICERS and the Public in general are informed that my well selected Stock of STATIONERY, has been of all further increased, and that I am prepared to execute all orders which can be entrusted to me.
E. R. WAGENER, Stationer, 64 Camp street.

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, as after that date all accounts will be handed over to the attorneys for collection.
GIQUEL & JAMISON, in liquidation.
New Orleans, October 4th, 1864.

DISEASES.

Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Fountain, Injection and Powder.

ALL Secret Diseases, both old and recent, Gleets, Discharges, Sores, Eruptions, Carbuncles, Syphilis, the Spots, &c., are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depurative is especially recommended. Apply at [illegible], Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Notice.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg Coal, Fire Wood, and all descriptions of Lumber, &c. For sale by J. F. MEDINA. Corner Benj Taylor and Water, Jefferson City. Orders left with E. Raymond, corner Bienville and Royal streets, M. Judice, corner Camp and Canal sts., or at the Merchant's Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

Havana Cigars.

85,000 HAVANA CIGARS, Londres, Conchas, Regalia, Madrid Regalia, Colorados, of Imperials, La Imperial, Imperial, La Carlota, Reina Victoria, Ambrosia, La Florida, Aroma de Roma, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER.

Dr. L. DUPERRON, Dentist,

No. 100 Bienville street, corner of Royal street

HAS RESUMED the practice of his profession, which he was lately compelled to suspend on account of ill-health. He will reopen his office on Wednesday next, November 2d. Special attention given to attempts at artificial teeth in their places and to the filling and straightening of the teeth of young persons.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 136 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES with 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.

Carpet Warehouse,

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

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as VELVET and TAPESTRY, WILTON, THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN; VENETIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.; WHITE, RED CHECKERED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Tables and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Hall Rods at moderate prices for cash.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st.

DR. ABERNETHY'S CORDIAL AND GLEET DETERMENT—Price One Dollar.—The only infallible remedy ever discovered, has only become so well known and established in all parts of the country to require any recommendation ... [illegible] Sold at Drug Store No. 11 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists everywhere.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Fare to and from the Lake thirty 30 cents. To and from Gentilly Station 15 cents each way.

ON and after MONDAY October 24, 1864, the trains on this road will run as follows:

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

[illegible timetable]

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the conductor prior to the departure of the train.
O. FARDELLY, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,

GRAVIER STREET.

A. W. FENNO ... Stage Manager

In compliance of the numerous wishes ... [illegible] the great Moral Drama of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

It will be produced on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, together with the ... MAKE REAL ... Tuesday, MR. ROBERT MACAIRE ... [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

This Evening

NEW PROGRAMME. [illegible]

DAY PERFORMANCE SATURDAY [illegible]

Fair for the Benefit of the Poor.

The ladies of New Orleans, with a view to the relief of the poor during the coming winter, have organized a FAIR, which will be held, under their auspices, by the young ladies of the city. It will open on the 8th and close on the 11th of November, and be held at the Opera House. It will be opened every day from 10 o'clock A. M.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late James Coughlan deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible].—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered [illegible], 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in this City in the Second District of the City, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Dubarry, Customhouse and Bienville streets, designated by the numbers [illegible] on a plan drawn by J. Pilié, late Surveyor, dated May 1st, 1821 and deposited in the office of ... [illegible], late a notary public in this City.

Which said lots measuring together, fifty four feet front on Claiborne street, by sixty eight feet in depth and front on Customhouse street, forming the corner of said two streets.

