THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC 18, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans,

Agreement adopted November 16, '65.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	38	50	80	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	32	67	90	140	220
Five	46	80	105	170	225
Six	54	92	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	220	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	330	400	750	1200

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Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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G. F. WEISSE & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

☞ Copies of the Bee can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

THE TEETH OFTEN DIE.—Long before the system loses its youthful vigor, this should not be so. To prevent this species of necrosis use Fragrant Sozodont. It keeps the dental bone alive, the enamel spotless, the gums rosy and elastic, the breath pure and the mouth clean.

FAMILY AND PLANTATION GROCERY SUPPLIES.—Mr. Geo. G. Garner, 63 Common, and 44 Canal streets, announces that he has secured the services of the Messrs. Goodrich and Chas. R. Railey, late wholesale grocers and commission merchants in this city, and is now prepared to fill all orders for family and plantation supplies at the lowest market price.

PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR STEAM BATHS.—It will be seen that Dr. Lefebre proposes to sell the right of using his portable steam-bath apparatus for the State of Louisiana. This apparatus, by which the inventor has solved the difficult problem of giving a patient a complete vapor-bath in the bed, and without wetting the cover, has been introduced successfully in the military hospitals of Paris. The application of steam-bathing in private residences in New Orleans would supply in the hygienic system of the city a want never satisfied prior to this ingenious invention. We would be glad to hear of the introduction of this apparatus into general use in the State, through the purchase invited by Dr. Lefebre.

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT.—This well known establishment, No. 6 Chartres street, offers, as per advertisement elsewhere, the means of illumination and cooking suitable for the Christmas holidays to every one who may need such appliances. Messrs. Hill & Veazie can furnish every variety of lamps for lighting purposes, and Fish's patent cooking lamp for coal oil or gas, which are at once convenient and economical.

GEN. GRANT'S TESTIMONY TO THE INFLUENCE OF GEN. LEE.—Gen. Grant, in his recent report, thus bears witness to the beneficial results, for the cause of peace and tranquility, of Gen. Lee's influence in the South at the time of his surrender:

"General Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and to-day the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our ordnance officers."

New Regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

For some weeks past it was expected that instructions would be received from Washington by the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, calling for the issue of new labor regulations, which, it was apprehended, would defeat any legislation on the subject of labor by the General Assembly at the present session. As regards this apprehension the new regulations as now published will prove to many an agreeable disappointment. We give them textually in another column as promulgated by Brig. Gen. Baird, and it is to be presumed, such is their importance, that every one interested in the freedmen and in the labor question, and in the prosperity of the State, will give them an attentive perusal.

They do not, it strikes us, materially conflict with either the spirit and tenor, or the details of the bills on the labor question, reported by the Select Joint Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and passed the Senate a few days ago, and by the House yesterday.

There is a concurrence between the provisions of these bills and the new regulations of the Bureau, which could hardly fail of happy results under an administration of freedmen's affairs that should be just and considerate in the exercise of its powers in construing these regulations.

The regulations just issued are evidently intended to [illegible] as a means of [illegible] for agricultural purposes freedmen's labor the coming year, [illegible] in time to make their plantations for a crop and in a way to give promise of the necessary continuity in cotton and sugar culture. [illegible] in the bills passed by the General Assembly. But these bills do not purport to give the details of a labor contract; they leave those to be agreed upon by the parties, and there is question [illegible] to contract with freedmen. As far as remedies and penalties are [illegible] the Freedmen's Bureau will have superior authority, but if they perform their duties fairly in this respect, we do not see that it can make any unique difference whether the jurisdiction is with them or the civil magistrate.

[illegible]

The New York Times has been reduced [illegible] ...

[illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Schiller's great legitimate tragedy of "The Robbers," with Mr. Macaulay as *Charles de Moor*, will be repeated this evening. This play is always very attractive; and, judging from the cast at the "Varieties," it is, on the whole, in good hands. Mr. Floyd will appear, for the second time, as *Handy Andy*, in his successful dramatization of Lover's novel of that name. That Mr. Floyd should take this part is sufficient to insure fully as much amusement as one derives from reading the jokes of the good-hearted Irishman in Lover's own pages. And who can, by the way, measure the delight these same jokes have given?

On to-morrow evening (Tuesday), and for the four following nights, "Dot,"—the favorite of New Orleans—"Dot," endeared to nearly every play goer in this goodly city by the associations connected with it—"Dot," that has caused so many tears to fall, and evoked so many smiles in the very midst of the same—will be revived. We question whether four representations will be sufficient to enable all those who have once seen "Dot" to see it again. In fact, we are quite positive that the management will be compelled to revive it after the holidays. If "Dot" be well-played, (as we have little doubt that it will,) we will be brought nearer to the times "before the war," than we once thought possible.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the Great Circus gave its last representation for this season. Fathers and mothers will be sorry for it. The little folks will be sorry for it, the *oi polloi* who filled the pit, and shouted their approbation from the galleries, will be no better pleased. And, for the matter of that, we are every whit as troubled by the exodus of the circus as the rest.

But if one favorite left us last night, another huge favorite will welcome us to-night, within the walls of the Academy. The Mammoth Variety Company, which left us a month, or so, ago for Mobile, will make their reappearance. The electrified the honest Mobilians. They created a *furore* without parallel, and have left there friends without number. All the old favorites have returned, bringing with them new sensation artists, who are bound to become favorites very shortly. We greet the Academy's company most heartily.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The grand spectacular drama of the Sea of Ice will be repeated to-night, with Miss Keene in her double character of Louise de Lascours and Ogarita, supported by Mr. Pope as Carlos, and Harry Hawk as Barabas.

There are fine scenic effects in this play; and with the dramatic talent with which Miss Keene will enrich it, the entertainment is one that must draw a brilliant house.

Victor Hugo's Last Book—His Satire Against Fast Women of Modern Cities—His Love for the Old and Simple Times.

