THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1866. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,681.

ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

[illegible] AT [illegible] Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1866.

Auction Sales This Day.

The [illegible] of the Parish of Orleans sells this day, at 12 [illegible] Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, [illegible] Two certain lots of ground [illegible] District of the city; also, a [illegible] of ground, in the same District.

G. de Feriet sells this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Amusements This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre. — Mr. and Mrs. Kean in King Lear.

Varieties Theatre.—Miss Charlotte Thompson in East Lynne.

Academy of Music.—Ballet, Singing, pantomime, "Dumonde," etc. Matinee at noon.

New Opera House.—Don [illegible], by the Italian Opera Troupe.

We are obliged to Messrs. McVay and Roberts, Clerks of the steamer Gen. Quitman, for Vicksburg papers.

Valuable Improved Real Estate at Auction by the Sheriff.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this parish. These valued comprise:

1. That elegant three-story brick dwelling house and store No. 65 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets, Second District.

2. Two valuable improved lots, adjoining each other, fronting on Galvez street. One of said lots forming the corner of Conti street, same District.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Pittsburg Coal at Reduced Prices.—Mr. D. Stickney advertises the best quality of Pittsburg coal screened for family use at $1 25 per barrel delivered, and supplied to steamers at $1 per barrel. Orders may be left at the corner of Louisa and Levee streets, Third District, or No. 6 Carondelet street.

Bayard Taylor says he felt colder, when walking in Broadway, N. Y., on a recent cold day, than when riding behind a reindeer in Lapland, with the thermometer at fifty degrees below zero.

The Baton Rouge Gazette says that the Hon. Daylon W. Hosea, of Indiana, law partner of the Hon. Daniel Voorhies, of the same State, is now on a visit with his family in Baton Rouge, and thinks of making his residence in the South.

The Aberdeen Sunny South (Miss.) urges the election of Gen. Longstreet, now a member of a cotton house in this city, to the Presidency of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, saying that it is a position which, if he does not seek, he would not decline.

The Jackson, Miss., papers of the 20th mention the death, in that place, on the previous day, of Dr. M. C. Russell. He was an able physician and a cultivated and genial gentleman. He was a relative of Dr. Russell, of Crimean fame, war correspondent of the London Times, who visited the United States in the beginning of the late war.

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has vetoed three bills of the Legislature of that State in reference to freedmen. He objects to the contract bill on the general ground that "special laws for regulating contracts between whites and freedmen would accomplish no good, and might result in much harm." Another bill extending the old criminal laws applicable to free colored persons while slavery existed to freedmen, he [illegible], as at once impolitic and unjust. An apprentice bill he condemns because intended to operate on a particular class. He thinks general laws only are expedient and proper for application to the freedmen.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body met yesterday, according to the terms of its adjournment at the late special session, several weeks after, the day, the first Monday in January, fixed by the Constitution for its regular meeting. The object of this postponement, no doubt, was to await the settlement of pending questions at Washington which involved the national relations of Louisiana and other Southern States, so that on reassembling, the Legislature would have a definite idea of the scope of civil authority left to the State. If this was the object, it has not been realized. The position of the State in respect to the Federal Government is the same as at the end of the late called session. Her Representatives are not yet admitted to Congress. The hope of such admission has not visibly brightened. The unappeasable Radicals are only thinking how to organize the exclusion of this and other Southern States in the way best calculated to perpetuate their power and prolong their feast of vengeance. For the rest, martial law is still the sovereign law of the land, though, thanks to the President and his military subordinates, we have of late felt the touch of its velvet glove rather than the pressure of its iron hand. The law officer of the Federal Administration has just declared that peace, in fact or in law, has not returned and that a "state of war" exists in the "rebellious States," a designation which includes Louisiana.

It is not easy to indicate what matters of immediate importance which are of a practicable nature call for the consideration of the Legislature. To the great interest of agricultural restoration it gave assiduous attention before its late adjournment. Its enactments in that behalf, so far as they might affect freedmen laborers, were rendered superfluous by the superior regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau. The enlargement of the powers of this institution by Congress will no doubt go far towards eliminating the freedman from calculation as an element of labor. In view of such a probability, it might be well for the Legislature to consider the best means of encouraging the immigration of white laborers and of filling the void caused by the more or less extended secession of the negroes from industry.

Doubtless the present anomalous organization of New Orleans will engage the attention of the Legislature. It is one that must end sometime or other. In the opinion of some, it cannot be discontinued too soon, since, even conceding the largest merits which are claimed for it, the fact that it is temporary and provisional, that at best it is essentially a makeshift, that its powers are uncertain though large, and, if not abused, liable to be abused, and that the longer it is retained the greater will be the shock and inconvenience of replacing it with a regular government, has suggested the policy of effecting this replacement at the earliest period possible.

The same remark might be extended to parochial affairs in the country. Their condition is objectionable, if for nothing else, because it is anomalous. If the existing Constitution is conceded to have validity, all its provisions, not a select few only, demand observance on the part of authorities who claim existence under it. It has evidently been the policy of the President to remit to the people of the States the largest extent of local self-government consistent with his conditions of reconstruction. Within such limits why should not affairs be conducted with constitutional regularity?

It is also supposed that the Legislature will take steps for the formation of a new Constitution by a Convention called for that purpose. A general desire is felt among the people to be rid of the Constitution of 1864. There can hardly be a doubt that it will be ultimately superseded. The only question in the matter is one of expediency as to time. It is thought by some that it would be premature, or at least superfluous, to renew the work of Constitution making before the present suspense as to the national status of the State and as to the powers which it may exercise, is resolved. We do not share in the fear of a contemporary that the Constitution of 1864 may be fastened permanently on the people. Whatever power might prevent them from changing their Constitution hereafter, could also nullify any Constitution they might frame in anticipation of such a contingency. As long as they retain the Constitution-making power, there can be no danger of any particular Constitution being "fastened upon them."

Sailing of the Evening Star.—The United States mail steamship Evening Star, Captain Mitchell, sailed at 8 o'clock last evening, for New York, via Havana, with a large freight, part of which was 1814 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Tom Corwin used to tell a story about a horse jockey in Lebanon, Ohio, who had a rule "never to lend a man a dollar unless he would put down two Spanish milled dollars as security." The jockey's three rules for life, however, stood first, "never refuse to drink with a man, because it won't cost you anything," second, "never ask a man to drink, because it will cost you something, and might lead the man into bad habits;" third, never mind what happens, so long as it don't happen to you."

Cain has found an apologist in Dr. Cumming, of London, who, in his "Lives of the Patriarchs," says that "Cain can never have meant a deed human being, or learned anything about death, or known that a heavy blow would destroy the vitality, of which, again, he must have perceived nothing, his guilt was of the [illegible]."