The buildings and improvements consist of one old cottage frame house, double roofed ... [illegible]
Terms—cash on the spot.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Augustin Illon, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November 1st, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Faubourg Treme, in the Second District of this city, designated by the number three of the square bounded by Burgundy, Hospital, Johnson and [illegible] streets, as per plan deposited in the office of Theodore Guyol, late a notary public in this city, at No. [illegible]

Which said lot measures, English measure, thirty feet front on Burgundy street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of one-story dwelling house, with attic, bricked between posts, shingle roofed [illegible], wooden kitchen, cisterns, pigeon house, fruit trees, [illegible], &c.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Thomas Barrett, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered October 17th, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:

The Undivided Half of THREE VACANT LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Alice, in the Parish of Jefferson, in this State, designated by the numbers Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen, in square No. Nine, bounded by Jersey, Levee, Sociale and Robert streets ... [illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.
ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

State of Louisiana,

Parish of Jefferson—Second Judicial District Court—No. [illegible]

L. LAVERGNE, vs. PIERRE BURDETTE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court House, on Canal Avenue between Hampton and Second streets in the City of Carrollton, on SATURDAY December [illegible], 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon ... [illegible] situated in Faubourg Bouligny, City and Parish of Jefferson ... [illegible]

Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms of Sale—Cash in the Spot.
JOHN K. SCHAFFER, Sheriff, Parish of Jefferson, La.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—Saturday the 22d day of October, 1864. Present the Honorable Jno. W. Thomas, Judge.—Mrs Amelia Bieschaus, wife of Anton Bieschaus her Husband—No. [illegible]—In this case submitted for adjudication. The Court considering the pleadings, evidence and the law, and the consent to submit the case ... [illegible] judgment be in favor of the plaintiff Mrs. Amelia Bieschaus, wife of Anton Bieschaus, and against defendant Anton Bieschaus her husband, decreeing a separation of property between them ... [illegible]
Judgment rendered October 22d, 1864.
Signed, November 7th, 1864.
[Signed,] JNO. W. THOMAS, Judge.
A. MOREL, Dep'y Clerk.

Succession of Mary Fleming, deceased wife of J. M. Hanre,

THE CREDITORS are hereby notified to make themselves known to the undersigned and to exhibit their respective claims ... [illegible] at the office of Fred. Rutsen, Attorney at law, 24 St. Peter street, No 19, Faubourg Marigny.
JEAN MARIE FABRE, Administrator.

New York Mail Steamship Co's.

Line of Side-wheel Steamers, Carrying the United States Mail.

NEW YORK—DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR......Saturday, November 12th
EVENING STAR...Saturday, December 3d
GUIDING STAR......Saturday, December 10th
MORNING STAR......Saturday, December 17th
EVENING STAR......Saturday, December 24th
DAY STAR......(Baltimore)
GUIDING STAR......Saturday, [illegible]

At 8 o'clock A. M.

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

The MORNING STAR is 2000 tons, the EVENING STAR 2000, the GUIDING STAR 2500 tons, the DAY STAR 1100 tons, and the SUWO NADA 1200 tons. Cabins, Hurricane Deck ... [illegible]

J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 31 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

Touching at Queenstown, (Ireland). The ... Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company ... [illegible]

CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, MARCH 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......
CITY OF NEW YORK......

[illegible] ...

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or to ELLIOT & McKENZIE, ... [illegible]

For Sisal and Campeche.

THE A 1 fast sailing Mexican Brig HERCULES, Atiela master, having all her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick despatch for above ports. For passage apply to the captain on board, ... [illegible]

G. SCHMIDT

Has removed his Law-Office to No. ... Carondelet Street ... No. 7

PAUL MORPHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

12 Exchange Place, Up-stairs.

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 Rooms by the Day, Week or Month as formerly. Suits of apartments or single rooms, rented with or without board, and by the 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.
H. M. HILDRETH & CO.

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID, 43 Carondelet street.

COAL OIL—50 cases, each 5 gallon cans, landing. SULPHURIC ACID—10 carboys, to arrive. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 74 and 76 Tchoupitoulas st.

AUCTION SALES.

Household Furniture, Pictures, Tools, Old Iron, Crockery Ware, &c.

BY RENE GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer,

THURSDAY, Nov. 10th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction, at No. [illegible] St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets— A lot of Household Furniture, such as Pictures and Tools, old Iron, Crockery Ware, &c. Terms—cash in Greenbacks.