During the last week of October M. Victor Hugo, the French poet, and author of "Les Miserables," gave to the public a new book of poetry. The book was published in Brussels, and the first edition was entirely sold in two days. The title of this new publication is "Songs of the Streets and Woods," all pieces of poetry of no great length, after the style of the "Orientales," of the same author. As usual, M. Victor Hugo abounds in contrast and antithesis, and these sometimes are, it must be confessed, very striking. In one of the pieces we have just read, headed *Senior est Junior*, that is to say that the oldest is the youngest, the imagination of the poet roams through past ages up to the present day, comparing ancient to the moderns, not in their philosophy or literature, or politics, or warlike achievements. His subject is love, and his composition may be considered as a modern, polite, and subdued edition of the celebrated satires of Juvenal against women—the women of large cities and capitals.

"London and Paris, the modern Rome of Europe, inspire his muse with melancholy strains, as he finds that between the fast women of our days and the first woman of ancient days, there is, morally, as much difference as there is between the crinoline and the leaf plucked from the fig tree. Our modern Cupid is almost drunk, blind-folded he sits at a good table, whilst the ancient Cupid was a water-drinker. Thus he surveys the past. The Bible, says he, blesses the water of the wide and round well; the ancients could not conceive of a woman except with a jar of water on her head. Agar comes back from the spring, and Sephora from the torrent, not singing foolish songs, but with a chaste brow and demure eye. He cannot dismiss the subject without a sad and kind farewell: "Peace and a smile to those quiet times when the naiads showed their haunches! We are far from those amphoras whose handles were a pair of arms; far from those hearts, fresh as the morning's dawn, which were slowly drawn toward each other. With us to love has grown old fashioned; we live in a golden age of another kind. Rosine weighs Barthole's and counts Linder's gold. Less wise, we are more knowing; our loves are like a forest, in which, in the background as a finishing touch of the landscape, appears the Bank of France."

Next the author goes to Egypt, and tells us of the love of Queen Rhodope for Amasis, whom she visits in his grotto of Amasis, of Thebes, driving her chariot to the poor dwelling of Ozar. Nor is Greece forgotten and Carmenes, and Thais. "In those days, however, the course of love does not run so smooth as in these times of frugal food and clear water. Our belles have made some light alterations in that programme of olden times. The King of Bavaria himself will not be admitted at Dona Carmen's, unless he brings in each hand a stream (of diamonds of the finest water)." This, it is easy to find out is an allusion to the intrigue of the King of Bavaria with the celebrated Lola Montez, some years ago. Continuing the sketch of the modern Galatea, he shows them to us looking up, of an evening, gold dollar pieces in their safe, and this composite, metallic composition causes them a more tender emotion than a meeting under the starry sky when a voice whispers, "is that you?" "Nothing will warm up a cold heart better than a pile of gold which increases in the same proportion as ardor decreases. Our shepherdesses show more business than sheep. While singing Schubert and Weber the modern Phyllyre has made the discovery of the application of algebra to love, and kiss. When Daphnis presents his check, Chloe presents her tariff; Lise, with her head softly inclined, Palmyra in tears, Fanchon in ecstasy, all fall in love by A plus B. With open hands, in their dreams, they see billions of happiness in the wind. These captivating and terrible monsters do not say Always, but Hence! and their aim is when we throw our hearts as well as our gold, shuts out our house, but our gold goes through. Donald Sabine. Alas! why is, Oh! unfashionable God! The ugliness of these few views [illegible] fixed on these young beauties who, it seems, were better intended to make the woods [illegible] with their songs!"

The poet here gives up in despair; he leaves his topic to make a return upon himself. Here is his creed:

"You drink and laugh! As for me, I obstinately cling to the dreams of ancient love. I feel within myself a [illegible], like Homer, the old musician.

"I live in the fields; I love and muse; I am simple and something of a shepherd. I dedicate to the white teeth of Eve all the apples of my orchard.

"I call myself Amyntas, Menalcas, whatever you please; I say: Let us believe, let us think, let us love! and I smile myself amidst perfumes of flowers and rays of light.

"Hardly in my ancient idyl is heard the sound of a kiss; the meadow is like an immense [illegible] ...

[illegible]

"I love the radiant and smiling sky of the [illegible] ...

[illegible]

The claims of Indiana now being adjusted, [illegible] ...

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Freedmen's Bills of the Alabama Legislature Not Approved by Gov. Patton—The State Laws Nullified by the Freedmen's Bureau.

CAPT. RAPHAEL SEMMES ARRESTED IN MOBILE AND SENT TO WASHINGTON.

Judge Busteed Decides the Test Oath to be Unconstitutional.

AN ANTI-NEGRO SUFFRAGE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT OF FREEDMEN RETAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Adoption of Stevens's Resolution Regarded as Conclusive Against the Admission of Southern Members.

SEVERE NAVAL COURT SENTENCE AGAINST COM. CRAVEN FOR NOT CAPTURING THE STONEWALL SET ASIDE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Thomas Corwin Struck with Paralysis.

Inauguration of the Civil Governor of Georgia.

Commercial, Steamboat, and other News.

Mobile, Dec. 16.—A special telegram from Montgomery, dated the 15th, says: The Legislature adjourned to-day until the 15th of January. Governor Patton has not yet approved the bills relating to the freedmen. It is rumored he will not approve them.

General Swayne has issued an order to the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau which nullifies the laws passed by the Legislature on the subject of the negro.

Mobile, Dec. 16.—Captain R. Semmes was arrested last evening by an order from Washington, and is now *en route* North under guard.

Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court, has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A general convention will be held here on the 21st instant, to show Congress how repugnant the passage of a negro suffrage act is to the people.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says the old pastor of St. Paul's church, in Richmond, spent an entire day with Mr. Davis in religious exercises, and administered the sacrament to him.

Washington, Dec. 16—The Secretary of the Treasury will not anticipate the January interest on the bonds of fifteen millions which is payable in gold.

There is a fair prospect of postal communication shortly with Columbia.

Gen. Kilpatrick leaves the city to-morrow, and departs for his Chilian mission on the first of January.