Model throwing is in vogue in London. A young woman threw a [illegible] full at the face of a young man there, lately, bending and disfiguring him in the most frightful manner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

DEMAND BY THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE BAGDAD EXPEDITION.

GEN. SHERIDAN REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIR AND PUNISH THE OFFENDERS.

MILITARY SITUATION IN MEXICO—JUAREZ AT EL PASO.

A NEW AND TERRIBLE MALADY IN PRUSSIA TRACEABLE TO THE EATING OF RARE PORK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent says great injustice has been done several individuals by the peremptory order removing all the Southerners from the Fortress as they had been Union soldiers.

New York, Jan. 22.—The loss of property by the Water street fire on Saturday night will amount to six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The French Minister has demanded of the State Department information relative to the recent capture of Bagdad, Mexico, by Yankee filibusters. The Department was unable to meet the demand, as no information of an official nature had as yet been received.

Gen. Sheridan has been requested to investigate the affair and punish the offenders.

Several French officers, direct from Maximilian's Government, passed through the capital yesterday on their way to France. They give flattering accounts of the Imperial prospects, but no details.

The operations of the Mexican Republic in the Northwestern section of the country is still carried on with great perseverance and energy. Don Oguzon, commander of the Department of Jalisco, leaves San Francisco at the beginning of this month for Guadalajara, the capital of his State, having the authority and means to raise a force to take the field against the Imperialists.

General Alvarez was still encamped near Acapulco and had possession of all the surrounding country, and was keeping so close a watch on the Imperial troops garrisoning the town, that none of them dared to venture outside. Their supplies had to come to them by sea.

The entire country, from Acapulco to within a short distance of the city of Mexico, is in possession of the Republicans.

Mexican papers publish protests of the soldiers of the Belgian legion in Maximilian's service, made prisoners by the Republicans, against the Emperor's order decreeing death to all Republican prisoners. One protest is addressed to Maximilian, the other to the representatives of the Belgian nation.

New York, Jan. 22.—The World's Berlin correspondent says, there is a panic in the Prussian capital in consequence of a new and terrible malady ravaging Prussia. Twenty-five per cent of the attacked die a horrible death. Surgeons trace the malady to a worm that attacks pigs. As the Germans are essentially a pork eating people and prefer rare cooked food, intense alarm pervades all classes.

Louisville, January 22.—Leaf tobacco; sales 64 hhds at full rates. Mess Pork $29; Bacon Shoulders, 15c; Clear sides, 20c; Hams, 24c; Lard, 19c; Flour, $7; Corn, 60c; Oats, 50c; Cotton, 45½c; Whisky, $2 25; Hay, $14 per ton.

Washington, Jan. 22.—*House*.—Mr. Finck introduced a bill prescribing an oath of office and repealing the test oath of 1862, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Several resolutions were introduced instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of taxing tobacco in leaf and of reducing the tax on common leaf.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Flour steady at full rates. Wheat, $2 05. Hogs, $11 50. Pork, $29. Lard, 17¾c. Cotton, 46½c.

New York, Jan. 22.—The cotton market closed dull and heavy at 50c for middling. Flour declined 15c. Sugar quiet; Muscovado 13c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, $1 15. Pork, $29 75. Money quiet and easy at 5 per cent. Gold closed at 138 3/4. Government stocks dull and a shade lower. Stocks heavy.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The steamship Asia arrived at this port this evening from Boston. Her mails will be forwarded south to-morrow.

New York, Jan. 22.—El Paso del Norte intelligence, to the 20th of December, says President Juarez arrived there on the 18th. His rear guard would be there on the 21st. The French troops were following them and would probably occupy the place in a few days.

Washington, Jan. 22.—*House*.—Mr. Williams offered a resolution calling for the trial of the leaders of the rebellion by court martial or military commission, and asking if it would answer no practical purpose to have them tried by judiciary tribunals in the South where their peers are equal to the persons charged with crime.

Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Reconstruction reported a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that representatives of direct taxation should be appointed among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective members, and count the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians, not taxed, provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, declared the proposed amendment contrary to the principles upon which the Government is founded and must not go together.

A vote will be taken on the amendment to-morrow.

Senate.—The proposed amendment to the bill for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau restricting the limits of its jurisdiction to the late Confederate States was discussed.

Mr. Wilson spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cowen, of Pennsylvania, said, if such a bureau must exist its operations ought not to be left to the loyal States.

The question being taken the amendment was rejected.

New York, Jan. 22.—Advices from Havana to the 17th say Secretary Seward had not arrived.

The Captain General was fitting up his country seat and preparing to receive him in a hospitable manner.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Congress is discussing the amendments to various bills and propositions to amend the Constitution relative to the basis of representation and matters in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau. No conclusion was reached at the adjournment.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

Flight of Juarez from Chihuahua—The French Troops in Mexico to be Withdrawn.

New York, January 22.—The World's Washington special says, that information has been received that Juarez fled from Chihuahua on December 9th, with 230 men. The Imperialists entered the place without resistance.

There seems to be no doubt that the last steamer from Europe brought the State Department positive information from Paris that the French troops will be withdrawn within a stated period.

ARRESTED.

David Schiff and George Boyce, have been arrested and identified as the robbers of the messengers of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg. There is no clue yet to the money.

FROM CANADA—DREAD OF THE FENIANS.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent says the reason for the postponement of the meeting of the Parliament till May next, is the fear that a Fenian invasion may be made during the winter.

The provincial Fenians, though in favor of O'Mahoney, are not opposed to an invasion by General Sweeney.

One night last week word was sent over by discharged volunteers at Ogdensburg that the Fenians were coming. The garrison at Fort Wellington turned out, when the ex-volunteers fired several shots.

The garrison behaved very badly. The volunteers returned very well [illegible] with their sport.

COTTON AND GOLD.

New York, January 22—2 30 P. M.—Cotton nominally 50c.; Gold 139 [illegible]

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal tells the story of an old convict, [illegible] from the penitentiary, who was [illegible] in love with his old quarters that he [illegible] the institution on Monday night, [illegible] his entrance by [illegible] until noon the next day in the pit-hole of the fly-wheel in one of the workshops. It is supposed his strange [illegible] for the purpose of aiding an old Convict to escape.

Some of the Boston newspapers are advancing their prices, in consequence of the high price of paper. The Journal and Traveller are now four cents a copy; the Advertiser five cents.

The high prices of paper, it is said, has induced the New York publishers to import paper from Belgium. Harper's Weekly is printed on paper from Belgium.

Lord Palmerston's will was published on the 23d inst. It consists of two brief sheets. His personal property amounts to 120,000 pounds, [illegible]. He leaves nearly everything to his wife for life. After her death, her second son by a former marriage, Hon. W. F. Cowper, is to have the property in condition of taking Lord Palmerston's family name—Temple.