Superior Carriage and Saddle Horses at Auction.

By PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Dairy! Dairy!

Succession of Mrs. Heinemann.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the [illegible] November, ... [illegible] on White street ... [illegible] MILK COWS and ... Horse ... MILK CART ... [illegible]

Furniture, &c., &c.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, ... [illegible] FURNITURE, consisting of ... [illegible] Terms—Cash.

Dairy—Sale for Liquidation.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Corner Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, November [illegible], at 11 o'clock A. M. at the corner of Broad and St. Bernard streets, formerly Jean Segond's dairy—

... MILK COWS,
1 HORSE and one MARE,
1 MILK CART and HARNESS,
1 lot of MILK CANS, BUCKETS, and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Up to $200 cash, and above $[illegible] ... credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

Crockeryware, Tinware, &c.—Sale on Account of Departure.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.— The Contents of Mr. Mieux's STORE, situated at the corner of Dumaine and Burgundy streets, consisting of Crockeryware, assorted Tinware, Earthenware, Glassware, Lamps, Bathing tubs, Watering Pots, Show Cases, Shelves, Books, &c., as well as [illegible]

Also—The lease of the above Store, expiring in the 30th September, 1865, at the rate of $[illegible] per month, as well as the Fixtures of said Store, with a baker's oven, with its [illegible].

Persons wishing to treat at private sale for the lease, fixtures and the oven, may apply on the premises up to the day of sale.
Terms cash.

Estate of Josefa de la Rosa, widow of José Tirapula—No. 20,661.

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer,

Office, corner Exchange alley and Bienville st.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 12th November, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 8th October, 1864, the following landed property, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the First District of this city, measuring 28 feet front on Hagan [illegible] street, by 90 feet in depth between Loyo and Good Children streets; together with a frame house, No. [illegible], slate roofed, having two rooms, and side gallery, a kitchen of two rooms, privy, &c. The taxes for 1864 are at the charge of the purchaser.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, Notary Public.

Succession of Charles A. Saugez—No. 20,730.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office—Corner Exchange alley and Conti street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 19 of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated November [illegible], the following described property, for account of said succession, viz:

The contents of the Workshop ... [illegible] at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets, ... [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—Cash, payable on the spot in current funds.

Succession of Constantine Pasquale, No. 20,710.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Exchange Alley and Conti st.

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, at public sale, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated November 4th, 1864, the following described schooner, for account of said succession, viz:

A SCHOONER DESIRE, now laying in the River Mississippi, in the port of New Orleans, between the Meat and Vegetable Markets, opposite the "Red Store," said schooner having, as per register, [illegible] tons ... [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—Cash, payable on the spot in current funds.

Act of sale before O. Drouet, notary public, at the expense of purchaser.

Succession of François Duverney, No. 20,738.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office corner Conti and Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated October [illegible], 1864, I will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, December 3rd, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said succession, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this City in square bounded by Dumaine, St. Philip, Marais and Villere streets, measuring [illegible] feet front ... [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—Cash in current funds.

Acts of sale before Joseph Nestor Nadeau, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Succession of François Duverney, No. 20,738.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Conti and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Miro street, between Main and St. Ann streets, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., by virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible] ... [illegible]

A lot of FURNITURE and CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
Terms—Cash.

Succession of Mrs. Catherine Ulmer, deceased, wife of Sulvain Vergès—No. 20,681.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Exchange Alley and Conti street.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible], 1864, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, November 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said succession, viz:

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the suburb Lafayette ... [illegible]

Terms and Conditions—Cash in current funds.

Acts of sale before Louis Lecorbey, notary public, at the expense of purchaser.

Succession of Abel LeFrançois.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

Office, Exchange Alley, No. 27.