Col. Brown of the Freedmen's Bureau has submitted a proposition concerning the transfer of negroes from Virginia to the unoccupied Government lands in Florida.

Secretary Stanton has left for a Northern trip.

Gen. Grant has issued an order to commanders of posts where powder is stored to take precautions for its preservation.

It is said General Spinner is satisfied that the plate wherefrom the hundred dollar counterfeit Treasury notes were printed was taken from the Treasury Department.

A. Jourdan, acting Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, informs the State Department that the ports of Arecibo, Aguadilla and Mayaguez are to be closed as ports of entry on the 10th of February.

The Peruvian Government is determined to unite with Chili against Spain.

Gen. Howard's official report concerning the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, is still in the hands of the President. The delay in its publication is ascribed to the statements concerning the spirit and conduct of the people in the Southern States, which are calculated to show that the withdrawal of all Federal control would endanger the interest and safety of the freed people.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16th.—The steamer Dumont came in collision with a tow-boat near Paris, and inflicted considerable injury upon herself. One of the crew was killed and four others are missing.

New York, Dec. 16th.—A Washington special says that the adoption of Stevens's resolution in the House by a two-thirds vote, is regarded as conclusive that the Southern claimants for seats in the House of Representatives will not be admitted at this session.

New York, Dec. 16th.—The average number of vessels from this harbor to Southern ports is fifty vessels per week, and not one hundred and fifty, as was reported.

Senor Benj. Vicuna Mackenna, in speaking before the Union League last night, gave details of a proposed route of telegraph between Mexico and Panama. He said that the commerce has been only monopolized by a fleet of English steamers that do not land Scots or her old Admiral. The Speaker declared himself in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and hoped the United States would adopt it.

A Buenos Ayres letter says the Paraguayan force is diminishing. The allies are stronger than they were when the conflict began.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Speaker Colfax has filed an official notice of Indiana's ratification of the Constitutional amendment.

The Naval Court Martial has sentenced Commodore Craven to be suspended from duty on leave pay for two years, for failure to capture or destroy the ram Stonewall. The Secretary of the Navy, in reviewing the decision, regards it as a contravention of the law. He comments on the accused, but inflicts only a nominal punishment. The proceedings of the Court have been set aside, and Commodore Craven is released from arrest.

Col Ward Marvin, of the Marine Corps, is to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, suspended for three years, and one-half of his entire pay is to be deducted until the eight thousand dollars misapplied by him shall be paid.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat $1 75 to 1 95c. Corn 50 to 56c. Hogs dull and receded. Whisky $2 25.

Washington, Dec. 16—Hon. Reverdy Johnson will deliver an elaborate argument against the test oath on Friday in the Supreme Court.

New York, Dec. 15—The cotton market closed rather more active with Middling at 50c. Whisky $2 25. Pork $30 62½. Naval stores are quiet. Gold closed at 146⅞. The sales of cotton to-day comprised 1400 bales.

San Francisco, Dec. 16—The Sierra Nevada has arrived from Portland, bringing nearly three hundred thousand dollars in treasure from the Columbia river gold districts.

Cairo, Dec. 16—The steamer Peoria [illegible] Cincinnati to New Orleans, with a [illegible] ... The value of her cargo is entirely unknown.

Montreal, Dec. 16—The mercury stands [illegible] below zero.

[illegible] ... by J. C. Whitmore, the [illegible] ... and it is hoped he will soon recover.

New York, 16th.—The Senate Senate has adjourned.

Washington, 16th.—Indiana officially notified the State Department to-day of its ratification of the Constitutional amendment.

The question, as to whether the President's pardon restores to its recipient all his political and civil rights, was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, and will be continued next Friday.

The Secretary of the Navy restores Commodore Craven to duty.

Milledgeville, (Ga.) Dec. 15th.—Gov. Jenkins was inaugurated to-day. In his address he declared United States Laws supreme. The oath of office was administered by the President of the Senate, after which the care of the State was handed over to him by Provisional Governor Johnson. The tone of Gov. Jenkins's address is cordially approved by the members of the Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 15th.—The Governor's message to the Legislature recommends the pardon of Wm. B. Sims and others; also, that a law be passed pardoning all persons indicted in the State Courts for treason.

Vicksburg, 16th.—The Missouri passed down at 8 P. M., and the Quitman at 9 A. M.

The Kate Kenney passed up at 8 P. M., and the Moffitt at 3 P. M.

The river is rising.

Cotton was active to-day, with light sales at 43 for middling.

It is raining slowly, and the weather is cold.

Labor Regulations.

Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of La. New Orleans, December 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 29.

The following rules for the interpretation of Contracts between Employers and Freedmen are announced:

I. Blank forms will be distributed from this office for the purpose of securing uniformity in contracts and to indicate the matters concerning which the parties should contract. Beyond this the bargains must be entirely voluntary and unconstrained.

Laborers shall choose their employers, and it is their privilege, as well as their duty, to obtain the best terms they can for their services.

All contracts for labor should be made in triplicate, and should be approved by the Agent of this Bureau, for the Parish in which the parties reside; one copy to be retained by the employer, and the other two copies sent to this office—one to be forwarded to Washington.

Contracts made otherwise than as thus prescribed, will not be regarded as binding by the Bureau nor as meriting its interference to enforce them, unless for the protection of the laborer.

II. As far as practicable, all the members of the same family should contract conjointly for their labor, so that the number of useful hands and the number of infirm who have to be supported, may be regarded in fixing the rate of pay. The labor of minor children may be contracted for by their parents or guardian, and, in the absence of either, by the Agent of the Bureau.

III. The monthly wages must be a just compensation for the labor required to be performed.

IV. Twenty-six days, of ten hours each, in summer, and nine hours in winter, between the hours of daylight and dusk, shall be considered a month.

V. Any work in excess of this will be considered as extra labor, and six hours will be considered as an equivalent for a day's work, and fractional parts of the six hours will be paid for at the same rate.