The Bill Enlarging the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Below is a synopsis of this bill, which the telegraph reports as having been adopted in the Senate, where it originated. Its passage by the House may be expected:

It provides that the act to establish bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an assistant commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give a like bond, receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this act, or said bureau may, in the discretion of the President, be placed under a commissioner and assistant commissioners, to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

Section two provides for the division of the districts into sub-districts and the appointment of clerks, and authorizes the President of the United States to extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employes, agents and other officers.

Section three authorizes the Secretary of War to issue provisions, fuel, clothing, etc., for refugees and freedmen.

Section four authorizes the President to reserve for sale, or from settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and assigned in parcels, not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed on between the Commissioner and such refugees or freedmen.

The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under the direction of the President, by regulation may prescribe at the end of such term, or sooner if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive the title thereto from the United States, in fee, upon paying therefore the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

Section five provides that the possessor of titles granted in pursuance of Major General Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, January 17, 1865, are hereby confirmed and made valid.

Section six provides that the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure, in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands, with the districts aforesaid, as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the government for support; and he shall provide, or cause to be built, suitable school asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered into, nor other expenses incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made; and the Commissioner shall cause such lands, from time to time, to be valued, alloted, assigned and sold, in manner and form provided in the preceding section, provided always that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

Section seven authorizes the President to extend military protection to the freedmen in all cases of laws making discrimination against them on account of color.

Section eight prescribes punishment for subjecting freedmen to slavery.

The bill was, after reading, on motion of Mr. Hendricks, postponed till Monday.

Prosecution of Loyal Persons Against Improper Civil Suits and Penalties in the Lately Rebellious States.

The following order was issued by General Grant on the 12th:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan. 12, 1866.

Military division and department commanders whose commands embrace or are composed of any of the late rebellious States, and who have not already done so, will at once issue and enforce orders protecting from prosecution or suits in the State or municipal courts of such States all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons thereto attached or in any wise thereto belonging, subject to military authority, charged with offences for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority, and to protect from suit or prosecution all loyal citizens or persons charged with offences done against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion, and all persons, their agents or employes, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession or custody of any kind of property whatever, who occupied, used, possessed or controlled the same, pursuant to the order of the President or any of the civil or military departments of the government, and to protect them from any penalties or damages that may have been or may be pronounced or adjudged in said courts in any of such cases, and also protecting colored persons from prosecutions in any of said States charged with offences for which white persons are not prosecuted or punished in the same manner and degree. By command of Lieutenant General Grant.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

Interesting English Review of General Grant's Report and Interrogation of his Tactics.

[From the London Times, December 29.]

General Grant has addressed to Mr. Secretary Stanton a report which is equivalent to a complete history of the civil war in its latest period. In this country we get no such elaborate description of events as American commanders are in the habit of compiling. Our generals address themselves to the War Office in dispatches which may be published at a future time, and ultimately, perhaps, reduced to the form of history; but in the United States both military and naval commanders describe, explain and justify their own operations in reports which take the shape of connected and animated narratives. In the present instance the interest concentrated in the document before us is extraordinary. General Grant was commander-in-chief of all the armies in the United States during the last and decisive year of the war. We have been accustomed to regard him as merely the commander of the Army of the Potomac, because he selected Virginia as the scene of his personal exertions; but the fact is that the Army of Virginia was actually under the command of Meade, just as the Army of Tennessee was under the command of Sherman, while Grant himself not only dictated the plan of the campaign, but exercised a direct supervision over all the armies at once. What renders this report, too, the more remarkable is that it explains a new, and, as the event proved, a successful system of tactics devised for the occasion. When Grant assumed the chief command the Federal forces were making little progress, nor could any body anticipate a speedy termination of the war; but the new commander adopted a new method of warfare, and the result was that in twelve months time the war was at an end. What this method was, on what principle it was based, and how it was carried into execution is very intelligibly told.

At an "early period of the rebellion" General Grant had divined the secret of Southern strength and Northern weakness. The Federals were three to one, at least, in numbers, and immeasurably superior in material resources, and yet the Confederates maintained their ground and defended their territories against all attacks. This, says Grant, was because the strength of the North was never exerted on a good system or with sufficient resolution. The Southern generals held a position like the outline of a fan, extending from east to west, and covering the country behind them. By means of the railroads intersecting the interior they could bring up their forces to any point of the circumference; and so long as it was necessary for them to be strong at one point only they could always contrive to be stronger at that point than their adversaries. The first and most indispensable step, therefore, was to deprive them of this favorable condition by attacking at a variety of points at once, so as to retain every Southern army in its own position and prevent it from reinforcing another.

Hitherto the two main armies of the federals—one in Tennessee and the other in Virginia—had been acting, as the General expresses it, "like a balky team." When one was pulling the other was backing, and so the able generals of the confederacy could shift or concentrate or relieve their forces in such a way as either to economize their strength or employ it to the greatest advantage. If Lee was hard pressed he could be reinforced by Beauregard; if Johnson was in difficulty he could be supported from Richmond or Petersburg. Attack on both sides at once and these tactics would be impracticable. But, besides all this, Gen. Grant took a harder and more terrible view of affairs. Man for man the Southerners were the best troops, partly, perhaps, from natural aptitudes, but mainly no doubt, from the great military ability of their commanders. On a fair field, and in any one battle, the federals could not pretend to reckon confidently on winning; but there was one thing on which they could reckon, and that was on killing a certain number of Confederates. Of course they must suffer equal or even greater losses themselves, but that they could well afford. If every battle cost the South a certain proportion of men, a given number of battles must destroy the Southern power, even if no battle was a decisive victory. So Grant determined not only to fight, but to fight on, without stint or stay, come what might. Hard knocks and incessant blows constituted his strategy and tactics. If he were to fare as McClellan and Hooker had fared, he would not do as McClellan and Hooker had done. He opened the new campaign resolved to go on fighting whether he won or lost, and, as he himself says, "to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission." The literal execution of this policy is expressed in every line of the report. While recounting the events of the Virginian campaign the General represents one engagement as virtually a failure in these words:—"It was the only general attack made from the Rapidan to the James which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. I would not be understood as saying that all previous attacks resulted in victories to our arms, or accomplished as much as I had hoped from them; but they inflicted upon the enemy severe losses, which tended in the end to the overthrow of the rebellion." How much these tactics cost the North we need not say. It is said that Grant "turns to this hour whenever the figures '100,000,' as representing his losses in Virginia, are held up before his eyes, and there is a passage in his report which reads very like a deprecation of censure. "Whether my views," says he, "might have been better in conception and execution is for the people who mourn the loss of friends fallen, and who have to pay the pecuniary cost, to say. All I can say is that what I have done has been done to the best of my ability, and in what I conceived to be the best interests of the whole country.