TUESDAY, 15th of November next, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by order of the Honorable Jno. W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the [illegible] ... the following property belonging to said succession, to wit:

A PORTION OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this City, in the square bounded by Galvez, Robertson, St. Peter and Orleans streets and measuring, in American measure, Fifty feet front on said St. Peter street, by Twenty-Eight feet ... [illegible]

And ANOTHER PORTION OF GROUND situated in the same square and adjoining the above, ... [illegible]

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

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

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Astrologist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to visit Madame La Blanche's as she tells the Past, the Present and the Future are as a Picture of the head. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, viz.: Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant which has induced many Impostors to attempt to imitate her ... [illegible] Hours for ladies and gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. Madame La Blanch's residence and office, No. [illegible] Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and secured. Consultation given in French and English.

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!

By MADAME DAVI, Pupil of Miss Lenormand,

No. 93 St. Louis street,

Hours of Consultations, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. HUARD,

FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS,

Residence, No. 113 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lambert's.

Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

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. [illegible] Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

Leaf Tobacco.

LEAF TOBACCO—25 cases Ohio and New York State Wrappers and Fillers, of superior quality—Landing at this Atoola, from New York, and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER.

Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
WM. H. RICK, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams, Fred Walz, A. H. Abrams, Samuel Smith, J. B. Newman, A. M. Adriatic, Ferdinand Nott, [illegible]

Merchants Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company. FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle Orléans.

QUATRIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

[illegible]

Directeurs—

G. W. Babcock, T. Bailly Blanchardin, Placide Forstall, G. M. Lapeyre, Alben Rochereau, Leo Lafitte, J. M. Caballero, L. Millaudon, F. A. Noblom, Jos Deynoud, Chas. Harlow, F. J. Tayez.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DES ORLÉANS

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle MARCHANDS de la Nlle-Orléans

DIXIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL

[illegible]

État de la Louisiane

Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.

[illegible]

CHARLES SAGORY, Président.
F. FOURCHY, Secrétaire.

J. J. TOYES, président,
J. W. HINCKS, secrétaire.
JOSEPH COUVILLIER, 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 non payés de profit, aux porteurs desdits certificats ... [illegible]

Reçu à New York, par les derniers steamers, du Havre et en dépôt chez Laurent Elizabeth Hamilton, ... [illegible]

Sulfate de quinine de Pelletier.
Vin fabriqué de Seguin, Papaine de Boudault,
Pilules Dupont, Pilules de [illegible],
... [illegible]
Vin de quinine et pilules de Labarraque,
Capsules de Raquin et de Mothes,
Cigarettes anti-asthmatiques de Espic et d'Espic,
Liqueur et Pilules du Dr Laville,
Poudre et Pastilles ... du Dr Paterson,
Pastilles et poudre de Vichy, ...
Huile de foie de morue de Hogg et de Berthé,
Poudre de charbon du Dr Belloc, Injection Brou,
... [illegible]
Sirops de Briant, de Flon et de Lamouroux,
Liqueur rafraîchie de Bailey,
Gélatine anglaise à la vapeur,
Bandes en laine, tissus à ... [illegible]
Fondants de Soude et Sel de Balaruc,
Eau naturelles sondées, de Pullna, de Seltzer, de Vichy, de Kissingen, de Bonnes, de Congrès, etc., etc.,
Un nouvel envoi de Savonnettes Duquesnel en débit.
A vendre à la pharmacie E. E. MOUGIN, Encoignure Dauphine et Douane.

PRINTING PAPER. 2000 reams. PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—30 kegs. PEARL BARLEY—5 kegs. QUART PRESERVES—[illegible] cases. LEMON SYRUP—20 cases. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—30 cases, pints and half-pints. CONDENSED MILK—100 cases. TABLE SALT, in boxes—100 cases. BALTIMORE OYSTERS—100 cases. For sale by ... E. J. HART & CO.

Havana Cigars and Cigarettes in Bond.

35,000 DIFFERENT BRANDS ... [illegible] and other brands ... [illegible] For sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 98 Gravier street.