VI. Laborers working extra time will be allowed a half ration extra for each and every six hours' labor performed.

VII. In addition to the monthly wages paid to laborers, good and wholesome rations, comfortable clothing and quarters, medical attendance and just treatment, and the opportunity for instruction of children will be furnished free of charge; but the rations, clothing and quarters, fuel and all other privileges granted by the employer are part of the consideration which he pays for the services of the laborer, and are as really and fairly wages as the money contracted to be paid, and are always taken into the account in fixing the amount of money wages to be paid.

VIII. The Sabbath Day being set apart for the worship of God, no laborer will be required to perform any work on that day, except works of necessity or mercy.

IX. The ration furnished to laborers shall be as follows: One peck of corn meal and five pounds of pork or bacon per week, and the money value of this ration will be taken into the account in fixing the rate of wages to be paid.

X. The allowance of clothing will be, two summer and one winter suit for each laborer or member of the family, or clothing may be commuted at the rate of three dollars per month for all able hands, two and one-half dollars per month for second and third class hands, and one and one half dollars per month for children—at the option of the laborer.

XI. Quarters shall be such as to protect the laborer and his family from the inclemency of the weather, and must contain conveniences for cooking, and, in addition, one-half acre of land contiguous to the house, will be set apart for each family for garden purposes.

XII. Should the contracting parties prefer it, the laborers can engage to furnish their own food and clothing, their wages to be regulated accordingly. These rules may be purchased from the employer, who must, if he undertakes to supply his hands, in all cases keep a regular book account for each hand, and sell at actual market rates, which accounts must be open at all times to the inspection of the agents of this Bureau; this mode of contract is recommended to the freedmen. Should they desire to contract for a certain portion of the crop, they can do so, and the employer, in all contracts of this kind, will be required to comply with Section XVII of this circular, and also pay over to the agent of this Bureau one-twentieth of the value of the laborer's share of said crop monthly, or whenever demanded, for school purposes; this estimate to be based on the average production of the land under cultivation.

XIII. Five per cent. of the monthly wages of the laborers will be retained in the hands of the employer, and paid over when demanded, to the agent authorized to receive it, to be used for the purpose of sustaining schools for the education of the children of the freedmen, and for no other purpose; and if not demanded for the purpose designated, during the year, the amount so retained will be paid over to the laborer at the settlement of his account. One-half of the balance of the monthly wages will be paid to the laborer on the last day of each month, and the remaining one-half will be retained by the employer until the contract is fulfilled, when it will be paid over to the laborer.

XIV. Should the laborer refuse to do the work contracted for, or should he leave the plantation or place on which, or employer for whom, he has engaged to work, for the purpose of avoiding labor, without just cause or provocation, which will be determined by the Agent of the Bureau for the parish in which he resides, upon application—and failure to make application for redress by the laborer will be considered as *prima facie* evidence against him—he shall forfeit all wages that may be due him at the time of leaving his employer, and should he refuse after having voluntarily entered into an agreement to labor, or fail to comply with, and be governed by, such ordinary and reasonable rules as may be adopted by his employer for the systematic carrying on of his labor, or fail in any way to be a good and faithful laborer according to his contract, or be wanting in due respect and obedience to his employer or his family, in the performance of his or their duties, he may be discharged, and obliged to remove his family from the premises of his employer, by application to the agent of this Bureau for the parish in which he resides. For failure to be at the appointed place of labor at the usual hour of commencing work, unless in case of sickness, the employer may deduct twice the amount of money wages for the time lost to compensate for clothing and rations, as well as lost time.

XV. Planters and others employing labor, will, when the nature of their business requires that work be performed at night and on Sundays, during certain periods, distinctly specify in the contract that the employees agree to do such work, at such times as it may be required—the consideration for which must be distinctly stated in the agreement.

XVI. No restraints or disabilities shall be imposed upon freedmen that are not imposed upon white men. They are amenable to the same laws, and can only be restrained in the free exercise of their rights and privileges, by reason of a violation of the laws of the land, as in the case provided for the government of white men.

XVII. Should the agent deem it necessary, he will require the employer to give security that the requisite amount of provisions to furnish the laborers with the specified ration shall be on hand on the plantation or made by means to be [illegible] ...

XVIII. Employers can adopt rules for the government of work on their plantations or elsewhere, [illegible] ... and which, if assented to, shall be made part of the agreement, and be binding in all respects.

XIX. All crops and property on any plantation where laborers are employed, will be held to be covered by a lien against all other creditors to the extent of the wages due employees, and such lien will follow such crops and property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied.

XX. For the purpose of contributing to the United States some portion of the expenses of this system, and of supporting the aged, infirm and helpless, the following tax will be collected:

For each planter, for every hand employed by him, between the age of eighteen and fifty, one dollar per annum.

This sum will be payable and collected on the first day of June next, and will be paid over to the Superintendent of Freedmen for disbursement.

By order of Brevet Major General A. BAIRD, U. S. Vols, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

D. G. FENNO,
1st Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Moreover, contracts, to be enforced by the Bureau for the benefit of the employer as of the freedmen, must be approved by its parochial agents; otherwise, no interference is promised save for the protection of the laborer. The importance of complying with this condition, and observing attendant formalities, is obvious. The fact is, it was to be expected that while the Bureau should continue in existence, it would exercise a certain degree of guardianship in regard to freedmen, if it was only the degree and mode of its intervention in the behalf that remained uncertain. This uncertainty is now removed by the specific provisions of the Circular No. 29 now published.

Until recently, it had been hoped, indeed, that the Bureau would soon be discontinued, leaving the protection of the freedmen to the civil laws, administered by the civil authorities, of the State. But, owing to the inconsiderate course of some of the Southern Legislatures in making the freedmen the subject of class of legislation imposing upon him peculiar requirements and disqualifications, and owing to the new vigor imparted by such action to Radical sentiments regarding the freedmen question, this hope failed of realization.