As far as plans can be justified by events, that justification belongs certainly to Grant. His system was successful where every other system had failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former campaign had left the contest pretty nearly as it stood before. It must be understood, too, that wherever military science appears more conspicuous than brute force, that merit is Grant's also. The scheme of Sherman's campaign was dictated by Grant, as were others less important and less fortunate. The grand principle of the whole system was co-operation. Besides the two great armies of the East and West which, on this occasion, were to pull well together, Grant set half a dozen other armies in motion, to distract, occupy and punish the enemy at all points together. The orders originally given to Sherman were that he should advance steadily and through all obstacles to Atlanta, an important railroad centre in the north of Georgia, that he should occupy that town, and then, by striking some town on the east coast, and holding the line of communication, cut the confederacy in two at that point, as had already been done on the line of the Mississippi. On this understanding Sherman moved from Chattanooga, just as Grant advanced upon Richmond, with what results is well known. As to Grant himself, with Meade's army under his immediate command, he admits us into the secret of his calculations. He intended to do his utmost by dint of blows to destroy Lee's army north of Richmond, but he hardly hoped to succeed. All he reckoned upon was weakening his enemy by battle after battle; and he tells us distinctly that in anticipation of the failure which he evidently considered probable, he had resolved from the first to transfer his army to the south of the James river, and had acquainted both Butler and Meade with this resolution. This was what occurred. Not all the sanguinary fighting in Virginia sufficed against the skill of the Confederate command and the valor of his troops, and Grant ultimately found himself south of the James with an inaccessible enemy still in his front. As for Butler, General Grant says that he got his force into such a position that, for the purpose of any co-operation against Richmond, it was about as available "as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked." In the end, however—that is to say, in the eleventh month of the campaign—the new tactics bore their fruit. Some of the co-operating armies had failed, but others had succeeded beyond expectation. Banks as well as Butler had been unsuccessful, and so had Sigel, and so had Rosecrans; but Sherman, after a most memorable march, found himself able not only to go from Atlanta to Savannah, but to sweep northwards with his victorious army to the assistance of Grant himself. At the same time, as the final scene drew near, other expeditions had proceeded according to Grant's orders. Sheridan had secured the Shenandoah Valley. Stoneman was advancing upon Lynchburg, and on every side the armies of the North were closing in upon the Southern capital. At last the catastrophe came, and in the course of a single month we learned not only that Richmond was taken, but that the whole war was finished and the Confederacy a thing of the past. "That result is undoubtedly due to the military arithmetic" of General Grant. He is not the first conqueror who has adopted the principle, though he was the first to apply it to the resources of a whole people instead of the divisions of a single army. He is entitled therefore, to the credit which complete success confers; and, indeed, terrible though the cost was, it may well be questioned whether an indefinite prolongation of the war would not have cost both parties still more.

A Rich Piece of Legislation.—The Detroit Free Press says:

"The richest piece of legislation was the adoption by the House of the following preamble and resolution, introduced by Rollins, of New Hampshire:

"*Whereas*, House rents are high and means of educating colored children limited, therefore:

"*Resolved*, That a tax of twenty per cent be imposed on rentals which exceed $600, to be applied to said education."

"It is hard to tell which to admire most in this, the clear appreciation of cause and effect which associated high rents with negro education, or the financial acuteness which devised the plan of sharpening an item of domestic expense by taxing it. Either is worthy of the present half-crazed Legislature of the nation."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court.—Judge E. Abell.—Simon Newburger and L. Stewell plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on S. Moshr. Sentenced to a fine of $30 each.

Andrew Leyman plead guilty to the charge of having stolen an overcoat and a pair of pants. He awaits his sentence.

Severely Burnt.—Mrs. Edwards, who resides at No. 224 Union street, was severely burnt by her clothing accidentally taking fire yesterday morning. She was in the act of preparing the meals for the household, when the accident occurred. There are fears that she may not survive the effect of the burns.

Robbery.—Mr. Picard, who keeps a furniture store on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, was robbed last Saturday night. It appears that they entered the store with false keys and carried away the safe which contained no money, except some valuable papers. The safe was found in the Old Basin, near Roman street.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

FIRST DAY—JANUARY 22d, 1866.

Senate.—The Senate met at 12½ o'clock, 18 members present and Lieutenant Governor Voorhies in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, the Hon. H. Q. Pellerin, Senator from New Orleans, and Senator Scraggs, of Natchitoches, De Soto and Sabine, were sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Kelso, a joint resolution was adopted to appoint a joint committee to wait upon the Governor to inform him that the General Assembly is organized and ready to receive any communication from his Excellency. Messrs. Munday, Keller and Brusle, were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Mohan moved that fifty copies of the rules of the Senate be printed. Carried.

Mr. Burthe obtained leave of absence for Judge Duvigneaud on account of sickness.

A message from the House informed the Senate that the House concurred in the joint resolution to appoint a committee to inform the Governor that the General Assembly is organized.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, an act "to provide for the incorporation of associations to engage in the factorage business," was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Senate then took a recess to two o'clock, to give time to wait on the Governor.

Mr. Florian Davis was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; P. Lanaux, Postmaster; Chas. Gastler, Messenger; H. P. McDonnell and James Bell, Pages.

The Committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor were Stillé, Voorhies, Bailey, Fraret and Tete.

The following Senators were present at the first Roll call: Voorhies, Bell, Burthe, Brusle, Brownlee, Coco, Campbell, Cooley, Fellows, Gordon, Kenner, Lapeyre, Mohan, Munday, Newton, of Morehouse, Newton, of Jackson, Purvell, Taylor, Scraggs, Welsh and Wilcox.

After the Senate reassembled the Committee who had waited on the Governor reported that his Excellency had no communication to make to the Senate on any subject further than that he would take pleasure hereafter to communicate anything necessary to the General Assembly.

Adjourned to 12 o'clock M.

House.—This body met at 12 o'clock yesterday. Hon. D. T. Cage in the chair. A quorum (67 members) was declared present. Mr. Cage being in doubt whether he would be authorized to continue his functions as Speaker of the House at the regular session, Mr. Elam was called to the chair until the question should have been decided by the House. Mr. Leeds offered a resolution, declaring that the organization of the House at the late extra session should be considered its permanent organization. This resolution being withdrawn, Mr. Jonas offered another, declaring that this House was regularly organized at the recently called extra session of the General Assembly, and that the officers and employes then elected, should continue their functions. This resolution being unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cage took the chair. Rev. N. Palmer opened the session with prayer. A message from the Senate was received, informing the House that a resolution had been passed in that body to appoint a committee to wait upon Governor Wells, for the purpose of notifying him of the organization of both Houses. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Stille, Voorhies, Bailey, Fret and Tete for that committee on the part of the House. The House then took a recess for the purpose of enabling the committee to wait on the Governor. On reassembling, the Committee reported that his Excellency had no communications to make for the present, whereupon the House adjourned until 12 o'clock today.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1866.