That the discriminating legislation here referred to contributed to infuse the new regulations, applicable to all the States of the South, is clear from the 16th section of these regulations prescribing that "No restraints or disabilities shall be imposed upon freedmen that are not imposed upon white men," etc. It is true that the bills on labor, just passed by our State Legislature impose no such restraints or disabilities; they utterly ignore color, and affect all classes and races alike. But how Louisiana would legislate on the subject was not known in Washington when the instructions were framed which led to the issue of the present regulations. There is now no probability that this State will be excepted from the operation of a general policy in relation to freedmen's affairs, and it is, therefore, the evident interest of our planters to make the most of the requirements connected with the employment of freedmen laid down by the Bureau. The required conditions do not substantially conflict with those provided by our own Legislature, and, if administered in a just and conciliatory spirit, there is no reason that they should not subserve in a large measure, if not wholly, the purpose of State legislation. The result is involved, not so much in the regulations, but almost exclusively in the spirit and mode of their administration.

Military Convictions, Sentences and Commutations in Louisiana.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Dec. 16, 1865.

General Orders, No. 74.

I. In the case of Edward Ostervelt, a paroled prisoner of war, tried by a Military Commission of which Lieutenant Colonel Eugene Tisdale, 1st New Orleans Volunteers, was President, and convicted of "murder" and "violation of his parole," and sentenced "to be hung by the neck until dead," the President of the United States has been pleased to commute the sentence to "ten years imprisonment in such penitentiary as the Secretary of War may designate." So much of General Orders, No 71, current series, from these headquarters, as directs that the sentence of death be carried into execution is therefore revoked, and the prisoner will be delivered into the custody of the Provost Marshal General of the Department, to be held in close confinement to await the action of the Secretary of War.

II. In the case of private Samuel Nicholson, Company G, 54th U. S. Colored Infantry, tried before a General Court Martial, which convened at Columbia, La., pursuant to Special Orders No. 8, current series, Northeastern District of Louisiana, and of which Major Richard J. Hinton, 51st U. S. Colored Infantry, was President, and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be shot to death at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct, the proceedings and finding are approved, but in consideration of the fact, that at the time of the commission of the act, the accused was engaged in the performance of his duty in which he was obstructed by the deceased, the sentence is mitigated to imprisonment at hard labor for the period of ten years in such penitentiary as the Secretary of War may designate. The prisoner will be sent to this city, under a secure guard, and delivered to the Provost Marshal of the Department, to be kept in close confinement until the receipt of further orders in his case.

III. Before the General Court Martial which convened at New Orleans, La., pursuant to Special Orders No. 79, current series, from these Headquarters, and of which Colonel Charles A Hartwell, 10th U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), is arraigned and tried:

Private Fortune Wright, Company A, 96th U. S. Colored Infantry.

CHARGE.
"*Murder.*"

SPECIFICATION.—"In this, that Private Fortune Wright, of Company A, 96th U. S. Colored Infantry, on the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at Carrollton, in the Parish of Jefferson, and State of Louisiana, with malice aforethought, and with intent to kill, did willfully and feloniously make an assault upon the body of Doctor Octavius Undeaiana Trogponz, a citizen of said Carrollton, with a knife, held in the hand of him, the said Private Fortune Wright, and with said knife did inflict upon the body of him, the said Doctor Octavius Undeaiana Trogponz, a wound, of which wound by him the said Private Fortune Wright, inflicted as aforesaid, and with the knife as aforesaid, he, the said Octavius Undeaiana Trogponz, did shortly thereafter die.

This at Carrollton, in the Parish of Jefferson, and State of Louisiana, on the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

PLEA.

To which charge and its specification the accused pleaded—"Not Guilty."

FINDING.

After mature deliberation, the Court finds the accused;

Of the Specification—"Guilty."
Of the Charge—"Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Private Fortune Wright, Company A, 96th Regiment U S Colored Infantry, "to be hanged by the neck until dead at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct," two-thirds of the members concurring therein.

In the case of Private Fortune Wright, Company A, 96th U. S. Colored Infantry, the proceedings, finding and sentence are approved. The sentence of death will be carried into execution at New Orleans, La., on Friday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1866, between the hours of twelve (12) o'clock, M., and four (4) o'clock, P. M., under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby;
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Acting A. A. A. G.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Water Causing a Fire.—The lime [illegible] discharged from at Post No. [illegible] at the rain and burst out into a [illegible] combustion. About 30 bbls. of [illegible] building almost thus thereby destroyed by fire.

A Midnight Fire.—A fire broke out at half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday night on Camp street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, in the feed store of Florence [illegible]. The entire building and stock, valued at $1000, only insured for $2000 were consumed. Incendiary is suspected.

GOV. ORR, OF S. C., ON THE NEW STATUS OF THE NEGRO.—In his recently delivered inaugural, Governor Orr, of South Carolina, says:

The importance of your legislation regulating the relative rights and duties of the whites and the freedmen, at your present session, cannot be over estimated. The vital interests of the State, in my judgment, are dependent solely upon the laws you may pass with reference to this population. They must be restrained from theft, idleness, vagrancy and crime, and taught the absolute necessity of strictly complying with their contracts for labor. They must be protected in their person and property; and, for a few years at least, some supervisory power should be established to ratify their contracts for labor, until their experience and increasing knowledge may teach them to guard against the craft of the unscrupulous. To insure this protection of person and property, and to guard against unmistakable disturbances of the peace—against trespasses, retaliations and insurrections—it will be indispensably necessary to modify the rules of evidence so as to permit the negroes to testify in all cases where the rights of person and property are involved.

The labor of every negro in the State is needed, if not to till the soil, in some other useful employment—for the culture of cotton and rice; and, in all menial occupations, it is very doubtful whether any laborers in this country or in Europe can supply his place. His long and thorough training in these employments give him a certain skill and aptitude which a stranger can only obtain by experience. It is, therefore, of the first importance that such a policy should be adopted as will enable the farmers and planters to employ the negro, and that he should remain cheerful and contented.

NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—The recent municipal election in New York resulted in the choice of Mr John T Hoffman, formerly Recorder of that city, who was the nominee of Tammany Hall, by a majority of one thousand five hundred votes, over Mr. Marshal O. Roberts, a prominent shipping merchant, who was nominated by the regular convention of the Union Republican party, and was also supported by a small organization known as the War Democracy, and in a characteristic manner by the *New York Herald*. There were four candidates in the field, including Mr. John Hecker, a well-known baker and miller, who was put forward by the Citizens' Association for municipal reform, and Mr. C. G Gunther, the present incumbent, although the contest appears to have been mainly between Hoffman and Roberts. Hecker received but ten thousand four hundred votes, in a poll of eighty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven, although his cause was espoused by the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. It is more than probable that, had they supported Mr. Roberts, he would have been the successful candidate. The *Tribune* states that had the Unionists chosen, they might have constituted the larger portion of a triumphant organization, that would have ruled the city as long as it deserved to do so, but "most of them chose to struggle for a naked party ascendancy, whereby they drove thousands of Democrats back to Tammany Hall, and elected its candidate for Mayor."

Recorder Hoffman has, in other positions of trust, shown himself to be possessed of energy, honesty and judgment, qualities which he will doubtless be often called upon to exhibit, in view of the fact that he is indebted to the good offices of the rulers of Tammany for the position which he now occupies.

Mlle. Grossi has just made a very successful debut at the Italian opera, in Paris, as Mall. Orsini in "Lucrezia." Her voice is said to be one of wonderful compass, reaching from the deepest contralto notes to the extreme soprano register, and she handles it with great skill, besides being a finished actress.

The huge iron frame-work which is to support the four tiers of boxes of the new Opera House in Paris, was completed on the 31st of October. There are to be neither pillars nor columns to interrupt the view in this building. The four tiers, together with the stage, are to be supported so as that this mass of iron will not be visible, and the galleries and boxes will seem to be suspended in the air.

Opera Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 16, 1865.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1865

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fing, Brown, from New York 7th, to G L Langhead, 1st district
Ship [illegible], from New York 16th inst, to G W [illegible] & co—2d district 28
Ship Frontier, Finlay, from Liverpool Oct 10th, to master—4th district Fish's Warehouse
Bark [illegible], Hall, 20 days from New York, to master—1st district
Brig Fanny, Wicks, 25 days from Boston, to master—1st district
Schr J W Lewis, Fry, from Apalachicola to master—Point
Schr Orilla, (British) Land, from Rio de Janeiro, to master—Point
Schr Challenge, (British) Fisher, from Utilla Island, to master—2d district
Schr Gipsey, (British) [illegible], from Ruatan Island, to master—2d district

—STEAMBOATS—

Ida Handy, Moore from St Louis
Absalom, Wood, from Lower Coast
Roy [illegible], from Shreveport

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Osprey, (British) Rogers, from Liverpool Oct 20th, to master
Ship Emilie Scheer, (French) Rollaquet, from Havana, in ballast, to master
Bark Jenny Collie (British), Thompson, from Glasgow, Sept 28th, to master
Brig Sarah, Linden, from Galveston, to Morton & Brown
Brig Hardy, Bernard, from Galveston
Schr [illegible], Pierce Gould, 30 days from Boston Island, to P Hague, jr.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fing—Ass'd mdse
NEW YORK—Per ship [illegible]—Ass'd mdse
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Frontier—Salt and assorted mdse
NEW YORK—Per bark [illegible]—Ass'd mdse
BOSTON—Per brig Fanny—Ass'd mdse
APALACHICOLA—Per schr J W Lewis—15 bbls sponge [illegible] bales cotton Claws, Watts & co—[illegible] ...
RIO DE JANEIRO—Per schr Orilla—Coffee order
UTILLA ISLAND—Per schr Challenge—14 [illegible] ...
RUATAN ISLAND—Per schr Gipsey—[illegible] ...

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

SHREVEPORT—Per steamer [illegible] ...

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

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
GRAVIER STREET.

Sunday and Monday Evenings, Dec. 17 and 18, 1865.

Will be presented Schiller's grand Tragedy of
THE ROBBERS;
OR, THE FORMER BOHEMIA.

With Mr. B. Macaulay, Mr. W. Parks, J. B. George Davenport, Miss A. Rose and others

To conclude with W. R. Floyd's very successful dramatization of Lover's famous novel of

Handy Andy.

Handy Andy .... W. R. Floyd.

Tuesday—Revival for four nights only of the great Drama of

DOT.

A gorgeous Spectacle in preparation for the Holidays. dec17

Grand Fancy Dress and Masked Ball,

Will be given by the members of
DELTA LODGE NO. 15, I. O. O. F.
At the Odd Fellows' Hall,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1st, 1866,
For the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

[illegible]

Applications for Ladies' invitations may be made to any of the Managers, or left at the office of the Grand Secretary in the Hall, or at 45 Camp street, up 191 St. Charles.

TICKETS, $1 50—For sale by all the Managers and A. P. Brown, No. 14 Camp street, A. A. Piper, Photographer, 57 Camp street.

Sealed proposals will be received for Bar and Restaurant, Hat and Costume Rooms, [illegible] ... at either 56 Camp, or 191 St. Charles street.

No invitations will be issued after the 28th. dec17td

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE.

Christmas is close at hand, and all of could have a good light. Therefore, every one in need are invited to call and supply themselves with Coal Oil Lamps, at the old well known stand, 6 Chartres street, near Canal whose Lamps of every variety of style are to be had at reasonable prices for the times. They have all the articles requisite to use with them. Their attention is also called to Fish's Patent Cooking Lamp, either for coal oil or gas, which, for convenience and economy, are unequaled and no family should be without one. Call and examine. Always on hand the best quality of Kerosene and Coal Oils, pure and safe.

All for sale at the "Emporium of Light," 6 Chartres street, near Canal, by HILL & VEAZIE.
dec17 2t

Wanted.