We noticed some time since that a General Order had been issued by the Commanding General of the Department turning to the Stockholders the Banks which had been in liquidation by Commissioners under military appointment, and ordering that elections for Directors of the several institutions named should take place on the 4th Monday of January in compliance with this Order, elections were held to-day, under the direction of inspectors appointed by the Major General Commanding the Department, at which the following gentlemen were duly elected:

In the Louisiana State Bank: Messrs. J. M. Lapeyre, J. U. Lavillebeuvre, John A. Stevenson, A. D. Grieff, Elijah Peale, Pablin Duvel, James Reed, R. Bangier and T. C. Twitchell.

For the Bank of New Orleans:—Messrs. Frank Williams, B. M. Harrell, W. A. Elmore, John Pemberton, W. A. Violett, W. A. Johnson, Peter Anderson, W. P. Elison, P. Simms, John Crickard, C. A. Eager, and Wm. Knox.

For the Merchants' Bank:—Messrs. J. M. Denman, Thomas Allen Clarke, Alfred Kearney, James Edwards, and W. S. Mount.

For the Crescent City Bank:—Messrs. John Pemberton, J. Morgan Hall, J. O. Nixon, O. D. Gaillard, Samuel A. Shumway, J. J. Warren, B. P. Voorhies, W. E. Seymour, and Geo. W. Hynson.

For the Bank of Louisiana:—We have not received the returns.

We have but little variation to notice in the general market, but prices of our leading staple have been completely unsettled by the unfavorable intelligence from New York and Liverpool, and the sales were barely 1,500 bales taken at irregular prices, indicating a decline of nearly 1c per pound. This limited business, with the still smaller sales of Saturday can add but little to our supplies of either Foreign or Domestic Exchange.

The gold market opened buoyant under the favorable news from New York and became still stronger after the publication of the evening papers, containing telegrams dated at noon to-day, which reported a further advance of 1½c per dollar. The sales included $3,000 at 139, $10,000 at 139 1/4; $2,000, $4,000, two lots of $5,000, $7,000, $9,000, $12,000, and $25,000 at 139¾; $3,500 and $5,000 at 140; $50,000 at 140 1/4; $2,500 at 140½; and $5,000 at 141. The market closed at 140¾ to 141, against 136⅜ to 139 on Saturday evening. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 132 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their counters and sell at 136. Mexican dollars are exchanged for gold at par, or command a fraction less than gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange stiffened under the improvement in Gold at New York, and the sales of Sterling included a round amount to a bank at 146 for bill of lading bills and 147 for clear; £2600 bill of lading, (1500 and 2000,) a moderate amount of bill of lading at 146½; £10,800 at 146 to 147; £15,500, (2000, 2500, 3000, 3800 and 5000,) at 147; £15,000 at 147, 148 and 148¼, £2000 and £15,000 first class at 148; £2300 at 148½, and £2000 bankers' at 149. In Francs we noticed sales of 175,000 commercial (15,000, 60,000 and 100,000,) at 3.80½; 300,000 first class, (in three equal amounts,) at 3.80, and 300,000 Bank, (200,000 and 100,000) at the same. These figures show some improvement in private Sterling, but none in bank bills. Sterling may be quoted at 145 to 146½ for bill of lading bills, 146½ to 147 for good clear, and 147½ to 148 and 148½ for A1 to very first class; and commercial Francs at 3.85 to 3.80. Some of the Banks were still willing to sell Sterling at 149 and Francs at 3.80, but others asked higher.

Domestic Exchange continued in moderate supply and ruled still more in favor of sellers, sales out-doors including $210,000 New York sight (50,000, 50,000, 50,000 and 60,000) at 1¼ per cent. discount, $30,000 at 1¼, and a further amount at the same; $110,000 Boston sight, (10,000 and 100,000) at 1¼; $50,000 one day's sight on New York at 1½; $10,000 five days' at 1¼, and $7000 at 1½; $20,000 ten days in two sums at 1½, $30,000 at 1¼ and $15,000 at 1¾; about $120,000 at 1¼ for Boston sight, and 1¾ and 2¼ for fifteen and thirty days' on New York; and $60,000 thirty days' on New York (10,000 and 50,000) at 2, and $30,000 at 1¾. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 1 discount.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 500 shares Jackson Rail Road Co., price not stated. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They are quoted at 79 to 80 for the Railroad issues and 87½ to 88 for the Consolidated. A day or two since there was a small sale of Louisiana State sixes, three coupons due, at 63½.

The Uncurrent Bank note market was quiet at about previous rates. $4100 Bank of Louisiana sold at 50c. per dollar, and $5300 at 50½. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 48 to 49, and 50 to 51c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 60 to 70, and 72 to 75; Merchants' Bank at 70 to 72, and 75 to 77½; Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82, and 83 to 85; Union Bank at 80 to 82, and 83 to 85, and Bank of N.O. at 82 to 83, and 85 to 88. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes rule at 1½ to 3½ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, January 22, 1866.

Cotton—The decline reported at Liverpool and New York completely unsettled our market to-day, and although the effect of the news was partially counteracted by some improvement in Foreign Exchange, yet still the demand was limited and confined to buyers, who were unwilling to operate, unless at a reduction of about 1c from previous rates, which most factors refused to concede. Under these circumstances the sales were confined to 1500 bales taken by nine brokers at irregular prices. The market is too much unsettled to admit of regular quotations, but the day's business may be represented by 44c for Good Ordinary, 46 for Low Middling, and 48½ to 49 for Middling. Strict Low Middling sold at 47c, Low Middling at 46, barely Low Middling at 45, and Good Ordinary as low as 43, but it might have been difficult to duplicate either of the two last. There was some enquiry for Middling at 48, which factors refused. The heavy receipts of yesterday and to-day increased the prevailing depression. Our quotations on Saturday evening were 38 to 41c for Ordinary, 44 to 45 for Good Ordinary, 46 to 48 for Low Middling and 49 to 50 for Middling.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 85,[illegible]
Received since Saturday	10,[illegible]
Received previously	435,[illegible]—444,[illegible]
Total	527,7[illegible]
Cleared today	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]—341,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	185,875

The [illegible] comprise 1,914 bales for New York and 370 for Bremen.

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts since Saturday comprise 358 hhds Molasses and 150 hhds Sugar. There was a more general and lively enquiry to-day, and the sales (including some on Saturday, not previously reported,) comprise 175 hhds Sugar, in various lots, at 11c for inferior, 12¼ for low common, 13¾ to 13⅞ for good common to fair, 14¾c for good fair, and 15¼c per lb for prime. Of Molasses, 430 bbls were sold in various lots at 70c for inferior, 75c for common, 80c for fair and good, 82 to 85c for prime, and 175 half bbls choice at $1 02 per gallon. The stocks on hand are light and the receipts are small.

Western Produce and Provisions.—There was a better feeling in the general market today, and operations were on a larger scale. Corn has continued in request and there was more demand for Flour for Cuba. Movements in other articles were principally for the local trade. Full particulars will be found in detail in the following remarks:

Flour—There was more demand to-day, and about 3,500 were sold, of which 200 bbls at $7 100 at $7 25, 200, 250 and 400 superfine at $8, 100 and 200 at $8 12½, 100 and 250, in two lots, at $8 25; 100, on its merits, at $9; 100 low extra at $9 25, 100 extra, on private terms, and 150 choice do at $10 50 per bbl. The stock has been considerably reduced, the receipts having fallen off, but is yet sufficient for the present wants of our trade. With the resumption of navigation on the upper rivers supplies will rapidly thereof for a foreign demand are looked for.

Corn—Continues in fair supply and good demand, at about previous prices, mixed ruling at $1 05 to $1 07½ per bushel. There were sales of 7,500 sacks, of which 6,000 on private terms, 100 and 300 yellow at $1 10, 175 yellow and 200 white at $1 12½, and 150 white at $1 15 per bushel.

Oats—Are in good supply but still about 1,600 sacks were sold, of which 250 at 50c, 250 at 51 and 100 and 140 at 52c per bushel.

Bran—We have again to note a dull market. The sales are confined to 350 sacks on private terms, and 200 at $1 70 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Is in good supply and moderate demand. Prime Western is selling in small lots, 50 and 190 bales, at $25 per ton.

Pork—There is only a retail demand and prices are ruling in favor of buyers. Dealers could not obtain more than $34 to $33 50 per bbl for Mess.

Lard—The market is very dull. 19c per lb, however, has been offered and refused for round lots of prime in tierces. At retail, dealers are asking 19½c per lb.

Green Meat—A lot of 1,000 Shoulders in bulk sold at 15c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 14c, Sides at 18c, and Hams at 17c per lb.

Star Candles—Short weight are selling in lots of 50 and 100 boxes at 20c, and full weight at 23 to 24c per lb.

Bacon—There is scarcely anything doing even at retail, and prices are nominal. We, however, quote Shoulders at 14 to 15c, Ribbed Sides 18 to 18c, Clear Sides 19 to 20c, Plain Hams 19 to 20c. Sugar cured 23 to 25 and Breakfast Bacon 22c per lb.

Coal Oil—In bbls is retailing at 90c, and in cases at $1 10 per gallon. Larger lots command 80 to 85c in bbls and $1 in cases.

Potatoes—There have been large receipts of Apples, and they are selling at $5 to $6 per bbl. Potatoes are scarce and command $4 to $4 50 per bbl. Onions are in fair supply and sell at $3 50 to $4 per bbl. There have been large receipts of Eggs; they are selling at $27 to $29 per bbl, Chickens and Geese are selling at $12 and Turkeys at $36 per dozen.

Coffee—We note the sale from first hands, of 1,784 bags prime Rio at 20⅛c per lb in gold. Dealers are still supplying the demand at 28c per lb for ordinary, 29 to 29½c for fair and 31c per lb currency for prime to choice.

Freights—There is not much disengaged tonnage on the berth, and but little freight offering to go forward; when there more, advanced rates would be realized at once. The rates are now 1¼c per lb for Cotton by steamship for New York, the same for Boston, 1c by sail for Boston, 11/16 to ¾d by sail for Liverpool, 1¼c for Havre and 1d by steam for Liverpool.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 22, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 360 Texas Beeves, 64 Hogs and 120 Calves.

Sold: 38 Western Beeves, 307 Texas Beeves, 430 Hogs, 307 Sheep, 83 Calves and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 72 Western Beeves, 197 Texas Beeves, 37 Yearlings, 741 Hogs, 300 Sheep, 18 Calves and 20 Milch Cows.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Palmyra—43 bales cotton J W Burbridge & co—62 Given, Watts & co—7 Jury Harris & co—6 Stevenson & May—12 S W Rawlins—3 sks cotton seed S M Swenson—50 Jas Connelly & co—76 bxs wine F Hollander—Total, 162 bales cotton.

MATAMOROS—Per steamship Pizarro—Ass'd mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Atlanta—[illegible]

LONDON—Per bark Hiawatha—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Magnolia—17 bales cotton to Thornhill & Richardson—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 23, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Mitchell, for New York, via Havana, J M Courtenay

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

BELOW COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Evening Star—[illegible]

DIED.

This morning, at one o'clock, Mrs. DESIREE LAROQUE-TURGEAU. The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Esplanade and Villere streets. The friends and acquaintances of the Laroque-Turgeau, Theard and Landry's families are respectfully invited to attend.

Headquarters Orleans Regiment of Militia, January 22d, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 16.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—HEADQUARTERS COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS, ORLEANS REGIMENT OF MILITIA, Jan. 22, 1866.—Special Orders No. [illegible]

[illegible]

Headquarters, Company F, District No. 6, 2d Battalion O. R. M.

[illegible]

WANTED.

A BOY to make himself useful in a Printing Office. Apply at No. 77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

Last Nights of MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, January 23, 24 and 25, will be presented the world-famous Play, in five acts, entitled

EAST LYNNE,

Or, The Elopement.

Lady Isabel, Madame Vine .... Miss Charlotte Thompson
Sir Francis Levison .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Barbara Hare .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Other characters by the talented Company.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.—Benefit and last night of Miss C. THOMPSON. A great bill.

The distinguished young American Artist, MR. L. P. BARRETT, is engaged, and will soon appear.

Headquarters, Company A, Co. Dis. No. 1, 1st Battalion O. R. M.

[illegible]

PITTSBURG COAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

[illegible] D. STICKNEY.

WANTED.

A WOMAN for COOKING, WASHING and IRONING [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible] D. D. ROGERS. H. A. KINGSTON.

The Bingham School.

MEBANEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible] Col WM. BINGHAM.

CRESCENT HALL.

THIS establishment, [illegible] BILLIARD HALL [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, 20th instant.

The Hall contains TWENTY FOUR TABLES, [illegible]

A First class Bar Room and Cigar Stand

[illegible] A. W. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

OUR SHIRT FACTORY

IS THE PLACE TO GET

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT FAIR PRICES

[illegible] FACTORY.

corner Canal and St. Charles streets. LEIGHTON & CO.

THE GREAT

BILLIARD HALL

JUST OPENED IS OVER

OUR SHIRT FACTORY,

Corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

LEIGHTON & CO.

Drafts.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT OR ON TIME, on the

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE

OF PARIS.

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

Wines, Sardines, Olive Oil, &c.

200 CASKS Narbonne WINE.

100 casks Bordeaux Wine.

350 cases Sardines in Oil.

100 cases Olive Oil, Belhe, Superfine, in store at No. 22 St. Louis street, and for sale by L. GRAND & CO. 8 Carondelet street.