FOR a Wholesale Western Produce Store, an experienced and competent bookkeeper, who can also write the correspondence in English and in French. Apply, with references, to Box 532, New Orleans P. O. dec16 3t

New Orleans Gas Light Co., Dec. 16, 1865.

TO GAS CONSUMERS:

OWING to the high price of all materials and labor, this Company is compelled to modify some of the conditions as to consumers becomes under obligations more favorable to the Institution.

From and after the 1st January ensuing, the materials and labor in setting up the meter will be charged for and paid before turning on the Gas—

And a monthly rental for the use of the meter, as follows:

3 lights	50c.
5 do	75c.
10 do	$1.
20 do	$1.50
30 do	$2.
50 & 45 lights	$2.50

By order,
dec17 1w
H. G J. TISDALE, Gen'l. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, informs his customers in the country, that the English ship Lammergier has left Liverpool, with a full cargo of goods in his line, on the 2nd of November last. Although the goods has greatly advance (since that time) from 10 to 25 per cent. in the English manufactories, the above cargo will be sold at the former prices.
dec17 2t
JOHN GAUCHE.

LUNCH SALOON FOR LADIES.
KEPT BY
L. A. BELLANGER,
CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS.
dec16 1m

Fireworks! Fireworks!

The largest assortment of

FIREWORKS,

For sale at the lowest price, by
H. BLAISE & CO.,
dec17 2d Corner Royal and Toulouse streets.

Dr. Lefebvre's
STEAM BATH APPARATUS.

DR. LEFEBVRE having returned to New Orleans, wishes to sell the Patent right of his Portable Steam Bath Apparatus, for the State of Louisiana; also, several apparatuses in excellent order. These apparatuses, which are recommended by the Faculty of New Orleans, are used to administer steam baths to patients without removing them from their beds, and without wetting the sheets. They have just been introduced, by order of the Minister of War of France, in the military Hospitals of Paris.

Apply to DR. LEFEBVRE.

At the office of the BEE, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Dr. LEFEBVRE being obliged to stay a few days in New Orleans, will sell his Apparatuses to those who may apply to him for that purpose. dec17 2f

Jefferson City Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of the Jefferson City Railroad Company for the sale and transfer of the stock of said Company will be open on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., at the Banking House of C. T. Buddecke & Co., No. 22 Camp street. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. S. B. Davis, will be in attendance daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. and will give any information required by purchasers. dec17 2d

JOHNSON & DENIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
57 .... Royal Street 57
dec17 1f

GEO. G. GARNER, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchant, 63 Common, and 44 Canal streets, having secured the services of the Messrs. GOODRICH and CHAS. R. RAILEY, late Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants of this city, is now prepared to fill all orders for family and plantation supplies at the lowest market prices. dec17 1m

G. B. Graham & Co.,
130 .... Gravier Street 130

Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Agent for the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast.

Respectfully calls the attention of the trade to their very Extensive Stock now in store and arriving by late vessels from Europe, consisting of the following: Irish Linens, Printed Linens, Pillow Case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Brown Linen, Linen Shirts and Shirt Fronts, Brown and Bleached Linen Drills, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Lawns, White Drills, Printed Lawns, Damask in piece, Damask Cloths, Napkins and Towels, Diapers, Brown and Bleached Huckaback, [illegible] ... Trimmings, etc., etc. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. FERNANDEZ'S SALES.

Cotton! Cotton!

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer. Office, Exchange Alley, No. 27.

MONDAY next, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Fernandez Press, on Poeyfarre street, between Persidio and Perdido streets, by order of Captain Armstrong, of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be sold:

10 BALES OF COTTON,

free from any charges, or Government dues.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. dec16

WALTON & DESLONDE'S SALES.

Two Lots of Ground, Fronting on each Orleans and St. Peter streets, Second District, at Auction.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 47 Carondelet street.

TUESDAY, December 19th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, in square No. 89, bounded by Orleans, Bienville, St. Peter and White streets, designated as lots No. 1 and 2, measuring each 30 feet 6 inches 4 lines front on Orleans street, and 30 feet 3 inch 5 lines front on St. Peter street, by a depth of 114 feet 1 inch 2 lines, Lot No. 1 forming the corner of Orleans and White and St. Peter and White streets.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Act of sale before W. H. Bovee, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec12 td

S. M. JACOB'S SALES.

Succession of John Wooldson.

BY S. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office—23 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1865, at his auction mart, by virtue of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans:

1 GOLD WATCH and CHAIN;
1 TRUNK, containing Wearing Apparel, etc.

Terms—cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. Dec 12 18

S. GUINAULT'S SALES.

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

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Orleans and Burgundy streets:

The stock in trade of a well assorted and well patronized GROCERY Store, consisting of Lard, bacon and white Sugar, Rice, Soap, Candles, Wine, Assorted Cordials, Butter, Flaxseed Oil, Vinegar, Starch, Sausages, &c. &c.

Also: The said Fixtures, Shelves, Store Counter, Counter &c. &c.

Terms—Cash. dec18

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Comfortable Dwelling House on Gentilly street, between Port and Kerlerec streets, Third District.

SUCCESSION OF CATHERINE GERTRUDE Miller, by first marriage widow of Bernard Kmeo, and by second marriage deceased the wife of H. H. Grux.—No. 25,420.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 43 Royal street.

THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, rendered on the 9th December, 1865, and signed on the 13th December, 1865, the following described property—to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Gentilly, (new Dauphine), Kerlerec, Casacalvo, (new Royal) and Port streets, measuring 30 feet front on Gentilly street, by 120 feet in depth; together with the one-story frame dwelling house, covered with slates, containing four rooms, two cabinets, kitchen, covered with slates, containing two rooms, two closets, gallery, etc. The whole according to a plan to be exhibited at the Exchange on the day of sale.

Terms—$ 4 4 00 payable as follows: 1. In a note of $796, with 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity and 8 per cent. per annum after maturity, to fall due on the 12th June 1868. 2. In a note of $4406, bearing the like interest as the above, to fall due on the 12th October 1866; the said notes to be secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold; and for the balance of the price of adjudication cash, payable in U. S. Treasury notes.

This property being insured up to the 11th July, 1866, the purchaser will be required to refund the pro-rata of premium for the unexpired term of the policy. The buildings will be insured by the purchaser for the amount of the notes and the policy transferred to the vendor and receiver of said notes.

Act of sale before A. D. Doriocourt, notary public at the expense of the purchaser. dec12 23 30 jan 6 13 18

Two Comfortable Corner Dwelling Houses in the Third District.

Succession of Bernard Kmeo and of Catherine Gertrude Miller, by first marriage, Surviving Wife in Community of said Bernard Kmeo, and by Second marriage, deceased the Wife of H. H. Grux.

BY G. DE FERIET Auctioneer.
No 43 Royal street.

THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing the No. 25,420 of the docket of said Court, rendered on the 9th December, 1865, and signed on the 13th December, 1865, the following described property belonging to said estate:

1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of the city, in the square bounded by Gentilly, (new Dauphine), Port, Casacalvo (new Burgundy) and Kerlerec streets. Said lot forms the corner of Port and Gentilly (new Dauphine) streets, and measures, in American measure, 30 feet front on Gentilly street by 120 feet in depth and front on Port street; together with the one-story frame house thereon (furnished), covered with slates, containing 6 rooms, kitchen gallery, kitchen covered with slates, containing 3 rooms, cistern, privy, &c.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the said Third District, in the square bounded by Gentilly, (new Dauphine) Port, Casacalvo, (new Royal) and Kerlerec streets. Said lot forms the corner of Port and Casacalvo streets, and measures 29 feet front on Casacalvo street, by 100 feet in depth and front on Port street; together with the one-story frame dwelling-house, covered with slates, containing four rooms, kitchen, gallery, privy, &c.

Terms—One fourth cash, payable in U. S. Treasury notes; one-fourth at one year's credit, and the balance payable on the 6th of January, 1871, in notes of the purchaser, bearing eight per cent. interest from date to maturity, secured by vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold, and conveniently divided into coupons; the buildings to be insured for the amount of the notes, and the policy or policies transferred to vendor.

The property being insured up to the 11th July, 1866 the purchaser will be required to refund the pro rata of premium for the unexpired term of the policy.

Act of sale before A. D. Doriocourt, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.
dec12 23 30 jan6 13 18

Orleans Parish Militia.

Headquarters Orleans Regiment of Militia, December 14, 1865.

I. All able-bodied men of the age of eighteen years and under forty-five years will be enrolled in the militia of this parish, and will enroll their names at headquarters of their respective company districts.

II. All persons within this parish liable to enrollment who shall neglect to enroll their names, or if they muster within their respective company districts, will for such offense pay a fine of thirty dollars, to be collected by Orderly Sergeants of companies, and paid over to the Provost Marshal of the Orleans Regiment.

III. Acting Captains of Company Districts within this parish will be detailed from the militia liable to enrollment therein; and when notified and appointed by the commanding officer thereof, will within three days after they are notified, proceed to enroll the militia within their respective company districts, and post copies of such rolls in three or more public places therein, and publish a notice of the same in the official paper three times for fifteen days; said rolls will give the names, age, occupation, and place of abode of all persons therein enrolled; and within three days after said enrollment acting captains of companies will return certified copies thereof to the Adjutant of the Orleans Regiment.

IV. Upon the enrollment of said companies, within six days thereafter, the Captains thereof will issue orders through the official paper and post similar notices within the company districts, for the enrolled militia therein to assemble on the 8th day after the date of said orders to be organized into companies, and within six days after said companies are organized the Captains thereof will return full and complete muster rolls of their respective companies to the Adjutant of the Orleans Regiment.

V. Orderly Sergeants will issue printed notices of all company orders at the place of abode of militia within their respective company districts, and in default thereof will be fined not less than twenty dollars, to be collected and paid over to the Provost Marshal of Orleans Regiment.

VI. The appointment of acting Captains, detailed for duty within the several company districts of this parish will be duly announced and published in the official paper.

VII. Acting Captains of company districts within this parish, duly notified and appointed, who shall refuse or neglect to enroll the militia within their respective company districts, and make return thereof within the time prescribed to the Adjutant of the Orleans Regiment, will be fined one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Provost Marshal of said regiment.

VIII. The Provost Marshal of the Orleans Regiment will detail a sufficient number of men, under a sergeant, for a Provost Guard, to make arrests of delinquents, enforce fines, etc.

IX. Acting Captains, duly appointed and notified, will forthwith report themselves to these headquarters, at the Adjutant General's office, State House, to receive their warrants.

J. EDMONDSON,
Colonel Orleans Regiment of Militia.
dec16 4t

ORLEANS MILITIA—COMPANY DISTRICTS of Militia within the Parish of Orleans, will be known and designated as follows, viz:

1st Co. District—Located within Toulouse street, rear of the city, Felicity Road, and river front.

2d Co. District—Located within Felicity Road, rear of the city, Terpsichore street, and river front.

3d Co. District—Located within Terpsichore street, rear of the city, Julia street, and river front.

4th Co. District—Located within Julia street, rear of the city, Canal street, and river front.

5th Co. District—Located in that part of the Parish of Orleans which lies on the right bank of the river.

6th Co. District—Located within Canal street, rear of the city, St. Ann street, and river front.

7th Co. District—Located within St. Ann street, rear of the city, Esplanade street, and river front.

8th Co. District—Located within Esplanade street, rear of the city, Lafayette Avenue, and river front.

9th Co. District—Located within Lafayette Avenue, rear of the city, Independence street, and river front.

10th Co. District—Located within Independence street, rear of the city, lower line of the Parish, and river front. dec16 6t

SAM. SMITH. A. W. [illegible]

Banking House
—OF—
SAM. SMITH & CO.,
Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

We will resume our Banking business on Tuesday the 19th instant. SAM. SMITH & CO.
dec16 3m