Headquarters, Co. I, District No. 9, 2d Battalion O. R. M.

[illegible] E. D. TERREBONNE. ERNEST GAUTHIER, Enrolling Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND Battalion ORLEANS REGIMENT OF MILITIA [illegible] FERGUS FUSELIER.

HEADQUARTERS, CO. C. DISTRICT NO. 3. [illegible] FRED W. HART.

ORLEANS REGIMENT OF MILITIA. [illegible] F. GAUTHIER. E. D. TERREBONNE.

Headquarters, Co. C., Co. District No. 3. [illegible] FRED. W. HART.

Wanted,

TWO GOOD CHAMBERMAIDS. Apply at South Corner of Dauphin and Canal streets.

Miller's Old Bourbon Whisky.

A SUPPLY always on hand of the above celebrated brand of old Bourbon Whisky. [illegible] MARTIN, DOLBONDE & COBB. 37 Natchez street.

OPTOMETRE!

Correction for all Abnormal Sight.

PROFESSOR MAUCK, Optician, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Two Story House, No. 119 Moralès Street.

SUCCESSION OF FRANCISCO ROIOY PIETO, alias Francisco Roch—No. 26,002.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer, Office—No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, 23d January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 20th, 1865, the following described property belonging to said succession:

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the suburb Franklin, in the square bounded by Marigny, Mandeville, Urquhart and Morales streets, measuring thirty-six feet front on Morales street by [illegible] feet in depth [illegible], together with the improvements [illegible] two-story house, (No. 119 Morales street,) [illegible]

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of six and twelve months, [illegible]

Spacious and Comfortable Dwelling House on Bienville street, Nos 258, 183 and 266, between Villeré and Robertson streets, divided into three tenements

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

[illegible]

Valuable Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling House, No. [illegible] between Royal and Bourbon streets, forming part of the well known [illegible] Restaurant St. Louis.

BY G. de FERIET.

[illegible]

Splendid Two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 263 Burgundy Street, Between Hospital and Barracks Streets, 2d District.

BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

200 Double Barreled Shot GUNS, assorted qualities, from $5 to $150 dollars.

300 REVOLVERS assorted sizes.

100,000 G D CAPS.

1000 Bags Buck and Drop SHOT, assorted.

1000 Kegs Hazard POWDER, assorted.

Whole, half and quarter kegs

For sale by C. H. SLOCOMB

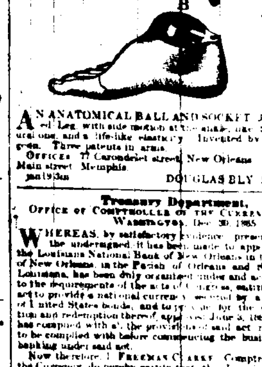
Chestnuts. Chestnuts.

SAVOY CHESTNUTS.

LANDING ex-steamship "Alabama," from Liverpool: 100 half barrels very choice CHESTNUTS

For sale by G. BORZINO.

ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARMS.



AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED Leg, with side motion at the ankle, like the natural one, and a life-like elasticity. Invented by a surgeon. Three patents in arms.

OFFICES 77 Carondelet street, New Orleans, and 392 Main street, Memphis. DOUGLAS BLY M. D.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, Dec. 30, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans in the City of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now therefore I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans in the City of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

The bank will be in operation by the 20th inst.

Patent Canvas Roofing.

CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY APPLIED.

PATENT ROOFING PAINT.

Materials for Gravel Roofs.

ROOFING FELT AND ROOFING PITCH

Constantly on Hand.

COMMERCIAL PAINT WORKS!

Superior Brands of

White Lead and Zinc Paints.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

Varnishes, Oils, Stove Polish, Sand Paper, Painters' Tools, Artists' Materials, Chamois Skins, and Wax Flower Materials.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Olden & Sawyer's Photographic Materials, PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND FITZ VIEW LENS

FRANCIS HUMPHREYS, 62 Royal street, New Orleans, La.

Bergasse, Bergasse.

100 CASKS,

For sale by J. RIVIERE & CO., 70 & 72 Common street.

FOR SALE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT situated corner Hospital and Old Levee. Apply at Mr. OTTO.

Succession of A. Deslonde.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Succession of Andre Deslonde, Sr., will please present the same, and all persons indebted to said Succession are requested to make payment to CLARKE & BAYNE, 38 Camp street, Att'ys for Mrs. Deslonde, Administratrix.

Vermicelli and Maccaroni.

LANDING ex-ship Fortuna, Costansa, from Genoa—200 boxes Maccaroni and Vermicelli. For sale by G. BORZINO, 71 Old Levee street.

THE LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY OF Learning and Military Academy—Has been in successful operation since the 2d day of October last, and will close a session of nine months on the 30th day of June next.

Terms—$130 for all expenses for five months, payable in advance. For further particulars, apply to D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, Alexandria, La.

Coal! Coal!

PITTSBURG for family use, and ANTHRACITE—Egg size. For sale at the lowest market prices. STEAMBOATS SUPPLIED. Leave orders with D. STICKNEY, No. 6 Carondelet street.

GEO. G. GARNER, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchant, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Large Catalogue Sale of 200 Valuable Oil Paintings, at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO., R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL sell at the St. Charles Street Opera House, [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] FRIDAY EVENINGS, [illegible]

200 VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS

[illegible]

Contents and Fixtures of a Family Grocery at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO., R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL [illegible] FRIDAY January 26th at 10 [illegible] THE CONTENTS AND FIXTURES OF A FAMILY GROCERY, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrup, Molasses [illegible] Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

Succession of the Late Dr. Jacques Casimir Jules Vigne. No. 1308.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Property at the Corner of Moreau and Spain streets.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

A. FERNANDEZ'S SALES.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

Succession of Marie L. Monroy—No. 3,541

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

The Building Known as the Opelousas Railroad Ferry Landing at Auction.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

100 Head Beef Cattle at Auction.

[illegible] A. BECKWITH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Johnson, Denis, Berault & Legendre

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

16 .... Carondelet street 16

NEW ORLEANS and PARISH OF ST JAMES.

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

MARTIN & BUTTS,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, No. 172 Gravier street, (up stairs), New Orleans.

N. VIGNIE,

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale and Purchase of

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE,

VACANT LOTS,

Plantations and Lands of every Description.

Office, No. 41 Exchange Alley near Customhouse street.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR

CORDIAL MANUFACTURER.

No. 8 .... St. Louis Street .... No. 8

NEW ORLEANS.

J. JAY LANE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

No. 76 Camp Street.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

JOHNSON, DENEGRE & PENN,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 186 COMMON STREET,

New Orleans.

G. W. DUNBAR,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

53 .... CANAL STREET 53

New Orleans, (La.)

Victor Pesson,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

No. 32 Old Levee Street.

LAMBERT & COMMAGERE,

SUCCESSOR TO X. LAMBERT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN

FRENCH BRANDY, WINES,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cordials, etc.

53 .... MAGAZINE STREET 53

New Orleans.

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

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

No. 71 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

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

GUMBEL'S HOTEL.

CHAS. L. GUMBEL, Manager.

THIS House formerly known as the "BROOKS'S HOUSE," on Camp street, fronting Lafayette square, has been lease for a number of years.

It has been thoroughly renovated, repaired, and improvements made.

It will be furnished with new Furniture, Bedding, Linen, etc., etc. And as for its Location for Families and Gentlemen, it is unsurpassed.

The Manager pledges himself to spare no efforts to render his Patrons the comforts of a Home.

This House will be opened about the 22d inst.

Landing.

ENGLISH PICKLES—100 bbls assorted.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—30 cases Pints and Half Pints.

ALE AND PORTER—100 casks Tennent's.

BORDEAUX PRUNES—100 cases in jars.

100 [illegible] in boxes.

FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE—200 [illegible]

SARDINES—300 cases.

WINES—[illegible] boxes Claret.

100 casks [illegible]

200 bxs White Wine, Haut Sauternes.

HOLLAND CHEESE—50 cases.

For sale by J. AVET, At the Blue Store, cor. Old Levee and Bienville streets.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK, via HAVANA.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamships

MORNING STAR, 2000 tons .... Commander
EVENING STAR, 2016 tons .... Whe[illegible] Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2000 tons .... Commander
RISING STAR, 2000 tons .... Bell Commander

The new and first-class screw steamships

MISSISSIPPI, 2000 tons .... Commander
MERRIMAC, 2000 tons .... Commander
MARIPOSA, 1200 tons .... Commander
MONTEREY, 1200 tons .... Commander

The line is composed of the largest and most comfortable steamships which have ever been built in this country for any home line. They are in every respect first-class ocean service and the route on which they run. The passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamer in the world.

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

Freight will be received at the Company's warehouse upon their pier, at all time during business hours and the Company's rates for freight will always be made as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to J. M. COURTENAY, Agent, 38 Carondelet street.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY, MARCH 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER 12
CITY OF NEW YORK 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

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

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons ....
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons ....
EUROPE .... 3,200 tons ....
NAPOLEON III .... (Nearly ready) ....
ST LAURENT .... (Building) ....
PEREIRE .... (Building) ....
VILLE DE PARIS .... (Building) ....

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

From No. 50 North River

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

Carrying only Cabin Passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris—No. 12, Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perilliat, 9 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS LOW Pressure Line—Side-Wheel Steamers.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.

TO leave on THURSDAY, January 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M., the new iron steamship MORGAN, John T. Lawless, commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

N B—Freight for Matagorda will be delivered at the end of Ship's Tackles.

Bills of Lading will be signed at the Agent's office.

Freight will be received Monday, January 22d, foot of St. Joseph street.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE DAILY Line—Low Pressure Steamers.

FOR MOBILE.—To leave TUESDAY, January 23d, on the arrival of the 4½ o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain Railroad train.

The new iron steamer MANHATTAN, J. W. Wilson, commander, will leave as above.

For freight or passage, apply to I. C. HARRIS, cor. Camp and Common sts.

N. B.—No freight received after 2½ P. M.

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

Meeting of the Southern Press Association.

By authority of the Constitution of the Southern Press Association, and at the request of several of the members thereof, I hereby convene a meeting of said Association, to be held at MONTGOMERY, Ala., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1866, to receive the reports of the officers, consider the measures already taken and proper to be taken, to advance the business interests of the Press, and to make the annual election of officers required by the Constitution.

Proprietors of Newspapers published in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, who may not have been members of the Association, are respectfully invited to attend. Proprietors of Newspapers in Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee, [illegible]

A full attendance is requested, [illegible]

W. G. CLARK, President of Southern Press Association. Mobile, Ala., Jan. 12, 1866.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

ALL persons owning trades or professions [illegible] will save expense.

State Tax Collector, [illegible] Office, No. 8 St. Peter street, [illegible]

Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans.

THIS Bank will be opened for business at the banking-house formerly occupied by the Bank of New Orleans on St. Charles street, on Thursday, the [illegible]. Hours of business, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. [illegible] KOHN, President.

English Fire Bricks.

15,000 ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by MARCY, MEGGETT & MAURY, Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

FASSMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES.

Two Thousand Bundles now landing ex ship Ella Thayer and steamship Carolina, for sale low by H. FASSMANN, 61 Carondelet street.

SOUTHERN LAND,

Emigration and Product Company,

71 Broadway, New York, and 61 Union st., New Orleans.

ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTRODUCING CAPITAL, MECHANICAL SKILL, EMIGRATION AND LABOR SAVING MACHINERY INTO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

This Company offers to Sell, Lease or Rent Cotton, Sugar and Farming Lands; also to furnish White Labor (German, Swiss, Irish or English) and Machinery of all kinds and descriptions, [illegible] Mills, Portable and Stationary Engines, [illegible] Trees of every description.

SAM. BARD, Agent, [illegible] Union street, New Orleans.

THE undersigned, of the late firm of Collins, Carriere & Co., have this day formed a copartnership under the style of CARRIERE & LOGAN, [illegible] O. CARRIERE, GEO. D. LOGAN, ANT. CARRIERE. New Orleans, Jan. 1st, 1866.

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

BY

C. A. Barriere & Bro.

IN order to make room for our Spring importations, we will sell, on and after the 8th inst., the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock at very reduced prices.

We invite our friends and the public to give us a call and see for themselves.

C. A. BARRIERE & BRO., 185 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

O. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

130 .... Gravier Street 130

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Agent for New York Steam Fisk Spinning Company of Babbet.

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by first vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linen Printed Linen, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Drawer Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Blay Linen, Linen Checks, Plantation Linen, White and Brown Linen Nettings, [illegible] Swiss Muslins, Tape Checks, [illegible]

REMOVAL.

L. B. POTHIER has removed his office from No. 46 Old Levee street to No. 25 Bienville street.

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

Office of the N. O. Opelousas and G. W. Railroad Company.

New Orleans, Jan. 17th, 1866.

AT an election held THIS DAY for Eighteen Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, to serve for one year from the first Monday in February next, agreeably to previous advertisement, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, January, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. H. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE firm of F. Da Silva & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each partner will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

F. J. Da SILVA. DORCINO LANDRY.

New Orleans, Dec. 30, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the commission business on his own account.

New Orleans, 30th December, 1865. F. J. Da SILVA.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

GROWTH of 1865—H. HAFNER has now in store a large and full assortment of Garden Seeds, from D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Country Merchants supplied with Seeds by the box, hundred or thousand papers, or otherwise for retailing. Grass Seeds, and Onion Sets, [illegible]

H. HAFNER, 165 St. Charles street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.